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History of Madison Co., Ohio
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THE

HISTORY

OF

MADISON COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
W. H. BEERS & CO.
1883.

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PREFACE.

THE history of a county may be written in so many different ways that it will not be inappropriate, in placing this volume before the public, to state in a few words the plan which we have adopted and the chief objects at which we have aimed. It has been our earnest endeavor to disengage from the great mass of facts those which relate to the permanent forces of the county, or which indicate some of the more enduring features of its growth and prosperity. The history of an institution can only be written by collecting into a single focus facts that are spread over many years, and such matters may be more clearly treated according to the order of subjects than the order of time, yet we have tried to preserve, as far as possible, a chronological system.

We present, first, an outline history of the Northwest Territory and the State of Ohio. Beginning the history of the county with a chapter upon the Mound Builders, followed by a similar sketch of the Indian tribes and their relations to Madison County, we then give an account of the advent of the third race that has dwelt in the land. The record of the worthy pioneers, together with their trials, hardships, manners and customs; the early surveys, civil organization, topographical and geological outline of the county, etc., are each treated under a distinct head. These in turn are followed by a description of the institutions and improvements of civilization, and the gallant part borne by Madison's sons in the Nation's battles. Then comes the town, township and village history, in which a more detailed account is given of the pioneers and early settlers, of the material progress made, and of the churches, schools, societies, manufacturing interests and other concomitants of the civilization that has, in the past three-quarters of a century, worked such a marvel in the wilderness, and flourished to such full fruition upon the very ground which, within the recollection of those now living, was the abode of wild beasts and savage men.

The view is a comprehensive one. It extends from the scene of plenty and peace of well-ordered society, of education and good morals, back to the time when all these things were not; from the scene of mental, moral and material affluence; from the cultivated landscape, dotted with farm house, villa and town, busy and bustling with a hundred industries, back to the days of the lonely log cabin, and farther, to the savagery and wildness of the periods which preceded the white man's occupancy.

Our material has been obtained from State, county, township, town and village records, printed publications and family manuscripts, while a great deal of the matter had to be gathered from the early pioneers or their descendants, who, for the most part, were dependent upon their memories for dates and events. Thus conflicting testimony was oftentimes furnished, puzzling the historian, who could do nothing better than to adopt the statement which seemed to him the most probable and trustworthy; but we have aimed at accuracy, and believe we have been successful as far as success is possible in such an undertaking.

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The general history of the county was prepared by R. C. Brown. The history of the medical profession, included in Chapter XI, was written by William Morrow Beach, M. D., whose genial, kindly advice was always freely extended to us from the inception of our labors until the completion of the work. Chapters XVII and XVIII are from the pen of F. E. Weakley. The sketch of Darby Township was furnished by Dr. Jeremiah Converse, to whom we are indebted for material aid and assistance while compiling several articles for different chapters comprised in this volume. Jefferson Township was written by W. H. White, and all the others by N. B. Holder, while the whole work was under the supervision of the general historian.

The volume is one of generous magnitude, and we place it in the hands of our patrons with the belief that it will be found to be a valuable contribution to local historical literature. We return sincere thanks to the citizens of the county for the earnest co-operation we have at all times met with in our efforts to collect reliable material; but especially desire to mention the names of A. A. Hume, G. G. McDonald and William Warner, who, from memory, furnished us with many facts and events of by-gone days. The county officials, too, were ever ready to lend a helping hand in culling reliable data from the musty records in their respective offices; while members of every profession and calling did their share toward making our task a pleasant one. If what is worthy of consideration in the history of the county has been rescued from oblivion and placed in readable form for the present generation, the object of this work has been fully accomplished.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

PAGE.

Geographical Position..... 19
Early Explorations 20
Discovery of Ohio..... 32
English Explorations and Settlements..... 34
American Settlements..... 59
Division of the Northwest Territory..... 65
Tecumseh and the War of 1812..... 69
Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War..... 73

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

History of Ohio..... 93
French History..... 96
Ordinance of 1787, No. 32.....105
The War of 1812.....122
Banking 126
The Canal System.....128
Ohio Land Tracts 129
Improvements 132
State Boundaries.....136
Organization of Counties.....137
Description of Counties.....137
Early Events.....137
Governors of Ohio.....160
Ancient Works.....174
Some General Characteristics 177
Outline Geology of Ohio.....179
Ohio's Rank During the War.....182
A Brief Mention of Prominent Ohio Generals.....191
Some Discussed Subjects 196
Conclusion 200
Comments upon the Ordinance of 1787, from the Statutes of Ohio, Edited by Salmon P. Chase, and Published in the year 1833.....204

PART III.

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY.

PAGE.

CHAPTER I.—Archæology—Mound Builders and Indians—Antiquities—The Different Classes of Mounds—Effigies and Inclosures—Sepulchral Mounds—Sacrificial Mounds—Temple Mounds—Mounds of Observation—Memorial or Monumental Mounds—Effigies or Animal Mounds—Inclosures—Covered Ways—Sacred Inclosures—Lessons Taught by these Works—The Implements used by the Mound Builders and Indians—Mounds of Madison County—Their Location, Class and Size..... 215

CHAPTER II.—The North American Indians—Their Life—Language—Places of Abode and Character—The Medicine Man—The Indian Squaw—Marriage and Social Relations—Religious Belief—Original Ohio Tribes—Miami Confederacy—Six Nations—Location of Tribes and their Strength—Indian Wars and Expeditions—Sites of Villages—Victories and Defeats—Final Defeat of the Indians—Leading Chiefs—Simon Girty—Peace of 1795—Tecumseh and the War of 1812—Subsequent Treaties—Indian Reservations—Extinction of Indian Title in Ohio—Resumé from 1754 to 1794—Madison County as a Hunting Ground—Indian Camping Places—Burying-Grounds and Relics—Captain John. 230

CHAPTER III.—First White Men—Catholic Missionaries—French and English Trading Posts—Fort Laurens—Attempted Settlement at the Mouth of the Scioto—Salt Works—French and English Claims—English Agents—American Possession—Ohio Company's Purchase—Symmes Purchase—Fort Harmar—Pioneer Settlements along the Ohio—Fort Washington—First Settlement in the Virginia Military District—Nathaniel Massie—French Settlement at Gallipolis—Formation of Adams County—Ross County Settled and Erected—Settlement of Madison County—Territorial Legislature—Ohio becomes a State—Franklin County Erected—Leading Men of the Scioto Valley..... 254

PAGE.

CHAPTER IV.—Pioneers Prior to 1800—Jonathan Alder—Benjamin Springer—Usual Osborn—James and Joshua Ewing—David Mitchell—Other Settlers—Michael Johnson—William Lapin—James and William Hewey—David Martin—William Alkire..... 271

CHAPTER V.—Principal Land Divisions of Ohio—The Virginia Military Lands—Perils of the Survey—Pioneer Days and Trials—Pioneer Cabin—Furniture, Food and Medicine—Habits and Labor—Clothing and Books—Early Manners and Customs, etc.—Mills, Store Goods—Period of 1812..... 301

CHAPTER VI.—Events Leading to the Creation of Madison County—Darby Township—Madison County Erected—Surveys of Boundary Lines—First Election—Early License Rates and Licenses—Pioneer Listers—Wolf Scalps—Taxation and Expenditures—County Seat and County Buildings—First Court House and Jail—Second Court House and Jail—Present Buildings—Prison Bounds—County Infirmary, etc.....318

CHAPTER VII.—Boundaries of Madison County—Erection of Townships—Area and Streams—Topography—Appearance of the country when first Settled—Prairie Fires—Timber—Geological Series—Drift and Soil—Water Supply—Wild Animals and Reptiles.....339

CHAPTER VIII.—Public Officers—Member of Congress—Presidential Electors—Members of the Territorial Assembly—Senators—Representatives—Associate Judges—Prosecuting Attorneys—County Commissioners—Sheriffs—Treasurers—Clerks—Recorders—Surveyors—Coroners—Collectors—Auditors—Probate Judges—Biographies of Pioneer Officials—Politics.....354

CHAPTER IX.—Territorial Judiciary—State Judiciary Prior to 1851—Supreme Court—Court of Common Pleas—Justices of the Peace—Circuits—Judiciary since 1851—Supreme Court—Court of Common Pleas—District Courts—Justices of the Peace—Pioneer Courts of Madison County.....380

PAGE.
CHAPTER X.—Judicial—The Bench—President Judges—Judges since 1851—The Bar—Visiting Lawyers—Resident Attorneys—Madison County Bar Association 391
CHAPTER XI.—Medical Profession of Madison County—Past and Present—Physicians of London—Plain City—Jefferson—Mt. Sterling—Amity—Midway—La Fayette—Somerford—Liverpool—South Solon—California—Tradersville—Newport—Danville—Lilly Chapel—Madison County Medical Association—Army Surgeons from Madison County 430
CHAPTER XII.—Education—School Lands—Pioneer Schools—Growth of Education—Schools for Colored Youth—Present Government of Schools 458
CHAPTER XIII.—Agriculture—Its Growth and Progress—Buildings, Implements, Crops and Stock of the Early Settlers—Pioneer Farming—Madison County Agricultural Society—The Madison County Stock Importing Company—Madison County Stock Sales 471
CHAPTER XIV.—Military History of Madison County—War of 1812—Mexican War—Civil War—Roll of Honor—Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Squirrel Hunters and Militia—One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards—Return of Peace 487
CHAPTER XV.—Resident Land Owners of Madison County in March, 1819—The Sickly Seasons of 1822-23—Causes—Symptoms—Treatment—The Blalock Tragedy 512
CHAPTER XVI.—Public Highways—The Old State Road—First Roads Opened by Madison County—The National Road—Corporation Pikes—The Roads of 1883—Railroads—Statistics 522
CHAPTER XVII.—Seat of Justice—London in 1812—Original Lots and Lot Owners—Early Industrial Interests—London in 1835—Postmasters—Electric Telegraph and Telephone—The Conflagration of 1854—Dr. Kane—First Street Sprinkling in London—Distinguished Men Visit London—Fire Department—Schools of London—The Newspaper Press—Banks 533
CHAPTER XVIII.—Toland Hall—Past and Present Manufacturing Interests—Grain Elevators—Burying Grounds—The Centennial Fourth—The London Gas Company—Churches—The London Library Association—Societies—The Woman's Anti-Liquor Crusade—Sales Day—Incorporation and Growth of London 564

PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.—Darby Township 597
Streams 597
Soil 598
Physical Features 598
Topography, with Pre-Historic Deductions 599
Geology 601
Pioneers 602
Early Stock Speculators 618
Plain City 619
Churches 620
Plain City Churches 621
I. O. O. F 621
Urania Masons 621
Rectifiers 622
Cemeteries 622
Soldiers 622
CHAPTER II.—Jefferson Township 623
Topography, Soil and Timber 623
Pioneers and Pioneer Life 624
Roads 632
Early Incidents, Customs, and Reminiscences 633
Licenses 633
Early Industries, Taverns and Stage Routes 634
Churches 634
Schools 639
Cemeteries 640
Jefferson (formerly New Hampton) 641
Secret Societies 643
West Jefferson Book Society 644
Manufacturing 644
CHAPTER III.—Deer Creek Township 647
Surface and Soil 647
Pioneers 648
Conflicts and Trials 650
Early Conditions 651
Early Elections and Township Officials 651
Schools 653
Churches 658
Cemeteries 660
Towns 661
Pikes 662
Early Marriages 663
An Incident 664
CHAPTER IV.—Union Township 667
Pioneers 668
Surface, Soil, etc 680
Pikes and Roads 681
Churches 681
Cemeteries 682
Schools 687
Mills 687
Officials 687
CHAPTER V.—Pleasant Township 691
Surface, Soil, etc 698
Officials 699
Roads and Turnpikes 700
Schools 700
Mills 701
Towns and Villages 702
Cemeteries and Burying Grounds 703
Churches 704
Secret Societies 709
CHAPTER VI—Stokes Township 710
Surface, Soil, etc 710
Pioneers 711
Early Settlers 714
Township Officials 717
Towns 719
Schools 720
Churches 721
CHAPTER VII.—Range Township 722
Pioneers 724
Towns 731
Schools 733
Churches 734
Mills 738
Roads and Turnpikes 738
Secret Societies 739
Remarkable Storms 739
Township Officials 739
CHAPTER VIII.—Pike Township 742
Surface, Soil, etc 742
Pioneers 744
Towns and Business 751
Mills 752
Pikes and Roads 753
Schools 753
Churches 753
Cemeteries 754
CHAPTER IX.—Monroe Township 757
Surface, Soil, etc 757
Pioneers 758
Schools 761
Churches 761
Cemeteries 762
Pikes and Roads 763
Mills 763
Business Interests 763
Incidents 763

PAGE.

CHAPTER X.—Canaan Township..... 768
Surface, Soil, etc..... 781
Towns and Villages..... 782
Schools..... 783
Churches..... 784
Cemeteries..... 788
Epidemic at Amity..... 788
Mills and Factories..... 788
Pikes and Roads..... 790
Township Officers..... 790
CHAPTER XI.—Fairfield Township..... 793
Surface, Soil, etc..... 793
Streams..... 797
Pioneers..... 798
Churches..... 800
Cemeteries..... 802
Schools..... 803
Mills..... 807
Pikes..... 807
Towns..... 807
Secret Societies..... 809
CHAPTER XII.—Somerford Township..... 810

PAGE.

Surface, Soil, etc..... 810
Pioneers..... 811
Election and Township Officials..... 817
Schools..... 818
Churches..... 820
Cemeteries..... 822
Mills..... 822
Towns..... 822
Secret Societies..... 823
CHAPTER XIII.—Paint Township..... 824
Erection of Paint Township..... 832
Officials of the Township..... 832
Churches..... 833
Cemeteries..... 834
Schools..... 837
Towns..... 837
Roads and Pikes..... 837
CHAPTER XIV.—Oak Run Township..... 838
Surface, Soil and Streams..... 840
Pioneers..... 841
Mills..... 843
Schools..... 843

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Union Township..... 849
Darby Township..... 958
Jefferson Township..... 986
Deer Creek Township..... 1016
Pleasant Township..... 1030
Stokes Township..... 1035
Range Township..... 1045
Pike Township..... 1054
Monroe Township..... 1063
Canaan Township..... 1070
Fairfield Township..... 1081
Somerford Township..... 1107
Paint Township..... 1147
Oak Run Township..... 1161

PORTRAITS.

John F. Chenoweth..... 115
George G. McDonald..... 134
David Watson, Sr. (deceased)..... 151
Theophilus McKinnon (deceased)..... 170
Matthew Rea (deceased)..... 187
Washington Withrow..... 206
Patrick McLene (deceased)..... 211
Henry Alder (deceased)..... 226
Aquilla Tolland (deceased)..... 235
Henry Warner (deceased)..... 246
A. A. Hume..... 255
John Dungan..... 266
W. H. Chandler..... 275
Samuel T. Pearce..... 286
Jeriah Swetland..... 295
John Jones..... 306
William Riddle (deceased)..... 315
John W. Byers (deceased)..... 326
James Lilly (deceased)..... 335
James Q. Minshall (deceased)..... 346
H. W. Smith..... 355
Auburn Smith (deceased)..... 366
Robert Boyd..... 375
J. C. Bridgman..... 386
B. F. Clark..... 395
Robert M. Hanson (deceased)..... 406
John F. Locke..... 415
William Farrar..... 426
G. W. Lohr..... 435
J. B. Sprague, M. D..... 446
John Lohr..... 455
John P. Searle..... 466
James Wilson..... 475
William Morrow Beach, M. D..... 486
Alexander Wilson (deceased)..... 495
David Selsor (deceased)..... 506
Charles Phellis..... 515
J. Bailey, Morgridge..... 526
Daniel Boyd..... 535
R. C. McCloud..... 546
Thomas Timmons (deceased)..... 555
James Boyd..... 566
Andrew Cary..... 575
Russel B. Converse..... 586
Dr. J. Converse..... 596
W. I. Ballinger, M. D..... 605
John Taylor..... 616
Abram Carey..... 625
I. E. Bigelow..... 636
James L. Bradley (deceased)..... 645
William Wilson..... 656
James Converse..... 665
J. T. Dominy..... 676
Luther Lane..... 685
Elihu Knapp..... 696
Thomas Kilbury..... 705
John Price..... 716
S. McClintick, M. D..... 725
R. N. Brown (deceased)..... 736
James Milliken..... 745
Jacob McNeal..... 756
Ephraim Bidwell (deceased)..... 765
Joseph King (deceased)..... 776
Oramell Kennedy..... 785
Henry Burnham..... 796
Edward Fitzgerald..... 805
R. M. Johnson..... 816
W. D. Pringle..... 825
A. Cartmill..... 836
J. B. Lauck..... 845
B. F. Welch, M. D..... 856
John Roberts (deceased)..... 865
Benjamin Thomas (deceased)..... 876
John C. Jones..... 885
N. Mitchel..... 896
William Allen (deceased)..... 905
James M. Willard..... 916
I. N. Gardner..... 925
Philip Markley..... 936
David Haskell..... 945

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Source of the Mississippi 22
La Salle Landing on the Shores of Green Bay... 24
Buffalo Hunt 26
Trapping 28
Mouth of the Mississippi 31
High Bridge 33
Pontiac, the Ottawa Chieftain 42
Indians Attacking Frontiersman 55
Present Site of Lake Street Bridge, Chicago, 1833 58
A Pioneer Dwelling 60
Lake Bluff 62
Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chieftain 68
Indians Attacking a Stockade 71
Black Hawk, the Sac Chieftain 74
Perry's Monument, Cleveland 91
Niagara Falls 92

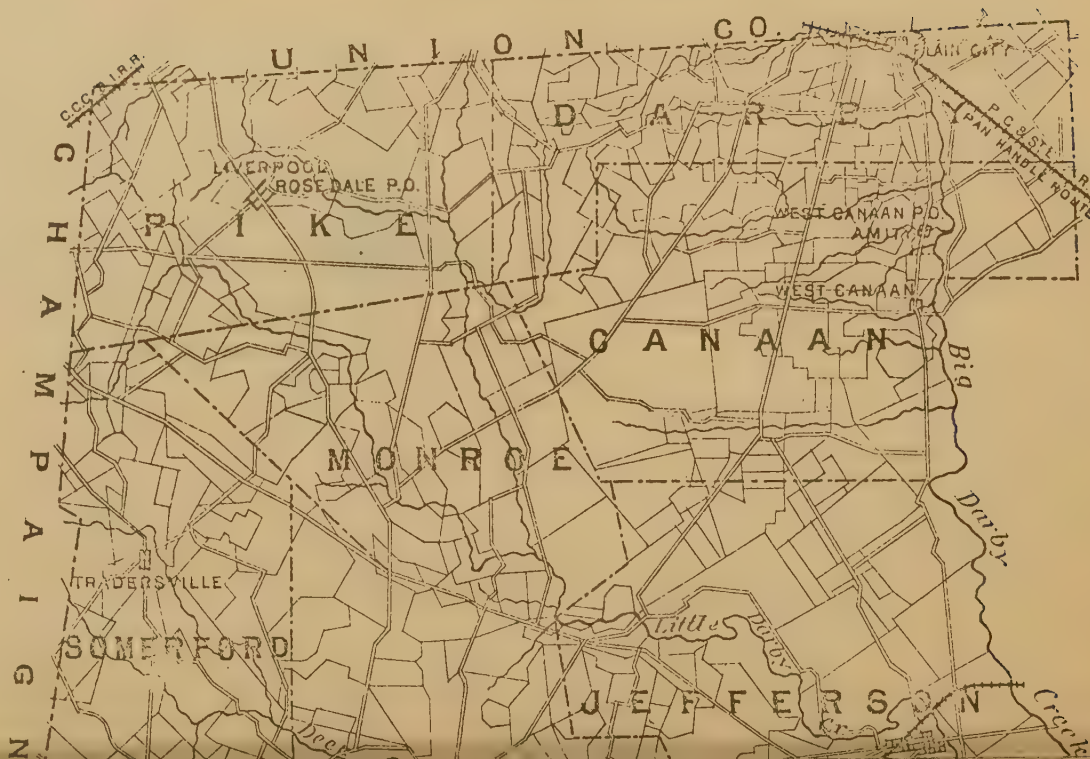
MISCELLANEOUS.

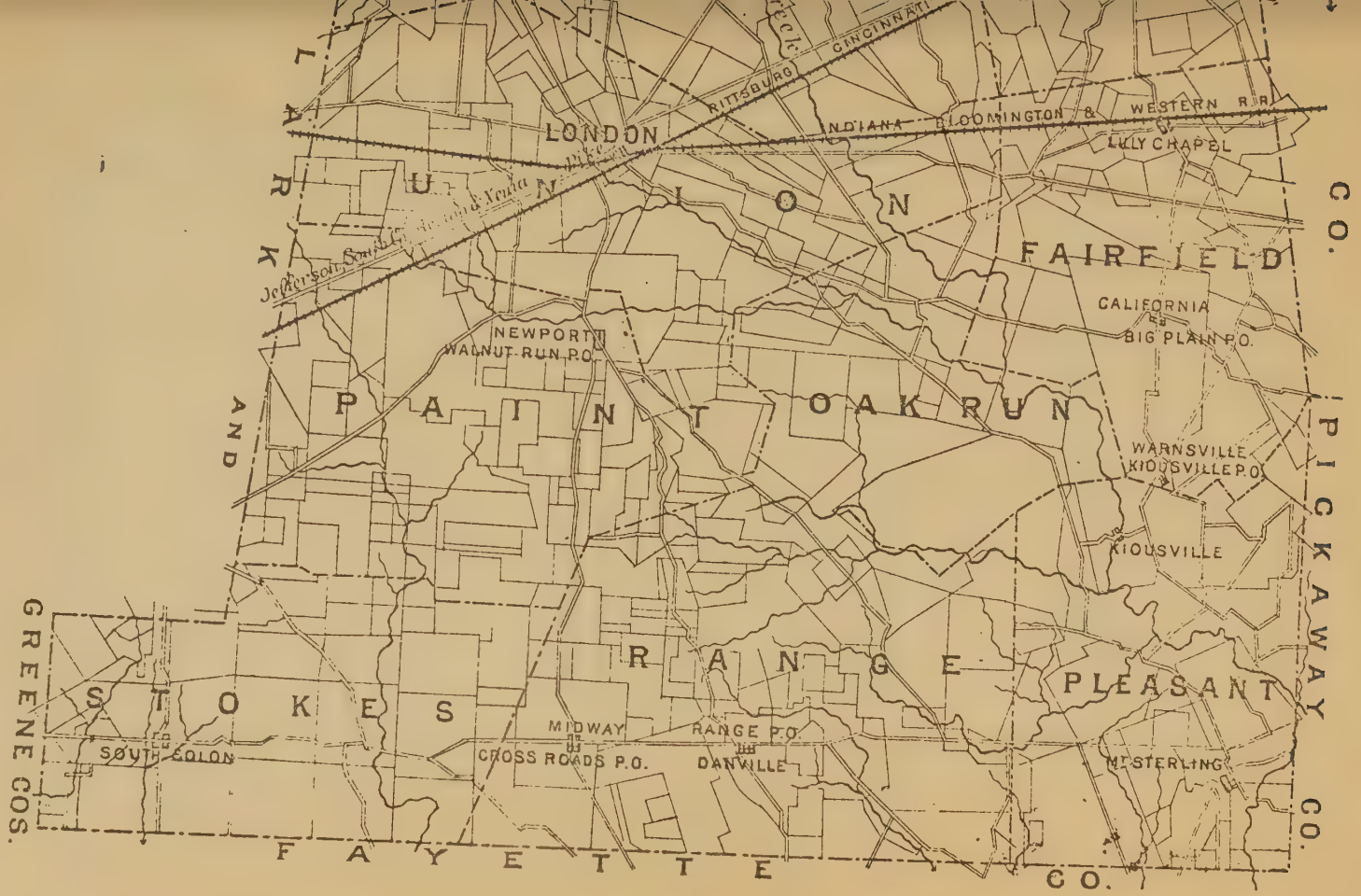
Map of Madison County ..... Front.
Constitution of the United States 79
Area of the United States 203
Area of the Principal Countries in the World 203
Population of the Principal Countries in the World 203
Population of Ohio by Counties 202
Population of Madison County 530

PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

MAP OF MADISON CO. OHIO.




LONDON
RITTSBURG
CINCINNATI
INDIANA
BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN R.R.
LILLY CHAPEL
FAIRFIELD
CALIFORNIA
BIG PLAIN P.O.
NEWPORT
WALNUT RUN P.O.
PAINT OAK RUN
WARNSVILLE
KIOUSVILLE P.O.
KIOUSVILLE
RANGE
PLEASANT
STOKES
MIDWAY
RANGE P.O.
SOUTH SOLON
CROSS ROADS P.O.
DANVILLE
MT. STERLING
FAYETTE CO.
GREENE COS.
PICKAWAY CO.
AND

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohió south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich allùvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana. .

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

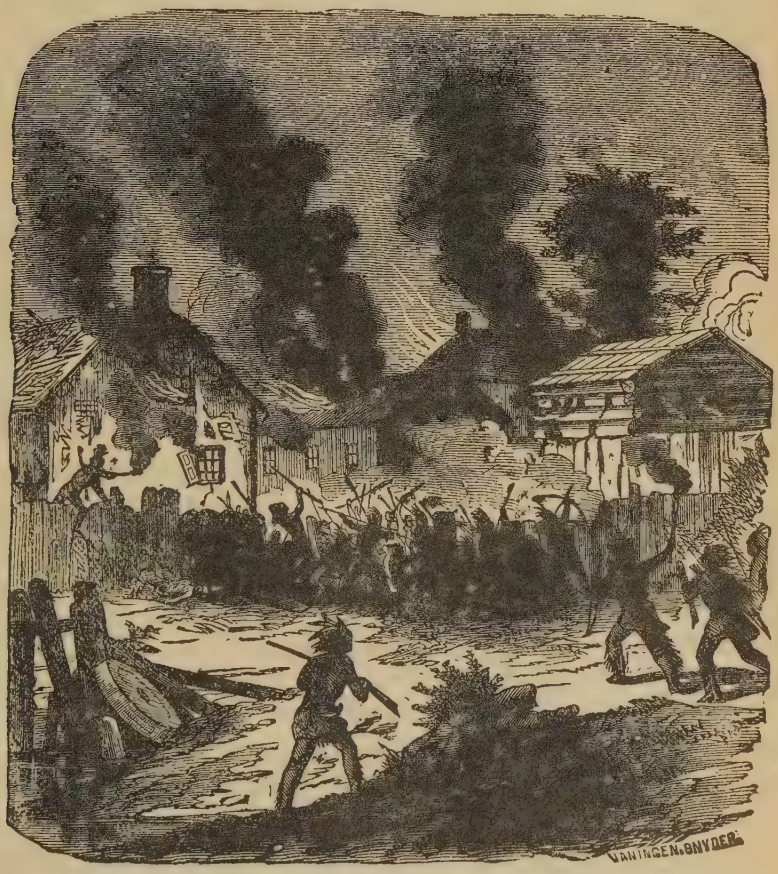
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

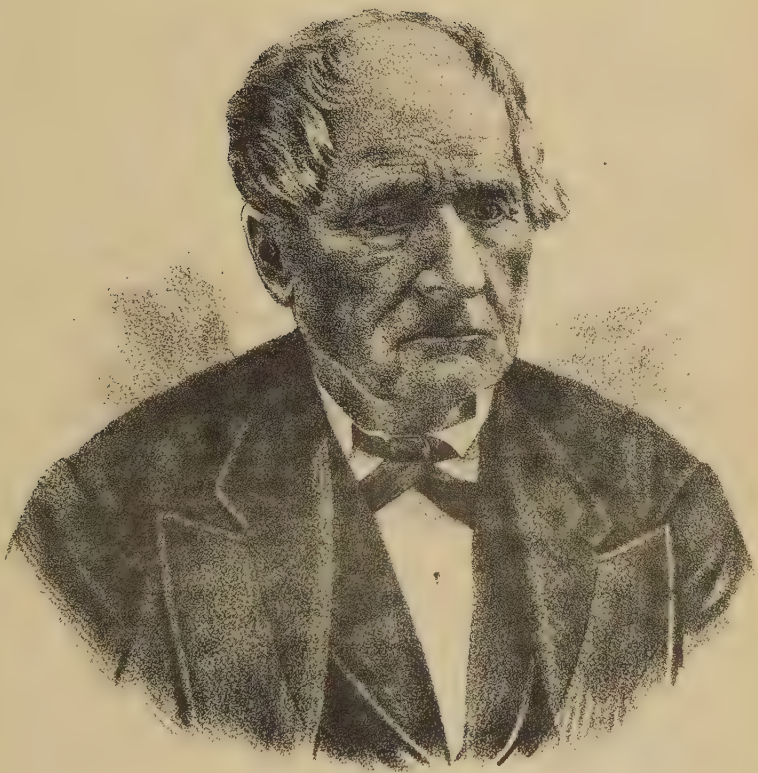
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. There the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



John C. Frémont

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts. his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

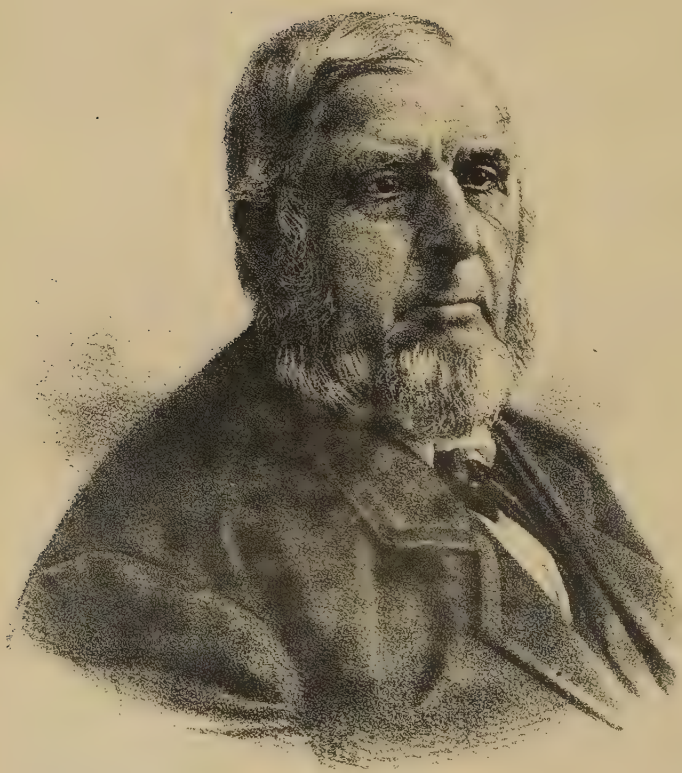
We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



George J. McDonald

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal.* January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

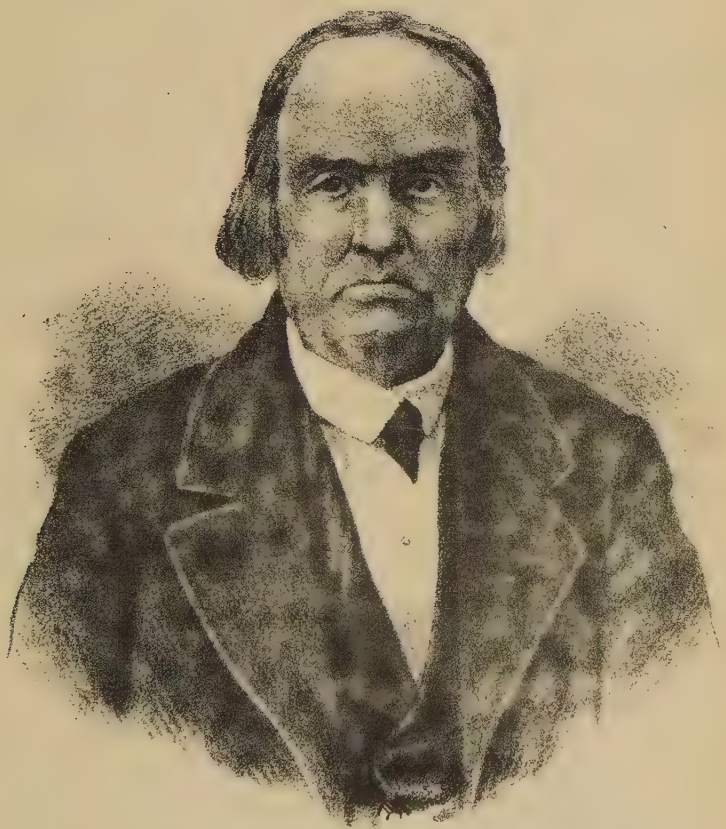
Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



DAVID WATSON, SEN.
(DECEASED)

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840. It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

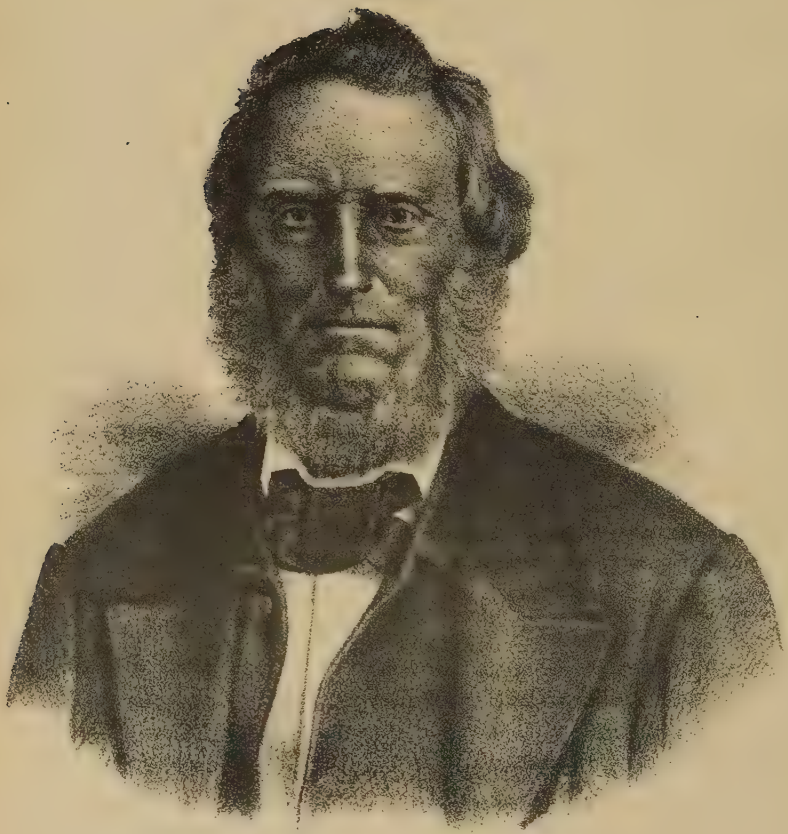
Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



THEOPHILUS MC KINNON.
(DECEASED)

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}°$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

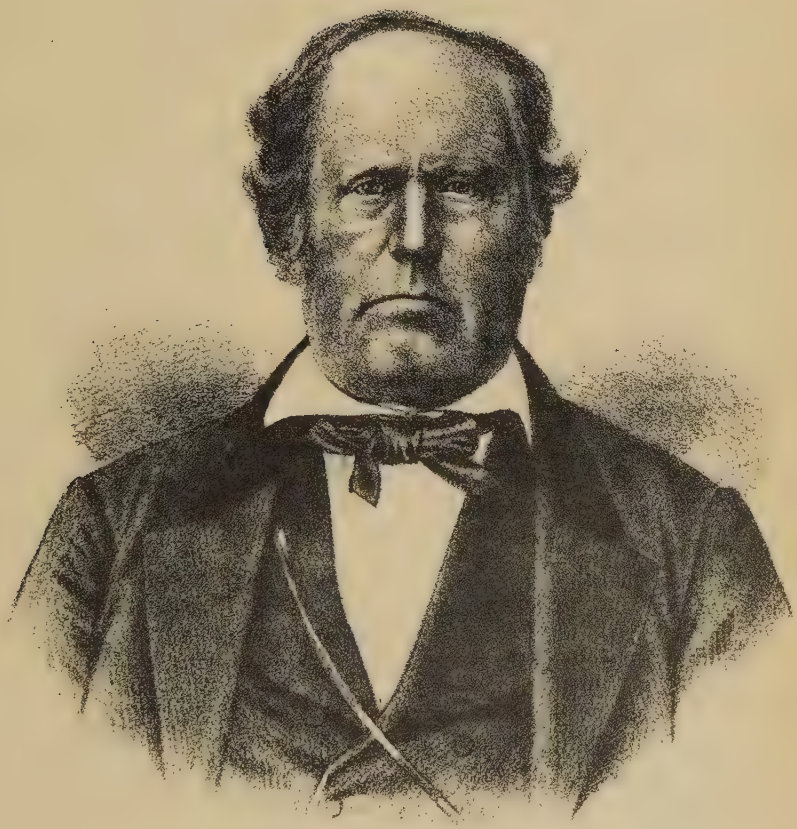
Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



MATTHEW REA.
[DECEASED]

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	.....
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24004
2	Allen	.....	578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31323
3	Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23813	22951	21933	28883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28413
6	Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11838	17187	20041	25443
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32726
9	Butler	21746	27142	28178	30789	35840	39912	42580
10	Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41947
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8065	11436	15719	18938	21461	21914	27539
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	33621	32836	38299	38299
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26641
17	Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30593
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40498
20	Defiance	.....	.....	.....	6966	11886	15719	22518
21	Delaware	7689	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27380
22	Erie	.....	.....	12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34283
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86816
26	Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7781	14043	17789	21062
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14255
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23838	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313368
32	Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27788
33	Hardin	.....	210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27028
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20455
35	Henry	.....	262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20587
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30280
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes	.....	9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20775
39	Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23679
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27450
43	Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31330	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40451
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26278
47	Lorain	.....	5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35525
48	Lucas	.....	.....	9382	12363	25831	46722	67388
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20129
50	Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	23735	25894	31001	42867
51	Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21454
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32925
54	Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36178
56	Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26497
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	78545
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow	.....	.....	.....	20280	20445	18583	19073
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49780
61	Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20751	19949	21137
62	Ottawa	.....	.....	2248	3308	7016	13364	19763
63	Paulding	.....	161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13490
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23169	24875	27353
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24534
69	Putnam	.....	230	5189	7221	12808	17031	23718
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36306
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32063
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	33511
74	Seneca	.....	5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36955
75	Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24186
76	Stark	12406	26588	34608	39818	42978	52508	64027
77	Summit	.....	.....	22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	44882
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	40197
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22374
81	Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10238	15823	23030
82	Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9353	13631	15027	17226
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26689	28392
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	37452
86	Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16633	20991	23821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34026
88	Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15596	18553	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,362	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,361	1,783,012	1,606
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,233
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	9 0
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,804	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,433	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,265	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346 984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,983	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
States.				
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,443	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441	.....
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,638	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U.S.	2,915,203	38,555,993	.....	60,852

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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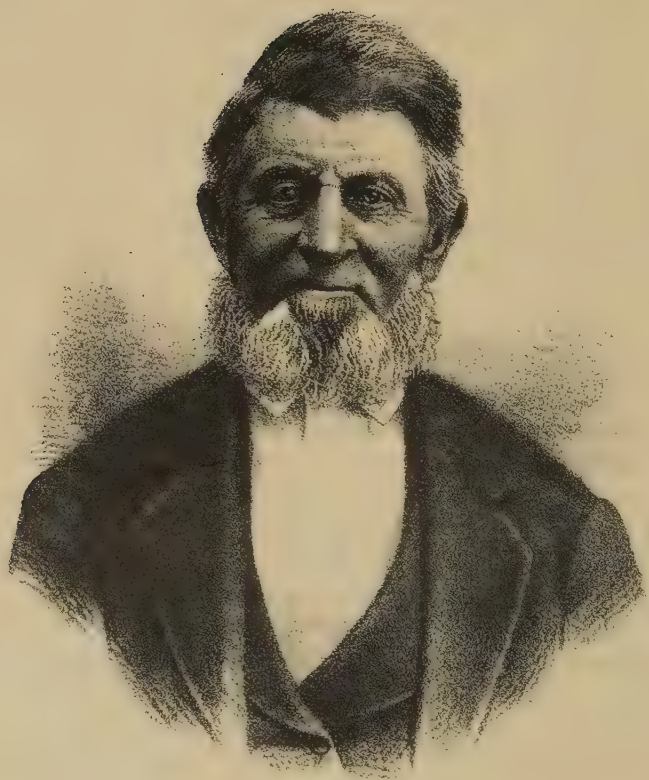
This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious



W. Withrow

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

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The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

D. M. Lee, M. C.

[DECEASED]

PART III.

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY.

By R. C. Brown.

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ARCHÆOLOGY—MOUND BUILDERS AND INDIANS—ANTIQUITIES—THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF MOUNDS, EFFIGIES AND INCLOSURES—SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS—SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS—TEMPLE MOUNDS—MOUNDS OF OBSERVATION—MEMORIAL OR MONUMENTAL MOUNDS—EFFIGIES OR ANIMAL MOUNDS—INCLOSURES—COVERED WAYS—SACRED INCLOSURES—LESSONS TAUGHT BY THESE WORKS—THE IMPLEMENTS USED BY THE MOUND BUILDERS AND INDIANS—MOUNDS OF MADISON COUNTY—THEIR LOCATION, CLASS AND SIZE.

WHEN the wave of white emigration reached the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the discovery was made of strange looking mounds of earth here and there, and, after a time, learning that these and other similar works were of pre-historic origin—the work of an unknown race of people—they were called in a general way "Ancient Mounds," and in time the lost race that erected them came to be appropriately named the "Mound Builders." There is no authentic history regarding this people. The known records of the world are silent—as silent as these monuments that perpetuate their memory. There are many theories regarding them, but this is all that can be said, as nothing of their origin or end is certainly known. They probably antedate the various Indian tribes who anciently occupied and claimed title to the soil of Ohio. It may have been that many centuries elapsed between the first occupancy here by the Mound Builders and the advent of the earliest Indian tribes or nations, though this is only conjecture.

The archæologist has found the territory embraced within the limits of Ohio a most excellent one. It is probably the most interesting field for the scientist and antiquarian in the United States. It was once, and, peradventure, continued to be through many passing centuries, the most favored locality of this mysterious people. The extent, variety, elaborate, and labyrinthian intricacies of their works, still found in many sections of the State, clearly indicate the plausibility of this view. Here they dwelt for ages, erected their works, and made a long chapter of history, although yet unwritten—a history whose leading features and general characteristics can be gathered only from those of their works that yet exist. It must be collected scrap by scrap and item by item, after a thorough examination and patient investigation of their works, and by careful, laborious, faithful study

of their wonderful remains. The principal events and leading incidents in the strange career of this mysterious and apparently now extinct people, can be traced out and recorded only so far as they are clearly indicated by those of their works which yet remain, but which, it is to be regretted, are, to a large extent, in a state of mutilation and partial ruin, and rapidly tending to utter extinction under iconoclastic wantonness and the operations of the agriculturist; also from the devastating effects of the elements, and the destructive tendencies of the great destroyer—Time.

There is little reason to believe that the Mound Builders ever had a written language, and, if they had not, it must be manifest that very few authentic facts pertaining to their domestic and local history can be verified by reliable testimony, other than that deduced from their works, which are the sole memorials left by them to enable us to work out the problems of their origin, their history, habits, manners, customs, general characteristics, mode of life, the extent of their knowledge of the arts, of husbandry, their state of civilization, their religion and its rites, their ultimate fate, and the manner and circumstances of their final disappearance, whether by process of absorption from intermingling and intermarrying with other and more vigorous races, by dispersion or captivity, or by extinction through war, pestilence, or famine.

Although generation after generation of Mound Builders here lived and flourished, and, peradventure, reached the acme of their glory, then passed through age after age of decadence and decrepitude into "the receptacle of things lost upon earth," without leaving anything that may properly be called history; and though no records of their exploits have come down to this generation through the intervening centuries, yet their enduring works furnish the laborious student some indications, even though they be slight, of the characteristics of their builders, and afford some data as to the probable history they made during the unknown, perchance barren, uneventful cycles of their indefinitely long career as a nation or race.

As the history of the Mound Builders is yet unwritten, it is certainly a matter of gratulation that so many way-marks and traces of this race yet remain within the boundaries of Ohio. Their works in the State, still existing in a tolerably perfect condition, are approximately estimated at ten thousand, but they, doubtless, far exceeded that number at the time of the first permanent white settlement here, in 1788.

Only such monuments or remains of ancient works can be properly ascribed to the Mound Builders, as were really regarded by the Indian tribes, at the period of the first settlement at Marietta, as antiquities, or as the ruins and relics of an extinct race, and "concerning the origin of which they were wholly ignorant, or only possessed a traditionary knowledge." These consisted of mounds, effigies and inclosures, which are known and designated as the three general classes of ancient works that can be appropriately regarded as belonging to the Mound Builders. Mounds are subdivided into sepulchral, sacrificial, temple, or truncated; also of observation, and memorial or monumental. Effigies are sometimes called animal mounds, sometimes emblematic, and frequently symbolical. Inclosures are of several kinds, one class being known as military or defensive works; another as parallel embankments or covered ways; and the third as sacred inclosures.

Under the general title of inclosures are also walls or ramparts constructed for military or defensive works, while others were doubtless walls surrounding the residence of the reigning monarch; perchance others were erected for the performance within them of their national games and amusements, while, perhaps, many also served a purpose in the observance of their religious rites and ceremonies, and facilitated indulgence in some superstitious practices. Most of the above-named works were constructed of earth, a few of stone, and, perhaps, fewer still of earth and stone combined. The title each bears indicates, in a measure, the uses they are supposed to have served.

Sepulchral mounds are generally conical in form, and are more numerous than any other kind. They are of all sizes, ranging from a very small altitude to about eighty feet in height, and always contain one or more skeletons, or parts thereof, or present other plausible indications of having been built or used for purposes of sepulture, and were unmistakably, memorials raised over the dead. By some archæologists it is maintained that the size of these mounds bears a certain relation to the importance, when living, of the person over whose remains they were erected.

In this class of mounds are often found implements and ornaments, supposed to have been buried with the person or persons there interred under the superstitious and delusive notion still entertained by some tribes of American Indians who indulge in similar practices, that they might be useful to them in the happy hunting grounds of the future state. The practice being one common to both the Indians and Mound Builders, apparently connects the former with the latter, and raises the presumption that the Indians may have descended from the Mound Builders. That fire was used in the burial ceremonies of the Mound Builders is manifest from the fact that charcoal is often, if not always, found in close proximity to the skeleton. The presence of ashes, igneous stones, and other traces of the action of fire in these tombs, renders it quite probable that this element was employed in their burial ceremonies. Mica is often found in proximity to the skeletons, as well as specimens of pottery, bone and copper beads and animal bones. The name given to this description of *tumuli* clearly indicates that they were erected chiefly for burial purposes. They generally contain but a limited number of skeletons, indeed, often but a single one; but Prof. Marsh, of the Sheffield Scientific School, connected with Yale College, a few years ago opened a mound in Licking County, Ohio, which contained seventeen skeletons in whole or in part.

The most remarkable of all mounds in the State was one in Hardin County, in which were found about three hundred skeletons. A doubt has, however, been expressed that these were all Mound Builders' skeletons, some antiquarians entertaining the belief that they were Indian remains, as it is well known that the Indians frequently buried their dead on or near these mounds. About one mile southeast of Miamisburg, Montgomery County, on the east side of the Miami River, is located the largest mound in Ohio. The elevation of the land at this point is more than 150 feet above the Miami. The mound measures 800 feet around the base, and about 65 feet in height, though archæologists claim that this mound was originally more than 80 feet in height as about twenty feet has been cut from the cone by explorations, and the wear and tear of the elements to which it has been

exposed for centuries. In the first settlement of the Miami Valley this great mound was covered with forest trees, a large maple growing from its summit. It is supposed to be the sepulcher of a chief or ruler of the Mound Builders. In July, 1869, a shaft five or six feet in diameter was sunk from the top to two feet below the base. At eight feet from the top, a human skeleton in a sitting posture, facing due east, was discovered. A deposit of vegetable matter, bones of small animals, also wood and stone, were surrounding the skeleton, while a cover of clay several feet in thickness, with a layer of ashes and charcoal, seems to have been the burial. At the depth of twenty-four feet was discovered a triangular stone planted perpendicularly in the earth, with the point upward. Around this stone at an angle of forty-five degrees, and overlapping each other like the shingles upon a roof, were placed rough stones averaging about one foot in diameter, of nearly uniform size, and similar to those quarried in the neighboring hills.

Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, alternating with a layer of fine sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. These mounds are frequently found within enclosures, which are supposed to have been in some way connected with the performance of the religious rites and ceremonies of the Mound Builders. An altar of stone or burnt clay is usually found in this class of mounds. These altars, which sometimes rest upon the surface of the original earth at the center of the mound, are symmetrically shaped, and are among the chief distinguishing characteristics of sacrificial mounds. Upon these altars sacrifices of animals, and probably of human beings were offered, the fire being used to some extent in the performance of that religious rite. Some of this class of mounds seem also to have been used for purposes of sepulture as well as sacrifice; the presence of skeletons, in some of them at least, suggest their sepulchral, as well as sacrificial character. In common with sepulchral mounds, these likewise contain implements of war, also mica from the Alleghanies, shells from the Gulf of Mexico, obsidian, and, in some instances, porphyry from Mexico, as well as silver and copper articles, both for use and ornament.

Temple mounds are less numerous, and generally larger than the preceding classes, and in form are oftenest circular or oval; but, whether round, square, oblong, oval, octangular, or whatever form, are invariably truncated, having the appearance of being in an unfinished condition. They are frequently surrounded by embankments, and many of them have spiral pathways, steps, or inclined planes leading to their summits. They are generally of large base, and of comparatively limited altitude. The supposition is, that the summits of these mounds were crowned with structures of wood that served the purposes of temples, all traces of which, however, have disappeared. They were also used to a limited extent for burial purposes, as well as for uses connected with their religion.

Mounds of observation are generally situated upon eminences, and were doubtless "observatories," "alarm posts," "watch-towers," "signal stations," or "look-outs," serving the purposes indicated by their title. They are said, by some writers, to occur in chains or regular systems, and that many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning upon

them. They are sometimes found in connection with embankments and inclosures, forming a portion, though greatly enlarged, of the banks of earth or stones that compose said embankments and inclosures. This class of mounds is numerous in some portions of the State.

Memorial or monumental mounds belong to the class that were erected to perpetuate the memory of some important event, or in honor of some distingushed character. They are mostly built of earth, but some of the stone mounds found in some portions of the State probably belong to this not numerous class.

Effigies or animal mounds are simply raised figures, or gigantic *basso relievos* of men, beasts, birds, or reptiles, and in some instances, of inanimate objects. They are on the surface of the earth, raised to a limited height, generally from one foot to six feet above the natural surface of the ground. Mr. Schoolcraft, a recognized authority on the mounds, and Mound Builders of Ohio, calls this class of ancient works emblematic mounds, and expresses the belief that they were "totems," or "heraldic symbols." Prof. Daniel Wilson, the learned author of "Pre-Historic Man," and other writers of distinction, call them symbolical mounds, and hold the opinion that they were erected as objects of worship, or for altars upon which sacrifices were offered, or that they served some other purposes connected with the religious worship of their idolatrous constructors.

Inclosures, defensive and sacred, have been briefly mentioned. Most of them are earthworks, though a few are of stone. Defensive inclosures are of irregular form, are always on high ground, and in naturally strong positions, frequently on the summits of hills and steep bluffs, and are often strengthened by exterior ditches. The walls generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and where the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at those points are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow, few in number, and well guarded by embankments placed a few yards inside of the openings or gate-ways, parallel with them, and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side of them. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of the elements, at least, of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constructed. A large number of these defensive works consists of a line of ditch and embankments or several lines carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff head-lands, formed within the bends of streams, an easy and obvious mode of fortification, common to all rude people.

Covered ways are parallel walls of earth of limited height, and are frequently found contiguous to inclosures, sometimes, indeed, connecting them by extending from one to another. One of their purposes, at least, seems to have been the protection of those passing to and fro within them.

Sacred inclosures are mainly distinguished from those of a military character by the regularity of their form, their different construction, and their more frequent occurrence. They are of all shapes and forms, and where moats or ditches exist, they are invariably found in the inside of the embankments. They are generally in the form of geometrical figures, of surprising accuracy, such as circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses,

parallelograms, and of various others. They are sometimes found within military inclosures, and evidently had some connection with the religious ideas and ceremonies of their builders. Frequently, there is situated in the center of this class of works a mound, or elevation, supposed to have served the purposes of an altar upon which sacrifices were offered, or which was, at least, in some way, used in conducting their religious services. Within these sacred inclosures were doubtless celebrated religious festivals, and upon those central mounds or altars, were undoubtedly performed the rites and ceremonies demanded by their religion. Some archæologists, however, maintain that many works called sacred inclosures were erected for and used as places of amusement, where these ancient people practiced their national games, and celebrated their great national events, where they held their national festivals, and indulged in their national jubilees, as well as performed the ceremonies of their religion. It may be that those inclosures, within which no central elevation or altar occurs, were erected for the purposes last mentioned, and not exclusively (if at all) for the observance of their religious rites, and are, therefore, erroneously called sacred inclosures.

It is natural to indulge in speculations regarding these ancient works. Probably none of them have been constructed since Christopher Columbus reached America in 1492, as trees have been found growing on those works which were definitely estimated to be nearly six hundred years old. Authorities differ regarding many matters connected with the Mound Builders, but a few facts seem to be fully established by their works. There can be no doubt that they were a numerous people. Works so elaborate, so gigantic, could not have been erected by a people insignificant in numbers. This is the more apparent when it is considered that they were without iron, or any suitable metal instruments or tools with which to perform their herculean labors.

It could scarcely have been otherwise than that they were also the subjects of a single strong government, because, under any other, the performance of such an immense amount of, probably, enforced labor could not have been secured. Very likely some sort of vassalage or servitude prevailed. There is abundant evidence that they were a warlike people, and probably, like some savage nations now existing, they made slaves of their prisoners. The number and magnitude of their works, with their extensive range and uniformity, prove that they were essentially homogeneous in customs, habits, religion and government. The general features common to all their remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system, owing its origin to men moving in the same direction, acting under common impulses, and influenced by similar causes. That they possessed military skill, and were not without some knowledge of mathematics, is quite evident. Building their defensive works in naturally strong positions, and constructing many of their other works in the form of various geometrical figures, show such to have been the case.

The construction of military works would indicate that they were, occasionally, at least, at war either among themselves, or with some other nation or tribe. Perhaps it was with the North American Indians, to whom the country may have belonged before the Mound Builders entered it. There are various scraps of history relating to the antiquity of the Indian. For instance, Sir Charles Lyell says: "A human cranium, of the aboriginal

type of the red Indian race, had been found in the delta of the Mississippi, beneath four buried forests, superimposed, one upon another, implying, as estimated by Dr. Dowler, an antiquity of 50,000 years." Lyell, himself, estimated the age of the delta at 100,000 years.

It may be conjectured from many historical facts, that the Mound Builders were a foreign people who invaded the soil of America, as there is but little evidence that they spread themselves over the continent, but much, that they passed through it from northeast to southwest, covering a broad belt of country, on which they constructed their mysterious mounds. The time occupied by them in crossing the continent can only be conjectured. It is a well-known historical fact that the northmen reached the coast of North America from Greenland in 999, and from this it has been theorized, that, perhaps the mysterious Mound Builders were no other than these. They came in great numbers, attempted to conquer the country, found the Indians too strong for them, but conquered a certain portion of the territory, clung together, moved gradually southwest, protecting themselves on the way by forts and other earthworks, finally disappearing in Mexico, either conquering that country or intermingling with and becoming absorbed by that people.

The Mound Builders cherished a belief in some religious system. The amount of labor bestowed upon those of their works that were erected in the interest of their religion shows a strong tendency toward a sacrificial faith. Some writers have not hesitated to assert that this race were worshipers of the elements; that they also worshiped the sun, moon and stars; and that they offered up human victims as an acceptable sacrifice to the gods they worshiped. They deduced these facts from the charred or calcined bones that cover their altars. There are other high authorities who unhesitatingly assert that there is convincing proof that the Mound Builders were fire worshipers.

It may be well in this connection to notice, briefly, the implements made and used by this people, especially as far as investigation has revealed their character. Very few copper implements have been found in this part of Ohio, owing partly to the fact of the unexplored condition of many of the mounds in this portion of the State, and to the fact that little, if any, copper exists in this part of the United States. What does exist is in loose fragments that have been washed down from the upper lake region. When mounds are explored, great care is necessary lest these small utensils be lost, as they are commonly scattered through the mass, and not always in close proximity to the skeletons. The copper deposits about Lake Superior furnished the pre-historic man with this metal, and, judging from the amount of relics made of this metal now found, it must have been quite abundant. The population of the country then must have been quite numerous, as occasional copper implements, tempered to an exceeding hardness, are still found about the country. These implements are small, generally less than half a pound in weight, and seldom exceeding three pounds. There were millions of these in use during the period of the ancient dwellers, which must have been hundreds of years in duration. The copper implements left on the surface soon disappeared by decomposition, to which copper is nearly as liable as iron. Only a part of the dead Mound Builders were placed in burial mounds, and of these only

a few were buried with their copper ornaments and implements on and about them. Of those that were only a small part have been discovered, and, in many instances, the slight depth of earth over them has not prevented the decay and disappearance of the copper relics.

Articles of bronze and brass are not found with the builders of the mounds. It is evident they knew nothing of these metals in the Ohio Valley, nor did they possess any of the copper that had been melted or cast in molds.

Stone relics are very numerous and well preserved. Stone axes, mauls, hammers, chisels, etc., are very plentiful yet, and were the common implements of the pre-historic man in this part of the West. None were made with holes or eyes for the insertion of a helve or handle, but were grooved to receive a withe twisted into the form of a handle. Under the head of axes, archæologists include all wrought stones with a groove, a bit and a poll. They are found unpolished, partly polished, and polished. The bit was made sharp by rubbing, and the material is hard and tough, generally of trachyte, greenstone, granite, quartz or basalt. Most of them are straight on one edge. In Ohio, it is very rare that stone axes are found in the mounds, indicating that they are modern, or were not so much prized by the Mound Builders as to be objects of burial. Occasionally, axes of softer material are found, such as slate, hematite and sandstone, but these are small in size and not common. They appear to have been manufactured from small, oblong bowlders, first brought into shape by a pick or chipping instrument, the marks of which are visible on nearly all of them. They were made more perfect by rubbing and polishing, probably done from time to time after they were brought into use. A handle or helve made of a withe or split stick was fastened in the groove by thongs of hide. The bit is narrower than the body of the ax, which is generally not well enough balanced to be of much value as a cutting instrument. It is very seldom that the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is usually round, but sometimes flat, and rarely pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting, while the smaller ones are better fitted for war clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs, they were very efficient, which was probably the use made of them. In weight, they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The very heavy ones must have been kept at the regular camps and villages, as they could not have been carried far, even in canoes. Such axes are occasionally found in the Indian towns on the frontier, as they were found in Ohio among the aborigines. The Mound Builders apparently did not give them as much prominence among their implements as their savage successors. Double-headed hammers have the groove in the middle. They were made of the same material as the axes, so balanced as to give a blow with equal force at either end. Their mechanical symmetry is often perfect, and as a weapon in war they were indeed formidable, for which purpose they are yet used among the Indians on the Pacific Coast.

Implements, known as "fleshers" and "skinners," chisel-formed, commonly called "celts," were probably used as aids in peeling the skins of animals from the meat and bones. For the purpose of cutting tools for wood, they were not sufficiently hard, and do not show such use, excepting in a few flint chisels. They may have been applied as coal scrapers where

wood had been burned; but this could not have been a general thing without destroying the perfect edge most of them now exhibit. The grooved axes were much better adapted to this purpose.

Stone pestles are not plentiful in this portion of the State, while stone mortars are rare, indicating that they were made of wood, which is lighter and more easily transported. Most of the pestles are short, with a wide base, tapering toward the top. They were probably used with one hand, and moved about in the mortar in a circle. The long, round instrument usually called a pestle does not appear to be fitted for crushing seeds and grain by pounding or turning in the mortar. It was probably used as a rolling-pin, perhaps on a board or leveled log, but not upon stone. It is seldom found smooth or polished, and varies from seven to thirteen inches in length. In outline they taper toward each end, which is generally smooth, and circular in form, as though it had been twirled in an upright position.

There is almost an endless variety of perforated plates, thread-sizers, shuttles, etc. They are usually made of striped slate, most of which have tapering holes through them flatwise, the use of which has been much discussed. They are generally symmetrical, the material fine-grained, and their proportions graceful, as though their principal use was that of ornamentation, as many of them may well have been worn suspended as beads or ornaments. Some partake of the character of badges or ensigns of authority, while others, if strung together on thongs or belts, would serve as a coat of mail, protecting the breast or back against the arrows of an enemy. A number of them would serve to size and twist twine or coarse thread made of bark, rawhide or sinew. The most common theory regarding their use is, however, lacking one important feature. None of them show signs of wear by use. The edges of the holes through them are sharp and perfect, and this objection applies equally well to their use as suspended ornaments. Some of them are shuttle-form, through which coarse thread might have been passed for weaving rude cloth of bark or of fibrous plants. There are also double-ended and pointed ones, with a cross section, about the middle of which is a circle and through which is a perforation.

A great variety of wands or badges of distinction are found. They are nearly all fabricated from striped and variegated slate, highly finished, very symmetrical and elegant in proportion, evidently designed to be ornamental. The material is compact and fine-grained, but the eyes or holes for handles or staves are quite small, seldom half an inch in diameter. Their edges are not sharp but rounded, and the body is thin, usually less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The form of badges known as "double-crescents" are the most elegant and expensive of any yet brought to notice. They were probably used to indicate the highest rank or office, and the single crescent, perhaps, signified a rank next below the double. In the collection of John B. Matson, of Richland County, there is a rough-hewn double-crescent in process of construction, the horns of which turn inward, while in nearly or quite all the finished ones the points turn outward. The finish around the bore of all winged badges and the crescents is the same, and the size of the bore in either is from two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch. On one side of all is a narrow ridge; on the other a flat band lengthwise, like a ridge that has been ground down to a width of

one to two tenths of an inch. Badges and crescents are invariably made of banded slate, generally of a greenish shade of color. The other forms of wands or badges, such as those with symmetrical wings or blades, are also made of green striped slate, highly polished, with a bore of about one-half inch in diameter, apparently to insert a light wooden rod or staff. They were probably emblems of distinction but not ornaments, and as nothing like them is known among the modern tribes in form or use, they have been attributed to the Mound Builders.

In addition to stone ornaments, the pre-historic man seems to have had a penchant, like his savage successors, to bedaub his body with various colors, derived from different colored minerals. These compounds were mixed in hollowed stones or diminutive mortars—"paint cups"—in which the mineral mass of colored clay was reduced to powder and prepared for application to the body. Such paint cups are not common in this State; in fact, they are quite rare, but one being known to exist—that in the collection of Dr. Craig, of Mansfield, Richland County.

The comparative rarity of aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded as were weapons when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advances of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better implement. The pipes were retained and used until worn out or broken, save the few that were buried with their dead owners, and what was the ultimate fate of these can only be conjectured. In very few instances does an Indian grave contain a pipe, and if the practice of burying the pipe with its owner was a common one, it is probable that the graves were opened and robbed of this coveted article by members of the same or some other tribe.

It only remains to notice the "flints," in addition to which a few other archæological relics of minor importance are found about the country, but none of sufficient import to merit mention, or to throw additional light on the lost tribes of America. Arrow and spear heads and other similar pieces of flaked flints are the most abundant of any aboriginal relics in the United States. They are chiefly made of hard and brittle silicious materials; are easily damaged in hitting any object at which they are aimed, hence many of them bear marks of violent use. Perfect specimens are, however, by no means rare. The art of arrow-making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, from whom is learned the manner of producing them.

A classification of arrow-heads is rarely attempted by archæologists, as the styles are almost as numerous as their makers. In general, they are all the same in outline, mostly leaf-shaped, varying according to the taste of their manufacturers, and their number, we might say, is infinite. They may have been made by chipping—probably most of them were—and some may have been ground.

Spear-heads exhibit as large a variety as arrow-heads, and, like the latter, were inserted in wooden handles of various lengths, though in many tribes they were fastened by thongs of untanned leather or sinews.

Their modes of manufacture were generally the same. Sometimes tribes contained arrow-makers, whose business was to make these implements, selling them to or exchanging them with their neighbors for wam-

HENRY ALDER.
(DECEASED)

pum or peltries. When the Indian desired an arrow or spear head, he could buy one of the arrow-maker or make one himself. The common method was to take a chipping implement, generally made of the pointed rods of a deer's horn, from eight to sixteen inches in length, or of slender, short pieces of the same material, bound with sinews to wooden sticks resembling arrow-shafts. The arrow-maker held in his left hand the flake of flint or obsidian on which he intended to operate, and pressing the point of the tool against its edge, detached scale after scale, with much ingenuity, until the flake assumed the desired form.

Beginning in the southern portion of Madison County, we find a chain of mounds extending to its northern limits, although with no apparent connection in location or size. It is, however, evident that all excepting one belong to the sepulchral order of mounds, as their construction is exactly alike. The largest of the burial mounds is located upon the estate of John Dun, in Oak Run Township, on an elevation overlooking the beautiful valley of Deer Creek. It is about two hundred and forty feet around the base, and twelve feet in height, circular in form and gradually tapering toward the summit. In January, 1881, it was opened to a depth of six or eight feet by Mathew Rea and Thomas Roby, who found the remains of two skeletons, the skulls being the only portions in a fair state of preservation. Nothing else was discovered here, the different layers of burnt clay, charcoal and ashes, being the same as in all sepulchral mounds. This mound has, doubtless, been several feet higher than it is to-day, and the view to be obtained from its summit is such an excellent one, that it is probable it was also used as a mound of observation.

There are two small mounds in Union Township, northwest of the Dun Mound—one on the land of Addison Chrisman, and one still further up on the land of Charles Baker. The former is located in a cultivated field on northeast side of the pike, but the plow has so nearly obliterated all evidences of this once sacred spot, that little remains to attract the attention of the casual observer. The mound on the Baker land is in the timber, also on the northeast side of the pike. Neither of these mounds have ever been large, not more than from three to five feet in height, and thirty-five feet in diameter. With the exception of the common evidences peculiar to burial mounds, nothing has been discovered in either. The cause of this was, perhaps, the absence of care in opening them, or that atmospheric influences had completely destroyed whatever remains may have been buried therein, their diminutive size affording little or no protection against the ravages of time.

Southeast of the mound in Oak Run Township, on the land of Stephen Anderson, in Pleasant Township, is the remains of what was once a burial mound. It evidently was about the same size as the Dun Mound, but for many years the leveling process has gone on until its once beautiful symmetrical proportions have disappeared. Located in a cultivated field on the east bank of Deer Creek, it now appears as a large hillock sloping gradually in every direction. We understand there is a small mound on the estate of Frank Hicks, near the western line of Pleasant Township.

One of the handsomest mounds in Madison County is upon the farm of Isaac Hambleton, on the east side of Little Darby, and about one mile southeast of Jefferson. It stands in a wheat-field, a few hundred yards from

the banks of the stream; is about two hundred feet around the base, and ten feet high. From its summit are growing three trees, two of which are more than fifteen inches in diameter. The base has been very much disfigured by the plow, while the top has been dug into and never filled up. Still following the meanderings of Little Darby northwest of Jefferson we come to four small mounds. The first is on the land of Truman Kimball, on the southwest bank of the stream. It has been opened by William Deardorff, a whole skeleton taken out, and the remains of others discovered. Some distance northwest of this one, but on the opposite bank of Little Darby, are three similar mounds, all being about five feet in height, and thirty-five feet in diameter. These are located on the land of James Dun, and all four mounds are in Jefferson Township. They have been dug into by different parties, William Deardorff and Thomas Bates opening two of them. In one was found a copper needle and three slate ornaments nicely polished, with holes drilled through them, by which they were suspended, fastened, or made convenient for whatever use their owners put them to. No other relics were found in these mounds, as far as we have been able to learn. It is said that quite a large mound existed at an early day in the southern portion of Deer Creek Township, but that a Mr. Ewing scraped it down and erected his residence upon its site.

The only other burial mound of which we have any knowledge, is located on the north bank of Big Darby, about one mile northwest of Plain City, and as this territory originally belonged to Madison County, it will be proper to here mention it briefly. It was originally about the same size as the mound on the Hambleton farm in Jefferson Township, but is much smaller to-day. In 1848, a society called "the Rectifiers," was organized in Plain City, the object of which was the improvement or morals, the advancement of education, benevolence and institutions of charity, and the development of archæological history. In 1850, the society opened this mound, from which they took the remains of some skeletons. The thigh bones were very massive, while the jaw bones were sufficiently large to slip over the face of the ordinary man, demonstrating that the beings to whom they belonged must have been of extraordinary size and proportions. The teeth were found in an almost perfect state of preservation, and belonged to persons of full growth and well-developed maturity. It is not understood that there was anything else of interest found here, but this like all the other burial mounds, bore the same evidences of the pre-historic age.

We now come to the largest mound in Madison County, and one of the largest in Ohio. It is classed under the head of Temple Mounds, is oval in shape, 600 feet around the base, and about twenty-five feet in height. Located upon an elevated ridge in the southeast corner of Monroe Township, on the estate of John Dun, it overlooks the valley formed by the junction of Spring Fork and Little Darby, the view from its summit being a charming one. Like all temple mounds, it has an unfinished appearance, and presents evidences of steps or inclined planes leading to the top. It is the supposition among archæologists that this class of mounds, which are not numerous, were surmounted by wooden structures, all traces of which had disappeared long prior to the coming of the white race. During the pioneer days of Ohio, the vicinity of this mound was a favorite camping ground of the Indians, and it is said that they used the mound for burial purposes. In

after years, when the whites had possessed and settled upon these lands, the Indians often returned to this spot made sacred as the resting place of their loved ones. Here it was that Tobias Bright shot in cold blood an Indian named Nicholas Monhem, in 1810, which created great excitement among the Indians, almost leading to a collision with the whites. Thus it will be seen that this mound which was constructed by one race, way "back in the bygone time, lost mid the rubbish of forgotten things," became one of the favorite spots of their successors.

From the foregoing the reader can glean the knowledge that Madison County, with its silent monuments everywhere spread before our wondering eyes, like the everlasting rocks that point the geologist to the past history of the globe, can truly lay claim to being called historic ground. Can it be that these people, becoming very numerous, living in affluence upon the golden riches of the soil, vain in their superiority of knowledge, bigoted in their religious superstitions, effeminate and weakened in long security, have met the same fate as the Roman Empire, when barbarians of athletic proportions and warlike prowess swept down from the north, laying vandal hands upon accumulations of art gathered in past centuries? The people were annihilated or driven farther toward the south; their works, all that could be destroyed, were destroyed, and the country allowed to grow up again in its primitive wildness, furnishing hunting grounds for the American Indians. They in turn were driven out by the more powerful white race who now dwell therein, giving to us Madison County of to-day, with her well-tilled farms, her schools, and churches, her towns and villages, and her railroad and telegraphic communications with every portion of the civilized world.

CHAPTER II.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS—THEIR LIFE, LANGUAGE, PLACES OF ABODE AND CHARACTER—THE MEDICINE MAN—THE INDIAN SQUAW—MARRIAGE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS—RELIGIOUS BELIEF—ORIGINAL OHIO TRIBES—MIAMI CONFEDERACY—SIX NATIONS—LOCATION OF TRIBES AND THEIR STRENGTH—INDIAN WARS AND EXPEDITIONS—SITES OF VILLAGES —VICTORIES AND DEFEATS—FINAL DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS —LEADING CHIEFS—SIMON GIRTY—PEACE OF 1795— TECUMSEH AND THE WAR OF 1812—SUBSEQUENT TREATIES—INDIAN RESERVATIONS—EXTINCTION OF INDIAN TITLE IN OHIO—RESUME FROM 1754 TO 1794—MADISON COUNTY AS A HUNTING GROUND—INDIAN CAMPING PLACES, BURYING-GROUNDS AND RELICS —CAPTAIN JOHN.

THE history of the North American Indians has been gathered, principally, from the traditions handed down by the leading men of that race, though much of it has been established as authentic and reliable. Their origin is involved in complete obscurity, but, that they are one of the oldest races of mankind, cannot be doubted. "They belong to the Ganowanian, or Bow-and-Arrow family of men. Some races cultivate the soil, others have herds and flocks, others build cities and ships." To the American Indian the chase was his sole delight; to smite with his arrow the denizen of the forest and make war upon his enemies, his chief aim in life. He could live happily, only, among vast hunting-grounds of forest, hill and river, filled with the game which unaided nature supplied. To glide up and down the streams and mighty rivers in his frail canoe was a favorite pastime. Nature was his teacher and the forest his home. His religious belief centered upon the theory, that at death he would be transferred to just such a paradise of the chase as in life he considered necessary to true happiness. This heaven of his imagination he called "the happy hunting ground," and truly it was a beautiful and poetic theory of immortality, one well suited to the child of Nature.

The character of the Indians was largely the result of their lives. They judged and lived by what the senses dictated. They had names and words for what they could hear, see, feel, taste and smell, but had no conception of abstract ideas until they learned such from the whites; hence their language was very symbolical. They could see the sun in his brightness, and feel his heat; hence they compared the actions of a good man to the glory of the sun, and his fervent energy to the heat of that body. The moon in her brightness, the wind in its fury, the clouds in their majesty, or in their slow graceful motion through a lazy atmosphere; the grace and flight of the deer; the strength and fury of the bear; the rush or ripple of water as it coursed along the bed of a river, all gave them words whose musical expressiveness are a wonder and a marvel to this day. The Wyandots

looked upon the beautiful river that borders the southern shores of this State and exclaimed "O-he-zuh!" great, grand and fair to look upon, while the Shawnees called it "Kis-ke-pi-la Sepe," Eagle River. They gazed upon the placid waters of the stream bordering the western line of Indiana and ejaculated, "Wa-ba," a summer cloud moving swiftly; on a river flowing into Lake Erie and said, "Cuy-o-ga," crooked; and so on through their entire vocabulary, each name expressive of a meaning, full and admirably adapted to the object.

The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place, which they called their wigwams. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable, and although they partially adopted from the whites some customs in dress, and the erection of cabins, yet the efforts of the white race, during three centuries, have failed to make little, if any, impresssion upon them. In peace the Indian was unsocial, solitary and gloomy, yet at times gave way to pleasure and merriment; in war, he was fierce, vindictive revengeful and unforgiving. He recognized no law save his own will, and to curb that will, or to thwart his passions or purposes by civil authority was intolerable. The most striking characteristic of the race was a certain sense of personal independence and freedom from restraint. On the war-path they followed a chieftain whom they chose to lead them, or else one who won his position and right to command by being the most cunning in savage strategy, foremost in danger and bravest in battle. The prophet and physician of the tribe was the Medicine Man, whose office was self-constituted. He claimed his authority from the Great Spirit, and as no man gave it none could take it away, his influence depending upon himself and the voluntary respect of the nation.

The Indian squaw was a degraded creature, a drudge, a beast of burden, who did all the hard, slavish labor, while her lord and master followed the chase, or made war upon his enemies. The social principle was, therefore, correspondingly low, and marriage consisted simply of two persons agreeing to live together. Among some tribes this simple agreement was never broken, while among others the man could put away his wife at will and take another. The Wyandots, Shawnees and Delawares prided themselves on their virtue and hospitality, and the marriage relations among them, as well as some other tribes, was seldom violated, any variation from it on the part of the female meriting certain death.

The Indians were all believers in one Great Spirit. They firmly believed in his care of the world and of his children, though different theories prevailed among the tribes regarding their creation. This trust often led them into habits of prodigality. They seldom provided for the future, almost literally fulfilling the adage: "Let each day provide for its own wants." They hunted, fished and idled away their days. Possessed of a boundless inheritance, they allowed the white race to come in and possess their lands and eventually drive them entirely away.

When the white man first came to the territory now embraced within the State of Ohio, he found dwelling here a number of Indian nations, each composed of several tribes, and each was often at war with the others.

Many theories have been advanced and much has been written as to what nation originally belonged the soil of Ohio, but the more recent writers lean toward the belief that to the *Shawnees* may be accorded that honor. It is claimed that the powerful and warlike people who once inhabited the southern shores of Lake Erie, and known in history as the *Eries*, are identical with the nation later known as the Shawnees.

This tribe is recognized in history as the Bedouins of the North American Indians. As fomenters of discord and war between themselves and their neighbors, their genius was marked; as wanderers, they were without rivals among their race. Capt. John Smith made mention of a tribe that lived on the southern shores of Lake Erie, whom he called "Massawomekes," while in the Jesuit Relations they are called "Eries, Cats, or Chats." Cadwallader Colden calls them "Satanas," and Nicholas Perot "Chaouanous." This diversity of names does not alter the fact that all of these authorities give the same location and date of occupancy of the tribe about which each wrote; also, that this tribe was conquered and dispersed by the Five Nations of New York, known by the French as Iroquois, and the English as Mingoes, about 1655, is generally admitted by all historians. Nicholas Perot lived among the Indians for more than thirty years subsequent to 1665, and enjoyed their confidence to a marked degree. He says that the "Chaouanous" were driven from Lake Erie by the Five Nations, who chased them and their allies toward Carolina, where they have since remained, establishing themselves at different points. The survivors of this once powerful nation being driven from their homes and their property destroyed, deprived of the lake as a principal source of food supply, were forced to resort to the chase as a means of subsistence.

We find that as early as 1669, La Salle speaks of the "Shawnees" as being familiar with the country contiguous to the Ohio River. Father Marquette, in 1670, makes similar statements as to their location, and in 1672, upon reaching the mouth of the Ohio, on his voyage down the Mississippi, says: "This river comes from the country on the east inhabited by the people called Chaouanous, in such numbers that they reckon as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another, lying quite near each other; they are by no means warlike, and are the people the Iroquois go far to seek in order to wage an unprovoked war upon them." This would seem to indicate that their warlike spirit had been somewhat crushed by their humiliating defeat some years prior to this time. In 1680, Father Membre, in his account of the adventures of La Salle, speaks of this tribe, and the same year, a chief of the "Chaouanous" who had 150 wrrriors, and lived on a large river emptying into the Ohio, sent to La Salle, to form an alliance with him.

On a map accompanying Marquette's journal, published in 1681, the "Chaouanous" are located on the Ohio, near the Mississippi, while on his original manuscript map they are placed a long distance east of that river, in the region of what is now the Ohio. In 1700, Father Gravier speaks of this tribe as living on a river which is evidently the Tennessee. On De l'Isle's map, published during the same year, they are located near the mouth of the Tennessee, and a tribe which he calls "Outonigauha" are placed on the head-waters of the great rivers of South Carolina. From a report of an investigating committee of the Pennsylvania Assembly, made

in 1755, we find that at least a portion of this band living in South Carolina had come to Conestoga, Penn., by leave of the Susquehanna Indians, about 1698, and four years previously a portion of the same tribe had settled among the "Minsis," on the Delaware River.

From time to time other straggling parties continued to join their brethren in Pennsylvania, until they finally became very numerous and powerful. In 1700, William Penn visited their chiefs at Conestoga, and the same year the Council of Maryland resolved "that the friendship of the Susquehannock and *Shawnee* Indians be secured by making a treaty with them, they seeming to be of considerable moment and not to be slighted."

In 1710, John Senex published a map, which indicates villages of the "Chaouanous" on the head-waters of South Carolina, but places the main body along the upper waters of the Tennessee, which probably locates them too high up that river. About 1715, the Cherokees and Chickasaws expelled them from their numerous villages on the Lower Cumberland, for we find on a map published by H. Moll, in 1720, that the lands formerly occupied by the "Chaouanous" was then in possession of the "Charakeys," indicating the abandonment several years before of the last Shawnee village in the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys, and their gradual withdrawal to the north side of the Ohio River. According to Ramsey, a straggling band of this tribe moved from Green River, Kentucky, where they were temporarily residing, to the Wabash country, as late as 1764. Some time prior to 1740, a portion of this tribe lived for a period a short distance from the fort at Mobile, Ala., as M. De Bienville, the commandant of the fort in that year, speaks of their abandonment of their village at that point. Another offshoot found a home in Alleghany County, Md., at a place now known as Oldtown, on the Potomac River, while still another lived in the neighborhood of Winchester, Va.

That a portion of this tribe also lived in Florida is evident, as the celebrated chief of the Shawnees, Catahecassa, or Black Hoof, was born in that country, and often spoke of bathing and fishing in the salt water ere the migration of his band to the Ohio Valley. He was a man of sagacity and experience, of fierce and desperate bravery, and well informed in the traditions of his people. He occupied the highest position in his nation, was present at the defeat of Braddock, in 1755, and was engaged in all of the Ohio wars from that time until the Greenville treaty in 1795. He stood about five feet eight inches in height, and lived to the great age of one hundred and ten years, dying at Wapakoneta, Auglaize Co., Ohio, in 1831.

After the expulsion of the Shawnees from the valleys of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, their appearance in history is rare until about the middle of the eighteenth century, as they were doubtless scattered through the interior of what is now Ohio and Indiana, living by right of sufrance in the territory which their forefathers owned ere their defeat and dispersion by the Five Nations. On a map published in London, England, in 1752, by Emanuel Bowen, a "village d' Chaouanou" is located about midway between the mouths of the Kanawha and Scioto Rivers, on the north side of the Ohio. In the meantime the Shawnees of Pennsylvania had become the most numerous, and important portion of that nation, but owing to the agressiveness and encroachments of the whites, they were gradually crowded from their lands and homes. About 1750, they began to turn their faces

toward the setting sun, and in a few years were re-united with their brethren in the valleys of the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. This tribe from Pennsylvania is known in history as the Delawares, which title they derived from the river and bay of that name, upon which they lived. In the war of 1755, these tribes became the warm allies of the French, were a terror to the border settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and glutted their revenge at Braddock's defeat, almost annihilating the English in that fatal battle.

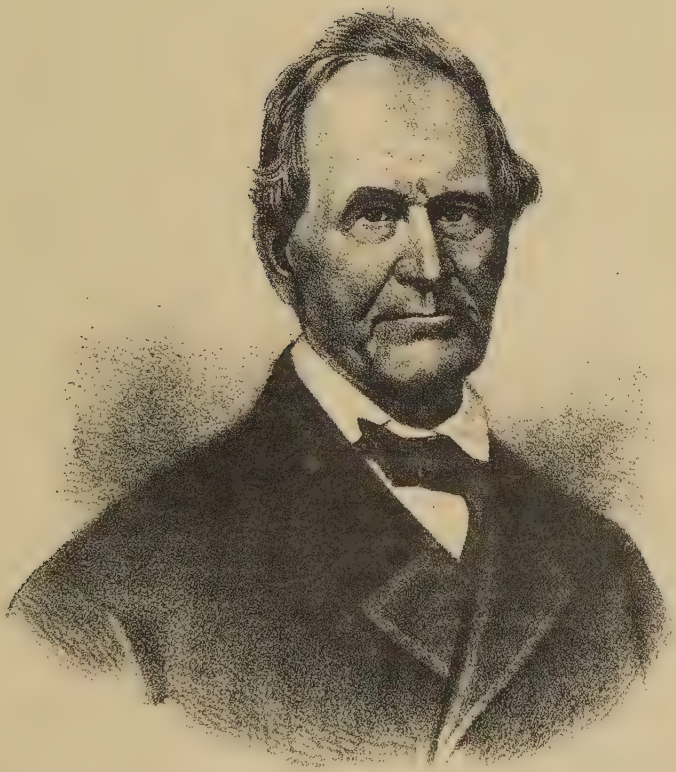
Within the period of the struggle for possession of Ohio, the following tribes were the recognized owners of the lands now contained within this State: Shawnees, Wyandots, Delawares, Mingos (of Ohio), Miamis, Sacs, Senecas (of Sandusky), and Munsees, who were an offshoot of the Delawares. The Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Piankeshaws, were around Detroit and along the Maumee River, while the Eel River Indians, Kickapoos and Weas, were in the Wabash country, and the Chippewas on the Upper Lakes. Two confederacies of Indians were opposed to each other in the war for supremacy of the Ohio country, viz., the Miami Confederacy, and the Iroquois, or Six Nations. The former were composed of the following tribes: Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, Sacs and Pattawatomies, who were also joined at times by the Delawares, Chippewas, Weas, Eel River Indians, Kickapoos, Munsees, and other tribes of the Wabash. The Iroquois, who were known by the English as Mingoes, comprised the following tribes: Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, which confederacy was called the Six Nations. In the early history of these latter tribes they were but five in number, but subsequently being joined by the Tuscaroras, of Carolina, their appellation of the Five Nations was dropped, and ever afterward they were known in history as the Six Nations. This last confederacy laid claim to Ohio along Lake Erie by right of conquest, while the claims of the Miami confederacy were based upon original ownership, which was always recognized by the Americans after they came into possession of the country, the English, alone, recognizing the claims of the Six Nations, as opposed to the French and Americans. Previous to 1792, the Senecas, with some Indians from other tribes of the Six Nations, located on the Sandusky River, and they were recognized by the United States in the treaties made with the Ohio tribes subsequent to that date.

From 1755 to 1780, the following were the locations in a general way of the Ohio tribes. The Shawnees inhabited the country along the Scioto River and its tributaries, as far west as Greene and Clark Counties, running north to the Mackacheek towns of Logan County, and east, so as to include Raccoon Creek. This included the territory now comprised in Madison County, as well as that of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Greene, and all south and east of these counties to the Ohio River.

The Delawares and Munsees occupied the valley of the Muskingum, and east of that river, and as they bore tribal relations to the Shawnees, these tribes lived in friendship and harmony side by side.

The Mingoes (of Ohio) were settled along the eastern and notheastern portions of the State, including the valleys of the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas and Wheeling Creek, but like the other tribes were gradually pushed west into the territory occupied by their sister nations.

The Wyandots lived along the valleys of the Sandusky River, and



AQUILLA TOLAND, M.D.
(DECEASED)

around Sandusky Bay, on the southern shores of Lake Erie; also the valleys of the other streams flowing into the lake west of the Cuyahoga, but no further up the Maumee than Henry County. They also inhabited, in common with the Shawnees and Delawares, the country between the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers. They claimed to have come from the north bank of the St. Lawrence River to the Peninsula of Michigan, and thence to the southern shores of Lake Erie. They had many legends as to their origin and ancestry, and were one of the leading nations of the Northwest.

The Miamis occupied the level country drained by the streams that formed the head-waters of the Maumee, Wabash and Great Miami Rivers, from the Loramie portage across to Fort Wayne, and down the Maumee Valley. They were noted for their fierce opposition to the Americans, and as the devoted allies of the English throughout the Revolutionary period.

The Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Piankeshaws were along the Maumee and around Detroit, while the Weas, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians were living in the valley of the Wabash.

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their exact location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but many of their villages were little more than movable camps. It will not be out of place, perhaps, to give from one of these estimates, the number of warriors that each tribe could send to the front on short notice, during, and subsequent to, the Revolutionary war: Shawnees, 500; Wyandots, 300; Delawares and Munsees, 600; Miamis, 300; Ottawas, 600; Pottawattamies, 400; Mingoes (of Ohio), 600; Weas, Kickapoos and Piankeshaws, 800; total, 4,100.

The Six Nations of New York had an estimated war footing as follows: Mohawks, 100; Oneidas and Tuscaroras, 400; Cayugas, 220; Onondagas, 230; Senecas, 650; total, 1,600, while the Chippewas, of the Upper Lakes, were equal in strength to the Ohio tribes and Six Nations combined, making a grand total of 11,400 warriors, ready for battle whenever the tocsin of war was sounded.

Throughout the period of white settlement in Kentucky, and subsequently along the north bank of the Ohio, the clash of the contending forces was almost continuous; in fact, we might say with truth, that the hatchet was seldom buried. The Indians were fighting for their homes, made sacred as the resting-place of their forefathers; the whites were determined to possess these lands, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Thus the issue stood between the two races, one of whom must go to the wall. There was an Indian village three miles above the mouth of the Kanawha River, and in 1756, Maj. Lewis led an expedition against it, which proved a failure. In 1764, Col. Boquet's expedition to the Muskingum Valley resulted in a temporary peace; and the Indian town of Wappatomica, a few miles above Zanesville, was destroyed by Col. McDonald ten years later. In 1778, Gen. Hand marched from Fort Pitt to attack the Indian town of Cuyahoga, but it ended so ingloriously that it is known in history as the "Squaw Campaign."

Two years previous to this last expedition, an event occurred which changed the current of thought, influenced the history of the world, and

made necessary a new map of the North American Continent. This was the Declaration of Independence, whose clarion notes, that all men were created free and equal, and that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed, rang throughout the nations of the earth, causing the spark of freedom to burn with hope in the hearts of oppressed humanity. The conduct of England, during the subsequent struggle, was hypocritical and treacherous. Her influence among the Indians was used in a cruel and blood-thirsty manner, offering premiums for American scalps until she was known among the Indians as "the hair-buying nation." At that time there was not in the vast territory, bounded on the north by the Great Lakes, on the east and south by the Ohio, and on the west by the Mississippi, a single American settlement. Beyond the Ohio, looking north and west, was everywhere an Indian country, and nearly all the tribes throughout the whole region were openly at war with the United States. So the settlements that had taken root west of the Alleghanies—reaching from Pittsburgh down the east side of the Ohio to some distance below Wheeling—and the few that were dotting the wilds of Kentucky, were all suffering the horrors of the Western border war of the Revolution—a war characterized by rapacity and bloodthirstiness.

The Shawnees were divided into four tribes, the *Piqua*, *Kiskapocke*, *Mequachuke* and *Chillicothe*. According to a poetical Indian legend, the *Piqua* tribe had its origin in a man who sprang from the fire and ashes. As their old men used to tell the whites who first came in contact with them, the chief warriors and wise men were once sitting around the smoldering embers of what had been a council fire, when they were startled by a great puffing of fire and smoke, and from the ashes and coals, there sprang into being a man of splendid form and mein, the original of the tribe of *Piqua*—named *Piqua* as signifying the man born of ashes. This legend of the origin of the tribe of *Piqua*, truly beautiful in its simplicity, has been commented upon by leading writers upon the red race, as showing, in a marked degree, their capabilities for imaginative inventiveness, and as a proof of their romantic susceptibility.

Mequachuke signifies a fat man filled—a man made perfect, so that nothing is wanting. This tribe had the priesthood. Its leaders were endowed with the privilege of celebrating the religious rites of the nation. The *Kiskapocke* tribe was inclined to war, and its braves were among the most fierce and crafty of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The celebrated prophet, and Tecumseh his brother, were members of this tribe. Chillicothe is not known to have been interpreted, save as meaning a dwelling place. A title commonly applied to the *Shawnees* was "the Spartans of the race," and their constancy in braving danger and enduring the consequences of defeat seems to have made them deserving of the appellation. They have also been styled the "Bedouins of the American wilderness," which, considering their extensive and almost constant wanderings, is not inappropriate. They were the only tribe among the Indians of the Northwest who had a tradition of foreign origin, and for some time after the whites became acquainted with them, held a yearly festival to celebrate the safe arrival in this country of their ancestors. After their return to Ohio, they located in the Scioto Valley, above and below the mouth of the Scioto River, also scattering along the Little Miami and Mad Rivers, building towns at different points. As

the voyages of the whites became more frequent up and down the Ohio River, the Indians removed their villages further away from that highway of navigation. They built a town on the west bank of the Scioto River, the present site of Westfall, Pickaway County. This was the headquarters of the confederate tribes, and was called Chillicothe, but subsequently came to be known as "Old Chillicothe." Another village of the same name stood on the site of Frankfort, Ross County, and another in Greene County, three miles north of Xenia. Across the Scioto River from Old Chillicothe, on Scippo Creek, was the village of the celebrated Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, and on the south bank of the same stream stood Grenadier Squaw town, named after a sister of Cornstalk's, called the Grenadier Squaw, who was six feet tall and a woman of great muscular strength and superior intellect.

Of all places in the West, this pre-eminently deserves the name of "classic ground." Here in bygone ages burned the council fires of the red man; here the affairs of the Miami confederacy were discussed and the important questions of peace and war decided. From the Pickaway plains, surrounding these villages the allied tribes, 1,000 strong, marched forth to meet Col. Andrew Lewis, and his Virginians, at Point Pleasant, where on the 10th of October, 1774, although led by their beloved chief, Cornstalk, and cheered by his words, "Be strong! be strong!" they were defeated after a fierce battle of twelve hours duration. It was at Old Chillicothe, on the Scioto, that the cabin of the celebrated Mingoe chief, Logan, stood; here that he mourned the murder of his family and made his memorable speech to John Gibson, the emissary of Lord Dunmore. At this point the campaign against the Shawnee villages was brought to a close by the Indians suing for peace and entering into a treaty with Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, which was located on the north bank of Scippo Creek and east of the Indian towns.

The Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, was an extraordinary man, possessing a brilliant intellect, a noble character and undaunted courage. Previous to the battle of Point Pleasant, he counseled peace, but being overruled by the other chiefs of the nation, he took command of the Indians in that battle and conducted it with consummate skill. After their defeat and return to the Pickaway towns, a council was called to consider what was to be done, at which Cornstalk was the chief orator and leading spirit; said he: "What will you do now? The Big Knife is coming on us, and we shall all be killed. Now you must fight or we are undone." Receiving no answer, he said, "Then let us kill all our women and children, and go and fight until we die." Perfect silence still greeted him, when arising, with firm purpose and dignity in every lineament of his face, he struck his tomahawk into a post of the council house and exclaimed: "I'll go and make peace," which was immediately carried into effect. In the summer of 1777, he went on a visit to Point Pleasant to warn the Americans that the Indians intended joining the English in the war just began. He was there cruelly murdered, seven or eight bullets being fired into his body, while his son, Elinipsico, and a noted young warrior, Red Hawk, were killed at the same time. Thus perished Cornstalk, whose name was conferred upon him as the support and strength of his people; but this outrage precluded all hope of peace between the Indians of the Northwest and the new-born American nation, and cemented their alliance with the English.

In 1779, Col. John Bowman, commanding a force of 160 men, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking, and after a rapid march attacked the Indian town of Old Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, three miles north of Xenia. The attack was repulsed, and Col. Bowman capturing a sufficient number of ponies to mount his men, began a hurried retreat, being closely pursued by the Indians until he recrossed the Ohio, having lost nine men in the expedition. In October of the same year, Col. David Rogers and Capt. Robert Benham, with 100 men, were passing down the Ohio, in two keel boats, and noticing Indians on the shores, Col. Rogers landed one-half his command for the purpose of attacking the savages. The whites were ambushed by about 500 Indians, a fierce battle ensued, but the odds were too great, and Rogers, with nearly all his men were tomahawked and scalped. Capt. Benham, with a few survivors, cut his way out and finally escaped, although the Captain was severely wounded and lay in the woods two days ere rescued by a passing boat.

In July, 1780, Col. George Rogers Clark organized a force of 1,000 Indian fighters at the mouth of Licking River, and in August of that year marched against Old Chillicothe (in Greene County), but found the village abandoned and burned. They destroyed several hundred acres of corn and then proceeded in a north direction for the purpose of attacking Old Piqua, the Shawnee town on Mad River (in Clark County). Reaching that point on the 8th of August, the fight began at 2 P. M., and after a three hours' engagement the Indians were driven from their village, each side losing about twenty men. Upon the following day, the town was burned and the growing crops completely destroyed. This severe thrashing taught the Indians a lesson not soon to be forgotten, and for the time cowed them into submission. There were nearly 4,000 persons in the tribe at this point, and the destruction of their crops caused them much suffering, having to depend entirely upon the chase for provision to keep them through the following winter. The Shawnees crossed over the Great Miami into what is now Miami County, and built another town which they also called Piqua.

In March, 1781, Col. Daniel Broadhead, at the head of 300 men, attacked and destroyed the Delaware villages on the Upper Muskingum (in Coshocton County), killing about forty warriors and capturing many squaws and children whom he took to Wheeling, Va. In August of that year, the Indians, in retaliation, attacked a force of 106 men under the command of Col. Archibald Lochry, below the mouth of the Big Miami, killing or capturing the whole force, the fate of the prisoners being, of course, death in its cruelest form. In March, 1782, Col. David Williamson, at the head of 100 men, marched upon the Moravian Indian village of Guadenhutten, in what is now Tuscarawas County. He took ninty-six prisoners, composed of bucks, squaws and children, all of whom were considered friendly Indians and had embraced the faith of the Moravian Church. Four days afterward, all, with the exception of two boys who escaped from the building where they were imprisoned, were murdered in cold blood, which was one of the darkest crimes in the history of civilization, and one that brought upon Williamson and his command the severest condemnation.

This massacre was bitterly repaid in the defeat of Col. William Crawford's force of 480 mounted men in June, 1782. They started from the old Mingo town on the west side of the Ohio with the object of attacking

the Moravian Indians, as well as the Wyandots, in the same neighborhood. The Indian towns were found deserted, and the force pushed on after the retreating foe. Col. Williamson was second in command. The whites were fiercely attacked on the Sandusky plains (now Wyandot County), forced to retreat, and suffered a humiliating defeat. The Indians killed or captured the majority of the force, and among the latter were Col. Crawford and his son-in-law, Maj. Harrison; but, by some decree of Providence, Williamson was allowed to escape, and the innocent left to suffer the penalty of his cruel murder of the Moravian Indians. Col. Crawford and Maj. Harrison were put to death. The latter was squibbed to death with powder at Wappatomica (Logan County), while Crawford was burned at the stake in what is now Wyandot County. The burning of Col. Crawford, as related by Dr. Knight, was one of the most horrible scenes in the annals of Indian warfare. It took place in a low bottom west of Upper Sandusky, and eight miles from the mouth of Tymochtee Creek, on the east bank of that stream. His hands were fastened together behind his back, a rope tied to the ligature binding his wrists and then made fast to a stake close to the ground, giving him sufficient length of rope to walk around the stake twice and back again. His ears were cut off, seventy charges of powder fired into his body from the neck down, his blistering skin punched with burning poles, and as he walked around over a bed of fire, the inhuman devils would throw hot coals and ashes upon him. Thus for three hours this awful scene went on, ending by scalping him and throwing coals of fire upon his bleeding head as he lay dying upon the ground. His body was then thrown into the fire and burnt to ashes.

Col. Crawford was the great-grandfather of Theophilus McKinnon, who died at London, Ohio, in April, 1882. Mr. McKinnon's parents settled in Clark County in 1803, whence he removed to Madison. His mother was the daughter of Maj. Harrison, who was squibbed to death with powder at Wappatomica. Soon after settling in Clark County, four Indians called at her house one day for dinner, and, while eating, informed her, in answer to some questions, the manner and place in which her father suffered death; also that two of the party had been present at the execution of her grandfather. Throughout the campaign, this was the fate of nearly all captured males, few escaping death in some form peculiar to the devilish ingenuity of the savages. Dr. Knight and the guide, Slover, who were also captured with Crawford and Harrison, were intended to be put to death in a similar manner. The former escaped from a young Indian into whose care he was given to be taken to a town forty miles distant from Sandusky. Slover was brought to Grenadier Squaw town, stripped for execution, tied to the stake, and the fire kindled, but a terrible storm arose and put out the fire, when the Indians, looking upon this as the manifestation of an angry God, postponed the horrid deed, and that night Slover escaped.

The attacks upon the Kentucky settlements were frequent, the Indians and English combining their forces in some of them. Boonesboro was attacked in August, 1778, by 500 Indians under the command of Capt. Du Quesne, an English officer, and carrying the union jack, the national flag of England, as his standard. The noted scout, Daniel Boone, was in command of the station, and after a ten days' siege the Indians were repulsed. For the next year, the forests were alive with Indians, and

in June, 1780, a force of 600 English and Indians, under the command of Col. Byrd, of the English Army, and Blackfish, a Shawnee chieftain, descended from the north upon Martin's and Ruddell's Stations, which were located on the Licking River. They captured and sacked both of them, which made no resistance, and with the prisoners and booty returned to Ohio and Detroit whence they came. Estill's Station was surrounded by a party of Wyandots in May, 1782, who, finally retiring, were followed by Capt. James Estill, and defeated him at Little Mountain. In August of the same year, a force of 600 Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Delawares and English, commanded by Col. McGee, of the English Army, and the noted renegade, Simon Girty, attacked Bryant's Station, five miles northeast of Lexington, but a re-enforcement arriving, they were compelled to retreat. The Kentuckians, against the advice of their more experienced leaders, started in pursuit with a force of about 170 men, and on the 19th of August, were ambushed at Blue Licks, losing 60 killed and 7 captured.

The people of Kentucky, seeing the defenseless state of their settlements, resolved to strike a blow against the Indians of Ohio that would put an end to these frequent raids. With this object in view, Col. George Rogers Clark, in September, 1782, organized a force of 500 Indian fighters at the mouth of Licking River, where he was subsequently joined by an equal nnmber of backwoodsmen from other localities. With this force of 1,000 men, Gen. Clark made a rapid march upon the Shawnee towns of Upper and Lower Piqua. A slight skirmish occurred at the mouth of Mad River, the present site of Dayton, but upon reaching the villages on the Miami found them deserted. He completely annihilated these towns, burning and destroying the buildings, stores and crops. A detachment was sent to the Indian village at Loramie's Station (in Shelby County) where a similar desolation was enacted, and every vestige of town and station swept away. Loramie, who kept a trading-post at this point, fled with the Indians, and finally settled in the same business on the present site of Kansas City, where he died. The savages made no resistance, except to fire from the bushes on stragglers, by which two men lost their lives. This campaign so completely crushed the power of the Indians and imbued them with such a wholesome fear of the "Long Knives" that they never again ventured upon an invasion of Kentucky in force.

In 1786, the Mackacheek towns (in Logan County) were destroyed by Gen. Benjamin Logan, after whom that county was subsequently named. He burned eight towns, destroyed many fields of corn, took seventy-five prisoners and killed twenty warriors. Gen. William Lytle, who was then but sixteen years of age, took part in this, and was instrumental in capturing a number of prisoners, *Moluntha*, the great Sachem of the Shawnees, and the Grenadier squaw being among those captured. Col. McGary, who was blamed for the defeat at Blue Licks, basely murdered *Moluntha*, after he had been taken prisoner by young Lytle. Before any of the others could interfere to save his life, McGary grabbed an ax from the Grenadier squaw who was standing near, and sank it to the eye in the chief's head, who died without a struggle. There was a large block-house of huge size and thickness, at one of the upper towns, which had been built by the English, and this also was burned. Four years later Gen. Harmar, with a force of about 1,500, left Fort Washington for the Indian towns at the

junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers (Allen County, Ind.). They burned seven villages, destroyed many thousand bushels of corn and much other property. In October, 1790, the army started on its homeward march, having accomplished its object, but soon afterward a portion of the force that had been sent back to the villages for the purpose of bringing on a battle with the Indians, was furiously attacked and defeated with the loss of 160 men, and the army then continued the homeward movement in a demoralized condition.

Throughout the following winter the Ohio settlements were constantly harassed by bands of hostile Indians and many unfortunate stragglers tomahawked and scalped. Each settlement was forced to do its own fighting, and every man went armed to the teeth. Dunlap's Station was surrounded by 400 savages, but as it lay on the east bank of the Big Miami, not far from Fort Washington, the Indians soon gave up the siege. They still, however, kept at their work of running off stock and murdering the settlers whenever the opportunity offered, even getting so bold in the summer of 1791 as to venture under cover of night into the streets of Cincinnati.

In August, 1791, Col. James Wilkinson, at the head of 550 mounted men, made an expedition through the Western Ohio counties and the valley of the Wabash, burning villages, destroying crops and capturing young Indians and squaws. In November of the same year occurred the most terrible defeat to the American arms in the annals of Indian warfare. Gov. Arthur St. Clair left Fort Hamilton in October, and on the 12th of that month began constructing Fort Jefferson. After its completion, he continued his journey, and, on the 4th of November, was fiercely attacked on a branch of the Wabash River at a point since known as Fort Recovery, in the southwest corner of Mercer County, Ohio. The battle lasted three hours, when the Americans were routed and driven from their camp, losing 890 men and 16 officers killed and wounded, besides their artillery, baggage and supply trains. The savages glutted their vengeance and reveled in the blood and booty of that unfortunate army. Gen. James Wilkinson now took command of the troops, and the early winter of 1792 was passed in an expedition to the scene of St. Clair's defeat, where the bleaching bones covering the ground were gathered and interred. Skirmishes between the opposing forces were common, but no general engagement occurred. The line of forts built by St. Clair were garrisoned and new ones erected.

Thus matters stood in the spring of 1793, when a new actor came upon the scene in the person of Gen. Anthony Wayne, known historically as "Mad Anthony." Troops were rendezvoused and drilled, and, on October 7, he left Fort Washington at the head of 3,600 men. Passing Forts Hamilton and St. Clair, his rear guard was attacked and defeated ere reaching Fort Jefferson, which stood six miles south of the present town of Greenville, in Darke County. At the latter place, he erected Fort Greenville and camped for the winter, sending a force of men to the scene of St. Clair's disaster, who built Fort Recovery. This point was strongly garrisoned, and the men kept ever ready to meet the foe, who constantly harassed the forts. On the 30th of June, 1794, Fort Recovery was attacked by 1,500 Indians and English, who were repulsed and driven from the field after an engagement of two days' duration. In July, Gen. Wayne was re-enforced by 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and immediately moved against the enemy. He

erected Fort Defiance at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers (in Defiance County), and here the Indians sued for peace. Not heeding the wily and treacherous savages, Gen. Wayne kept on the march, reaching the Maumee Rapids, Lucas County, August 20, 1794, and on that date fought the memorable battle of the Fallen Timbers in sight of the English at Fort Miami, defeating the Indians with great loss. The army camped three days on the battle-field and then began its return to Fort Greenville, where it spent the following winter. This campaign was the finishing stroke that broke the power of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, brought about the treaty of Greenville and the peace of 1795.

For the benefit of the reader, we will here state that by the treaty of peace previously made in 1785, at Fort McIntosh, with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa nations, as well as the one held at Fort Finney, on the Big Miami, in 1786, with the Shawnees, and assented to at Fort Harmar, in 1789, by the Delawares, Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Sacs, Ottawas and Chippewas, Madison County was included in the territory ceded to the United States; yet those treaties were of short duration and were broken by the Indians, whenever and wherever the opportunity offered. By the treaty of Greenville, ratified August 3, 1795, the former treaties were recognized and the following became the boundary between the whites of Ohio and the Indian tribes: Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up the same to the portage leading to the Tuscarawas River; down the Tuscarawas to the forks (the town of Bolivar); thence in a southwesterly direction to Loramie's store on the Great Miami River (in Shelby County); thence taking a northwest course to Fort Recovery, the scene of St. Clair's defeat; thence in a southwesterly course to the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. All the territory east and south of this line was ceded to the United States, by which the Government acquired two-thirds of the present area of Ohio, and a portion of Indiana. The following tribes participated in this event and gave their consent to the cession, viz.: the Shawnees, Delawares, Miamis, Wyandots, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Eel Rivers, Piankeshaws, Weas, Kickapoos, and Kaskaskias.

The conspiracy in the summer of 1763, planned and executed under the leadership of the great Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, had failed, and he was murdered at Cahokia, Ill., whither he had fled; Cornstalk, the celebrated chief of the Shawnees, met a like fate at Point Pleasant, in 1777; while Logan, the mighty sachem of the Mingoes, wandered from tribe to tribe a solitary, lonely man, mourning the loss of his family and the decay of his nation, until he, too, fell a victim, near Detroit, Mich., to the assassin's keen edged tomahawk in the hands of an Indian to whom he had given offense. Besides these three great leaders, the following is a list of those chiefs who were prominent in the Indian wars of Ohio, up to the treaty of Greenville:

Shawnees—White Cap, Black Hoof, Red Pole, Long Shanks, Captain Reed, Blue Jacket, Civil Man, Black Wolf, Snake, Turkey, Moluntha, Kakiapilathy (the Tame Hawk), Captain Johnny, Blackfish, and Captain John Lewis.

Delawares—Captain Pipe, who burnt Col. Crawford; Wicocalind (or White Eyes), Kelelamand (or Col. Henry), Hengue Pushees (or the Big

HENRY WARNER.
(DECEASED)

Cat), Grand Glaize King, Tommy Killbuck, Capt. Buffalo, Capt. Crow, Red Feather, Bohongehelas, Billy Siscomb and Black King.

Wyandots—Tarhe (the Crane), the Half King and his son, Cherokee Boy; Black Chief, Leather Lips, who was executed by order of Tecumseh, in Franklin County, twelve miles north of Columbus, on the charge of witchcraft, in June, 1810; Walk in the Water, and Big Arm.

Munsees—Hawkinpumiska, Reyutueco, Peyainawksey, and Puckonsittond.

Senecas—Coffee Houn, Wiping Stick, Civil John and Big Turtle.

Miamis—Meshekenoghqua (the Little Turtle), who was the most famous Indian leader of his time, and commanded the united tribes in every battle from 1790 to 1795, Nagohquangogh (or Le Gris), Long Legs, White Loon, Richeville, The Owl, White Skin, Silver Heels, Big Man, Double Tooth, Crooked Porcupine, Sunrise, King Bird, Big Body, Stone Eater, Poor Raccoon, Open Hand, Young Wolf, Flat Belly, Butterfly, and Tiger Face.

Pottowatomies—Nawac, White Pigeon, Windigo, Winnemac, Five Medals, Thupenebue, Run, Le Blanc, No Name, Mogawgo, and Black Bird.

Ottawas—Little Otter, Dog, Bear's Legs, Wewiskia, Augooshaway, Big Bowl, Stump-tail Bear, Neagey, Machiwetah, Sawgamaw, Bear King, and White Fisher.

Piankeshaws—Black Dog, Big Corn, Lightning, and Three Thighs.

Weas—Little Fox, Little Beaver, Little Eyes, Painted Pole, Long Body, and Negro Legs.

Eel Rivers—Charley, Earth, Ploughman, Night Stander, Swallow, and Gun.

Kickapoos—Cat, Otter, Duck, Keeawhah, Persuader, Brave, Standing, Josey Renard, Bear, Dirty Face, Black Tree, and White Blanket.

Chippewas—Mesass, Bad Bird, Young Ox, Little Bear, Young Boy, Spark of Fire, Ball, Big Cloud, Cat Fish, Bad Legs, and Little Thunder.

Sacs—Tepakee and Kesheyiva.

The Mingoes (of Ohio), do not seem to have developed any noted chiefs after Logan, on account, perhaps, of their steady decay and absorption by the other tribes. The notorious white renegade, Simon Girty, was leader of the Mingoes, and wielded a powerful influence among the Indians of the Northwest. He was born on an island in the Susquehanna River, in 1741. His father's name was also Simon, and his mother's maiden name was Crosby. The father was killed in a drunken frolic, leaving four sons, viz.: Thomas, James, George and Simon. The widow subsequently married John Turner, and bore him one son, John. During the French war the family were captured by the Indians, the elder Turner, burnt at the stake, and the balance were taken into captivity; Thomas escaped; James was adopted by the Shawnees; George by the Delawares; and Simon by the Senecas. To what tribe the mother, and child, John Turner, were assigned, is unknown. After peace was declared, they all returned to civilized life, and settled in the vacinity of Pittsburgh, Penn.

During the Revolutionary war, the Girty boys joined the Indian allies of the English, and all became noted for fiendish cruelties to prisoners. Simon was the most conspicuous, and took a leading part in the Indian war which followed the Revolution. He was present at the burning of Col.

Crawford; and Dr. Knight says that he looked with devilish delight upon the horrible scene, and taunted the doctor with a similar fate. Soon after the close of the conflict, he married Catherine Malott, who bore him five children, viz.: John (who died in infancy), Ann, Thomas, Sarah and Predaux, whose descendants are numerous and respectable. Simon Girty died near Amherstburg, Canada, February 18, 1818. In appearance, he has been described as a man with dark, shaggy hair, low forehead, contracted brows, meeting above a short, flat nose, sunken eyes of a grayish color, and thin, compressed lips, "while all the vices of civilization seemed to center in him, and by him engrafted upon those of the savage state, without the usual redeeming qualities of either."

After the treaty of 1795, peace gradually settled over the Northwest Territory, and settlers began to pour into the rich valleys of the Ohio and its tributaries. In 1805, another treaty was concluded, and a large tract of country north and west of the Greenville treaty line was obtained by the Government. About this time the great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, had risen to the head of his nation, and his influence was hostile to the United States. Born at the Indian town of Old Piqua (in Clark County) in 1768, he had grown up during the bitter struggle between the whites and his people for the possession of Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. Tecumseh was never satisfied with the action of his race in signing away their heritage by treaty, and after reaching power was continually plotting mischief against the whites, in which he was ably seconded by his scheming brother Laulewasikaw, better known as the Prophet. He finally concocted a grand scheme of uniting all the Indian tribes in an alliance against the whites. With this in view he began visiting the different nations for the purpose of perfecting his plans, and while upon one of these trips to the Indians of the South, in 1811, Gen. William Henry Harrison marched at the head of a large force into the Wabash country. Here, on the now famed battle-ground of Tippecanoe, he was furiously attacked by the savages under the leadership of the Prophet, whom he defeated with great loss, after a stubborn, well-fought battle.

The war of 1812 was soon after brought on by the arrogance and audacity of the English Government, and Tecumseh cast his fortunes with the English. In October, 1813, was fought the memorable battle of the Thames, in Canada, Gen. Harrison commanding the Americans, with Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh at the head of the English and Indians. Here the great Shawnee chieftain fell, while bravely fighting in the van of the contending forces, and thus the Indian alliance was forever dissolved.

Through the treaty enacted in 1807, at Detroit, Mich., with the Wyandots, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Chippewas, all of Ohio north of the Maumee was ceded to the United States. In 1808, the same tribes, together with the Shawnees, granted a tract two miles wide for a road through the Black Swamp. In 1817, the Shawnees, Wyandots, Pottawatomies and other tribes ceded nearly all their remaining territory in Ohio, receiving in return a tract of land ten miles square surrounding Wapakoneta; a tract of twenty-five square miles on Hog Creek, adjoining the above; and a tract of forty-eight square miles surrounding Lewistown. In 1818, fourteen square miles were added to the latter tract, and twenty square miles to the reserva-

tion at Wapakoneta. The same year, the Miamis surrendered their claims to the remaining Indian territory in Ohio west of the St. Mary's River and north of the Greenville treaty line. The last title of the Delawares was purchased in 1829; and, in 1831, all of the reservation lands around Lewistown, Hog Creek and Wapakoneta were ceded to the Government. The Wyandot Reservation, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, was purchased in 1842, and the following year the last Indian left Ohio for the West. Thus, after a struggle of more than three-quarters of a century, the red sons of the forest were forced to give way before the strength and prowess of the white race, and were fruitless in their attempts to stem the onward march of civilization.

It is estimated that from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought, and about 1,200 men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors.

The geographical position of the territory composing Madison County, placed it in the direct route between the Indian towns on the Scioto and those on the Miamis and Mad River. It therefore became one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Shawnees, Wyandots, Delawares, and Mingoes. In its forests and on its prairies they followed the chase; along its clear running streams they pitched their tents and drank the pure waters of its beautiful springs. For generations ere the permanent settlement of the whites, the Indian wigwams were annually erected on the banks of Big and Little Darby, Deer Creek, Paint, Oak Run and their tributaries, hunting the wild denizens of the forest and angling the finny tribe from the waters of these streams. In subsequent years, when their heritage had slipped from their grasp, they still lingered around those hallowed spots, taking, as it were, a last farewell of the lands dotted with the graves of their ancestors.

The Wyandots had three villages on the Scioto, in the vicinity of the site of Columbus. They were among the bravest of the Indian tribes, and flight in battle was by them considered disgraceful, even when fighting at a disadvantage. It was an old adage with those most conversant with the character of this tribe that "a Wyandot brave would not be taken alive," and Gen. Harrison looked upon them as among the finest warriors of the race. In 1774, a skirmish took place near the site of Columbus, between a party of soldiers belonging to Lord Dunmore's army, under the command of Col. William Crawford, and a band of Indians who were pursued to this point, here overtaken and defeated. It was from Darby, a chief of the Wyandot nation, who lived near the site of Plain City, that the largest stream in Madison County took its name.

The Mingoes had an ancient village on the land subsequently settled by James Ewing, northwest of Plain City, but in 1786, when Gen. Logan destroyed the Mackacheek towns in Logan County, the Indians deserted this village. In the life of Jonathan Alder, who was taken prisoner in childhood and adopted by the Mingoes, he says that a white man named

Butler, lived among the Indians, and carried on a blacksmith shop at this point. When James and Joshua Ewing settled here in 1798, the remains of the huts and shops were still to be seen, while extensive fields of corn had evidently been cultivated in that vicinity.

It is not our intention to attempt to give the location of every spot where the Indians camped in Madison County, as to do so would be utterly impossible. They pitched their wigwams wherever their fancy dictated, sometimes on running streams, again close to springs, but always where water could be obtained without much trouble. In the early days, an Indian trace ran from the site of Franklinton to Old Chillicothe (north of Xenia). It passed through the present site of Georgesville, Franklin County; thence in a southwest direction to the large spring in Oak Run Township, subsequently known as "Springer's Spring;" thence to Old Chillicothe. In after years, this spring was frequently pointed out by Jonathan Alder as a favorite camping ground of his tribe during his captivity among the Indians. The trace spoken of was afterward known as "Chenoweth's trace," which it derived from two brothers named Chenoweth, who lived on Big Darby, in Franklin County, upon the line of this trail, as early as 1799. John Chenoweth, a son of one of these brothers, was born in Mason County, Ky., September 15, 1793, came to Madison County in 1820, and is now residing in London. Two other traces are known to have passed through Madison, viz., one up the banks of Big Darby, and another from the Indian towns on the Scioto, to those on Mad River, and the Big and Little Miami Rivers, passing through the site of London, in a northwesterly direction.

Of the many favorite camping grounds scattered over this county, the following have been pointed out to us as those most frequently used. Immediately south of London, on the Toland estate, close to a spring, and on the northeast side of Oak Run, was a place much used for camping, while across the creek, on an elevated point between Oak and Sutton's Run, was used as a burying-ground. Their dead were generally interred in gravel-banks, away from wet or damp ground; some were buried very deep, while the graves of others were quite shallow. Their mode of burial was that most common to the American Indians. Graves have been found in every portion of Madison County, and their bones exhumed from many of its gravel banks. Directly north of the court house on Oak Run, the Indians camped, off and on, for several years, while a similar camp was in the east part of the town, south of Mr. Richman's residence. The farm originally settled by Thomas Jones, west of London, on Walnut Run, was much frequented on account of two deer licks located thereon, which made it an excellent hunting ground. In graves opened upon this farm were found stone axes, and pottery-ware, the jars being filled with a dark deposit of some sort, which was entirely decayed, the jars falling to pieces when brought in contact with air and light. An interesting find in one of these graves was a large elk horn, split open at the butt, hollowed out and filled with the tips of deer horns. One of the corpses was clasping the horn in his bony fingers, which evidently signified that the number of deer tips inclosed in the elk horn pointed to the owner thereof as having slain that many deer during his earthly career. There were also found on this farm numerous flints and arrow-heads, as well as a steel tomahawk. Another camping ground in Union Township was on Deer Creek, upon the estate of James Q. Minshall.

Quite a noted ground was on Paint Creek, in Stokes Township, on account of the fine pasturage in that vicinity. It was located near where Grassy Point Church now stands. Others were on the land of Elijah Chenoweth, on Deer Creek, and the farm of Thomas Petticord, on Glade Run; one on Glade Run in Deer Creek Township, upon the farm originally owned by George G. McDonald, and another on Deer Creek, in Somerford Township, immediately north of Cartzdafner's Mill. On Little Darby, in the southeast corner of Monroe Township, close to the big mound, was a well-known camping place, while in the northeast corner of Jefferson Township, near a big spring on the farm of R. C. Stuckey, was often referred to by Jonathan Alder as a favorite spot. Near the mouth of Three-Mile Run, on the farm of James Millikin, the Indians had a camping ground; also on the land of James Dun, in Jefferson Township. Close to a big spring on the land of M. A. Baskerville, in the southeast part of Paint Township, was also a favorite place. In each of those places the rings of earth thrown up by the Indians to prevent the water from running under their tents, are yet visible. Wherever those are seen, they mark the place in which the Indians had their rude abodes.

Stone axes, hammers, pestles, flint arrow heads and ornaments have been found in every portion of the county, as well as here and there a steel tomahawk; but the most valuable implement in this line was turned up by William Armstrong, while plowing on the farm of his brother, Fulton, which is located about three miles south of London, in Union Township. This was a highly wrought, finely chased brass tomahawk, seven inches in length, with a pipe-bowl on the opposite end from the bit. A small hole runs from the bowl to the eye of the tomahawk into which the handle or stem fitted, and it was evidently used as a pipe by its owner. Brazed upon the bit is about one inch of steel, which gave it an excellent cutting quality. Steel tomahawks have been picked up at different points, which in comparison with the brass one herein mentioned, were rude, unfinished implements; the latter, doubtless, having been presented to some chief of note by the early French or English traders.

We have been told by "Uncle George" McDonald, that a Wyandot chief named *Gararah*, with a band of Indians used to come, annually, from the reservation at Upper Sandusky on hunting expeditions to Madison County. These visits ceased about 1820, after which the red man was seen no more in the forests or along the streams of this portion of Ohio. Among the chiefs who frequented Madison County, none were so well known to the early settlers as Captain John, the Shawnee. We learn from Howe's History of Ohio, that he was a man over six feet in height, strong and active, full of spirit and fond of frolic. In the war of 1812, he joined the American army and fought throughout that struggle. The following extracts relating to this chief we have copied from Howe. He says: "When Chillicothe was first settled by the whites, an Indian named John Cushen, a half-blood, made his principal home with the McCoy family, and said it was his intention to live with the white people. He would sometimes engage in chopping wood, making rails and working in the corn-fields. He was a large, muscular man, good humored and pleasant in his interviews with the whites. In the fall season, he would leave the white settlement to take a hunt in the lonely forest, and in the autumn of 1799 he went up Darby Creek to make his annual

hunt. There was an Indian trader by the name of Fallenash, who traveled the country from one Indian camp to another with pack-horses, laden with whisky and other articles. Captain John's hunting camp was near Darby Creek, and John Cushen arrived at his camp while Fallenash, the Indian trader, was there with his goods and whisky. The Indians set to for a real drunken frolic, and during the night, Captain John and John Cushen had a quarrel, which ended in a fight; they were separated by Fallenash and the other Indians, but both were enraged to the highest pitch of fury. They made an arrangement to fight the next morning, with tomahawks and knives. They stuck a post in the south side of a log, made a notch in the log, and agreed that when the shadow of the post came into the notch the fight should commence. When the shadow of the post drew near the spot, they deliberately, and in gloomy silence, took their stations on the log. At length the shadow of the post came into the notch, and these two desperadoes, thirsting for each other's blood, simultaneously sprang to their feet, each with a tomakawk in his right hand and a scalping-knife in the left, and flew at each other with the fury of tigers, swinging their tomahawks around their heads and yelling in the most terriffic manner. Language fails to describe the horrible scene. After several passes and some wounds, Captain John's tomahawk fell on Cushen's head and left him lifeless on the ground. Thus ended this affair of honor, and the guilty one escaped.

"About the year 1800, Captain John, with a party of Indians, went to hunt on the waters of what is called Rattlesnake Fork of Paint Creek, a branch of the Scioto River. After they had been some time at camp, Captain John and his wife had a quarrel and mutually agreed to separate; which of them was to leave the camp is not now recollected. After they had divided their property, the wife insisted upon keeping the child; they had but one, a little boy of two or three years of age. The wife laid hold of the child, and John attempted to wrest it from her; at length John's passion was roused to a fury, he drew his fist, knocked down his wife, seized the child and carrying it to a log cut him in two parts, and then, throwing one-half to his wife, bade her take it, but never again show her face, or he would treat her in the same manner. Thus ended these cruel and brutal scenes of savage tragedy."

One of the favorite camping grounds of Captain John was on Walnut Run, about fifty yards east of David Watson's cabin, in Paint Township. He was generally well liked by the white settlers, and assisted them very materially in many ways. About 1809, he blazed a road from the house of David Watson to the grist-mill of Owen Davis, where Clifton now stands, a distance of twenty miles, for which Mr. Watson paid him $1.50. This mill, according to Howe, was built in 1798, but a thorough investigation leads us to believe that it was not erected until 1800. Tradition has handed down a story as to the death of Captain John, and we give it without vouching for its accuracy. The tale goes that while hunting in the southwestern portion of this county, he shot and wounded a large deer, but upon reaching the animal it attacked him furiously, and in the fray both deer and hunter were killed. His body was found several days afterward, lying beside his intended victim and covered with wounds, demonstrating how fierce the conflict must have been, by which this sturdy son of the forest lost his life.

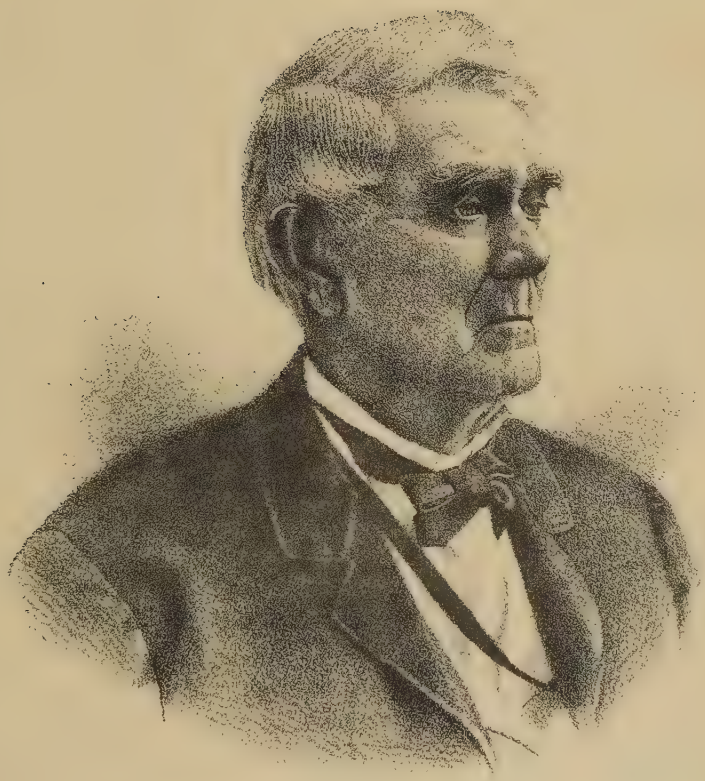
We do not wish to recall the history of the aborigines who occupied this locality, to extol their supposed greatness or to lament their disappearance, but to compare them with the white race of people who have followed them, and learn from the past useful lessons for the present, and from the wonderful events that have transpired, and improvements made in the last one hundred years, present the power, talent, genius and unequaled greatness of the people who occupy this land. In the place of the Indian trace they have laid down railroads; where stood the wigwam, they have built cities; they have digged down mountains, bridged rivers, and extorted from the bowels of the earth, gold, silver, iron, copper, tin and coal. The hunting-grounds of the passed-away race are annually covered with crops of wheat, corn and other cereals, while upon the broad pastures skirting the streams roam herds of stock, living evidences of wealth and progress. The sites of the old Indian villages in the valleys of the Scioto and Miami Rivers are about the center of a food-producing district, with a surplus produce great enough to feed a continent. It was a part of the inevitable that the red man should depart and the white man take his place. No thoughtful person would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few savages to a great State covered with cities, towns and well-cultivated farms, embellished with all the improvements that art can devise or industry execute, occupied by more than three millions of people, enjoying all the blessings of liberty, civilization and religion.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST WHITE MEN—CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES—FRENCH AND ENGLISH TRADING-POSTS—FORT LAURENS—ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE SCIOTO—SALT WORKS—FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLAIMS—ENGLISH AGENTS—AMERICAN POSSESSION—OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASE—SYMMES' PURCHASE—FORT HARMAR—PIONEER SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE OHIO—FORT WASHINGTON—FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT—NATHANIEL MASSIE—FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT GALLIPOLIS—FORMATION OF ADAMS COUNTY—ROSS COUNTY SETTLED AND ERECTED—SETTLEMENT OF MADISON COUNTY—TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—OHIO BECOMES A STATE—FRANKLIN COUNTY ERECTED—LEADING MEN OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

ONE hundred years ago the whole territory from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The intrepid missionaries of the Catholic Church, viz., Fathers Mesnard, Allouez, Dablon, Hennipin, Marquette, La Salle and others, were the first white men to penetrate the wilderness, or behold its mighty lakes and rivers. The French traders and Moravian missionaries subsequently followed, and like their predecessors, continued their labors among the Indians of Ohio. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no signs of the future. The solitude of nature was almost unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness would soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and Congress had passed the act of 1785 for the survey of the public domain, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence. It was more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence ere the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous, under the influence of those ordinances. Previous to her admission, February 19, 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and, although no steamboat or railroad then existed, nor even a stage-coach line to help the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. From



AGED. 73. YEARS. SEPT. 30,TH. 1888.

the date of the first settlements in 1788, at the mouth of the Muskingum, the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with nearly all the races of Europe and America, until now, the five States of the Northwestern Territory in the wilderness in 1776, contain more than ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity can confer upon any people. Of these five States born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. We will then begin with the coming of the whites to the soil of Ohio, and briefly trace the events leading to the settlement of Madison County.

The discovery and exploration of the great Northwest was the result of the religious enthusiasm of French Catholic missionaries for the conversion of the Indians inhabiting the country, coupled with a patriotic desire to enlarge the French dominions, and spread civilization over this unexplored land. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the French had four principal routes to their Western posts, two of which passed over the soil or waters of Ohio. About 1716, a route was established from the east, along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee River, thence following this stream to the Wabash Valley. The second route ran from the southern shores of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along these routes forts or trading-posts were built and maintained, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess the land. Though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to another people living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw and conquered this portion of America, making of it what we to-day enjoy.

The French erected a trading-post near the mouth of the Maumee early in the eighteenth century, which became a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of the country by the English. On the site of this trading-post the latter erected Fort Miami in 1794, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of the Americans, encouraging and assisting the Indians in their hostility toward the young nation. As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, they began to establish trading-posts or depots at accessible points, generally at the mouths of rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts stood about a mile and a half southwest of the outlet of the Scioto. When it was erected is not known, but it was there in 1740.

Some English traders and Indians built a fort or station in 1749, which they called Pickawillany. It stood on the west side of Loramie's Creek, and about two miles north of the mouth of that branch, in what is now Shelby County. In 1752, the French captured the post, and subsequently a Canadian Frenchman named Loramie established a store at that point. He became very prominent among the Indians, gained great influence over them, and their attachment always remained unabated for their "French father," as they called him, often shedding tears at the mere mention of his name. He opposed the Americans in the struggle for possession of Ohio, and in retaliation Gen. Clark destroyed the station in 1782, Loramie escaping

with the Indians to the West, where he lived and died. In 1794, a fort was erected on the site of Loramie's store, by Gen. Wayne, and named Fort Loramie, which became an important point in the Greenville treaty line.

The French had a trading post at the mouth of Huron River, in what is now Erie County, but when it was established is unknown. It was, however, one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had a similar station on the shore of Sandusky Bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both were abandoned previous to the Revolutionary war. On Lewis Evans' map, published in 1755, a French fort called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is located on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles above its mouth, while Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Very little is known of any of these trading-posts, as they were evidently only temporary, and abandoned when the English came into possession. The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important trading point, for we find on Evans' map, on the west bank of that stream, some distance from its mouth, the words, "French House," doubtless the station of a trader. The ruins of a house found about five miles from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, on the west bank of that river, are supposed to be those of the station. There are few records of settlements made by the French prior to 1750, and even these were merely trading-posts, and could hardly be called settlements. These French traders easily affiliated with the Indians, treated them in a brotherly, friendly manner, but did little toward developing the country. They never laid low the forest or cultivated the fields, but passed their time in hunting and trading.

A short time prior to the Indian war, a settlement of traders was established at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, where Gen. Wayne built Fort Defiance in 1794. O. M. Spencer, in speaking of this post says: "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders at the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero), a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments at an enormous profit for skins and furs.

"Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken at St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom, he by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade inclosing two hewed log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other occasionally by Elliott and McKee, English Indian agents living at Detroit." The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans when the English evacuated the lake

shores, but during its existence it was a constant source of trouble to the whites by encouraging and abetting Indian discontent.

About 1761, the Moravian missionaries, Revs. Frederick Post and John Heckewelder, established permanent stations among the Ohio Indians, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River, in Tuscarawas County. The first one, however, was on the north side of the Muskingum, at the junction of the Sandy and Tuscarawas, in what is now Stark County. The missions in Tuscarawas County, known as Shoenbrun, Guadenhutten and Salem, were not established until 1771–72. In 1776, Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary, with a band of Indian converts, came from Detroit to an abandoned Ottawa village, on the site of Independence, Cuyahoga County, which they called "Pilgrims' Rest." Their stay was brief, as the following April they removed to the vicinity of where Milan, Erie County, now stands, and this they named New Salem. The account of the massacre of friendly Indians at the missions in Tuscarawas County, by Col. Williamson in 1782, appears in the former chapter. The principal part of those remaining finally removed to the Moravian missionary station, on the River Thames, in Canada, while others scattered among the hostile tribes of the Northwest.

It may be proper to remark here that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio, but this is largely conjecture. It has been established beyond doubt that captive white women among the Indians are known to have borne children during their captivity, who, with their mothers, were subsequently restored to their friends. Some of these cases occurred previous to the birth of Mary Heckewelder, April 16, 1781, but as no record was kept of them, and hers being the first recorded, thus obtained priority.

In 1778, Gen. McIntosh, with a detachment of 1,000 men from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) built Fort Laurens, in the northwestern part of what is now Tuscarawas County. It was vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

The locality around the mouth of the Scioto River must have been pretty well known to the whites, for in April, 1785, three years before the settlement at Marietta, four families made an ineffectual attempt to settle in that vicinity. They came from the Redstone country in Pennsylvania, and floating down the Ohio, moored their boat under the high bank where Portsmouth now stands, and commenced clearing the ground to plant seeds for a crop to support their families, hoping that the red man would suffer them to remain in peace. Soon afterward the four men, heads of families, started up the west bank of the Scioto for the purpose of exploring the country. Encamping near the site of Piketon, Pike County, they were surprised by a party of Indians, and two of them killed as they lay by their fires. The remaining two escaped to the Ohio, and getting the families and goods on a passing flat-boat, arrived safely at Maysville, Ky. Thus was misery and disaster brought upon those peaceful families, their hopes blasted, and the attempt to settle north of the Ohio defeated.

The old "Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, was a spot early known to the whites, through prisoners being brought there by the Indians. The location is laid down on Evans' map of 1755, and although the works were occupied by the French and Americans as early as 1780, no settlement was made there until after the close of the Indian war and the treaty

of 1795. These outposts and attempted settlements are about all that are known to have existed on Ohio soil prior to the settlement at Marietta.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When obtained by such a right, either by treaty, purchase, or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land, but there is no moral or Divine justice in an individual, people or nation acquiring land or territory, unless it is lying undeveloped, or uncultivated, by the original possessors thereof and that they fully intend to cultivate and develop the same. Thus the Americans were justified in acquiring by treaty, purchase and conquest the territory now embraced in Ohio.

The French had acquired title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi by discovery and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon, while the claims of the English were based upon the absurd theory that in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, long before which, however, they had granted to individuals and colonies extensive tracts of land within the disputed territory. These conflicting claims led to the French and Indian war against the English, ending in the supremacy of the latter.

As early as 1730, English traders began in earnest to cross the Alleghanies, and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio River in a canoe, and on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German employe of the English, who had acquired a knowledge of the Indian tongue, visited Logstown, the Indian village on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, where he met the chiefs in Council and secured their promise of aid against the French. In the same year the Ohio Company was formed and a grant of 5,000,000 acres of land obtained.

In the fall of 1750, Virginia, through the Ohio Company, sent Christopher Gist to explore the region west of the mountains. He was well fitted for such an enterprise; hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was not received in a friendly manner, passed over to the Muskingum River, and at a Wyandot village here, met Crogan, another famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they traveled to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto River, and thence to the Indian villages on the Miamis and Mad River. In this trip they passed through what is now Madison County, and doubtless were the first white men who trod its soil. They made treaties with all these tribes, and Crogan returned to Pennsylvania, where he published an account of their wanderings, while Gist followed the Miami River to its mouth, passed down the Ohio, to within fifteen miles of the falls, returning to Virginia, by way of the Kentucky River, and over the Highlands of Kentucky.

By the treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1744, with the Six Nations, and the Logstown treaty, in 1752, with these and some of the Western tribes confirming the previous one, the English claim to the territory embraced in Ohio was founded. While the French and English were fighting for the possession of the West, the Indians were used as a cat's-paw by each, and wavered in their friendship from one nation to the other according to circumstances. To Frederick Post, a Moravian preacher, who was sent on a mission to the Indians by the English, in 1758, they bitterly complained of both nations, saying: "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" The struggle between the French and English finally closed, and was ratified by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

The continued resistance of the Indians to the encroachments of the whites has been related in the previous chapter, and with the breaking-out of the Revolutionary war this resistance was redoubled through the treachery and encouragement of the English Government. During the bitter struggle for American independence, white settlement north of the Ohio River was retarded for years, but soon after its successful ending, the eyes of pioneers were turned longingly in this direction. On the 20th of May, 1785, Congress passed an act for disposing of the lands in the Northwest Territory, and for this purpose surveyors were appointed to survey the country into townships, six miles square. Without waiting for the action of Congress, settlers began coming into the country, and when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went, however, at their own peril, and could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost. These hardy pioneers knew not fear, and continued the movement which resulted in a bitter Indian war, the triumphs of the white race, and their ultimate possession of the beautiful valleys and rich lands of Ohio,

The cession of the claims of New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Connecticut to the United States was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East whose object was to settle the Western country, and at the same time enrich the founders of said companies. Some had been organized prior to the Revolutionary war, but that battle for human rights retarded these speculations, which were now, again, springing into life. Thus the Ohio Company was organized in March, 1787, taking the same name as one which existed in the old colonial days, Congress refusing to recognize the claims of the old companies. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Parsons, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargent, were the leading spirits in this enterprise. Beside the names which history gives as the Ohio Company, there were secret co-partners comprising many of the leading characters of America. The company purchased the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio River, direct to the Scioto. This comprised a tract of nearly 5,000,000 acres of land, for which they were to pay $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. The whole tract was not, however, taken by the company, and in 1792 the boundaries were so changed as to include 750,000 acres, besides reservations, this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the company might enter into at once. In addition to this,

214,285 acres were granted as army bounties under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers, both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the Ohio Company's lands.

The celebrated ordinance erecting the Northwest into a Territory, was passed July 13, 1787. It emanated from the brain of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, who was an accomplished scholar and a firm believer in freedom. He was ably assisted by Thomas Jefferson, to whose wise statesmanship is due much of the success which attended Dr. Cutler's efforts in having passed such an ordinance as would make Ohio a free land—free from the blighting curse of slavery, where religion, morality and education would forever be fostered and encouraged.

These events were soon followed by the grant of the lands between the Miamis to John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, who had visited that portion of Ohio in 1786. The sale was accomplished and contract signed in 1788, the terms being similar to those of the Ohio Company.

In 1785, Fort Harmar was built on the right bank of the Muskingum River, at its junction with the Ohio, by a detachment of soldiers under command of Maj. John Doughty, and named in honor of his old commander, Col. Josiah Harmar. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, which was but a temporary structure and soon abandoned. During the following winter, a part of the garrison floated down the Ohio in flat-boats and erected Fort Finney, immediately below the mouth of the Big Miami, subsequently known as North Bend. The troops did not remain permanently at this point but soon descended to the falls.

On the 7th of April, 1788, the first permanent pioneer settlement was made at the mouth of the Muskingum, opposite Fort Harmar. It consisted of forty-seven pioneers from the New England States, under the leadership of Gen. Rufus Putnam, who, building a boat at the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, in the winter of 1787, and placing the same under the command of Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, floated down the Ohio to the lands previously obtained by the Ohio Company, where 5,760 acres, near the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, had been set off for a city and commons. They immediately began erecting cabins, and July 1 were joined by a colony from Massachusetts. Washington wrote the following lines concerning this settlement: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

In October, 1787, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed by Congress Governor of the Northwest Territory, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong, Judges. Subsequently, Mr. Armstrong resigned and John Cleve Symmes was appointed to fill the vacancy. This body constituted the Territorial government with full judicial powers under the ordinance of 1787, and, although none of those were on the ground when the first settlement was made, the Judges came soon after. The first law was passed July 25, 1788, and on the following day the county of Washington was erected

by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, Marrietta being established as the seat of justice, it having previously been laid out and named in honor of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. The emigration westward at this time was very large, 4,500 persons having passed Fort Harmar between February and June, 1788.

The second settlement in Ohio was made near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on the Symmes purchase, in the winter of 1788–89, but previous to the latter year. Benjamin Stites had bought 10,000 acres of Symmes at that point, and with a band of pioneers, whose numbers were soon afterward increased, erected a blockhouse, built cabins and laid out a town which was named Columbia.

In the mean time, Symmes laid out a town near the mouth of the Big Miami River, which he called Cleves City, but the place has been better known as North Bend. He offered special inducements to settlers locating at this point, hoping thereby to make it the future city of the West, but the great flood of January, 1789, overflowed the place so badly that the hopes of its projector were considerably weakened. A few families, however, erected cabins here, and upon the outbreak of hostilities with the Indians, Symmes succeeded in getting Maj. Doughty, with a detachment of soldiers, stationed at his town, hoping by that means to make it a military headquarters. The Major, it seems, did not view the position with a favorable eye, and in the summer of 1789 removed to the Losantiville settlement, where he erected and garrisoned Fort Washington, to which point most of the settlers soon followed, thus destroying forever the growth and prosperity of Cleves City.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, purchased of Symmes a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Licking River, and the following summer sold a two-thirds interest to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each holding a one-third interest in the land. These three agreed, about August, 1788, to lay off a town at this point, and in September visited the proposed location. They kept on up the Miami Valley on a prospecting tour, but Filson on attempting to return alone to the Ohio was probably killed by the Indians, as he was never seen again. His interest was sold to Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, and in December, 1788, he, with Mr. Patterson, Mr. Denman and fourteen others, came to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." This was accordingly done, block-houses built, cabins erected, and the settlement established on a permanent foundation. When the location was first selected, Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster and was something of a poet, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville, which, says the *Western Annals*, means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. Judge Burnett, in his notes, says: "The name 'Losantiville' was determined on but not adopted when the town was laid out." Throughout the summer of 1789 this settlement increased rapidly, and the erection of Fort Washington that year gave it an impetus which decided its future. In December of that year, Gov. St. Clair came down the Ohio from Marietta to the settlement opposite the Licking, and on the 2d of January, 1790, he proclaimed the erection of Hamilton County, and about the same time named the town

Cincinnati, which appellation it has ever since borne. From that day, Cleves City declined, while Cincinnati steadily advanced in size and prosperity.

As early as 1787, the lands in the Virginia Military District, lying between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, were examined, and in August of that year entries were made; but as no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn, and so soon as that was done surveying began. This body of land was appropriated by the State of Virginia, to satisfy the claims of her troops employed in the Continental line, during the Revolutionary war. It is not surveyed into townships, and a Virginia military land warrant could be located wherever, and in whatever shape the holder desired. In consequence of this the irregularity of the surveys has been the cause of much trouble and litigation, while it destroyed forever the convenience of straight roads and regular township or farm lines.

In the winter of 1790, Gen. Nathaniel Massie determined to make a settlement in the Scioto Valley, which now comprises Adams, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Hardin, Highland, Jackson, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto and Union Counties. Gen. Massie was among the foremost men in surveying and locating lands in this tract of country; and in order to effect his object he sent notices throughout Kentucky, offering to the first twenty-five families who would join him, one in-lot and one outlot, also 100 acres of land, provided, however, they would settle in a town which he intended laying off at his settlement. His generous offer met with a ready response, and he was joined by more than thirty families. The present site of Manchester, Adams County, was the point selected by Massie for the new town; here he fixed his station and laid off the land into town lots. The settlers, with the indomitable Massie, as leader, went to work and by the middle of March, 1791, many cabins together with a block-house, were erected, and the whole village inclosed by a strong stockade. Thus was the first permanent settlement in the Virginia Military District, and the fourth in Ohio, an accomplished fact.

That summer they cleared the lower of the three islands, in the Ohio River, and planted it in corn. As the land was very rich, abundant crops were produced, which, together with a plentiful supply of game, furnished the settlers with everything necessary to a livelihood, especially as their wants were few and easily gratified. From this point, Massie continued, throughout the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country and prepare it for settlers. This settlement suffered little from Indian depredations on account of the unexposed locality and well-fortified position, stragglers or prospectors alone being in danger of capture or death by the prowling savages.

The master mind of Gen. Massie saw the safety of the location from the outset, and to him, more than any other man, is due the rapid growth and development of the Scioto Valley. He was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763, and in 1780 engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as surveyor. He was subsequently appointed Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in land for his services. Thus he accumulated a vast amount of good land, while

John Duncan

conferring a lasting benefit on the country by his explorations. After the permanent establishment of the Ohio River settlement, he was instrumental in the gradual filling up of the country all over the valley. In 1796, he assisted in founding a settlement at the mouth of Paint Creek, and laid out the town of Chillicothe. In 1798, he was elected a member of the Territorial Assembly, to represent Adams County; and at the first election for the Ohio Assembly he was elected from Ross County to a seat in the State Senate, and subsequently chosen Speaker of that body. In 1807, he was the opponent of Return J. Meigs for Gubernatorial honors. The latter was elected, but Massie contested the election upon the grounds that Meigs was ineligible on account of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident. Massie was declared Governor, but resigned the office at once, his fine sense of honor preventing him from holding a position for which his opponent had received the majority of votes cast. He was often Representative after, and always wielded a powerful influence in the affairs of the State. He died November 3, 1813, after seeing the State, whose constitution he had helped to frame, on the high road to prosperity. It was through him that the militia of this region was first organized, of which he became Colonel, and was the first Major General of the Second Division under the new Constitution of 1802. His residence was at the falls of Paint Creek, in Ross County, but his land operations made him well known in Madison, and adjoining counties.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River in what is now Gallia County. In the spring of 1788, Joel Barlow went to France, claiming to be "authorized to dispose of a very large tract of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at 5 shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments and no quarters to find for soldiers." All classes of tradesmen and artisans, to the number of 500 persons, including their families, purchased these titles, and in 1791–92, arrived in the New World. Upon reaching their destination, they found that they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were absolutely worthless.

Without food, shelterless, and beset with danger on all sides, they were in a position that none but Frenchmen could be in without despair. The land to which they came was covered with immense forest trees, and they must clear these off or starve. Their cabins were erected in a cluster, which afforded them protection from the Indians, and their food was purchased from passing boats. In a rude, uncultured manner they began felling the forest, this being their greatest difficulty, as they knew nothing of a woodman's life. They called their settlement Gallipolis, from Gallia or Gaul, the ancient name of their fatherland, and throughout the long winter drowned care and sorrow once a week in the merry dance. They could not pay for their lands the second time, therefore some went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, and others secured lands on generous terms from the Ohio Company. This outrage and deception coming to the knowl-

edge of Congress, it granted them 24,000 acres of land in Scioto County in 1795, to which an additional tract was added three years later, thus wiping out the disgrace and swindle perpetrated upon these confiding people by unscrupulous men. This tract has since been known as the French Grant.

We now come to the erection of Adams County by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 10, 1797. It covered a large scope of country on either side of the Scioto River, including the territory now embraced in Madison County, and was outlined as follows: "Beginning upon the Ohio River at the upper boundary of that tract of 24,000 acres of land granted unto the French inhabitants of Gallipolis by an act of Congress of the United States bearing date the 3d of March, 1795; thence down the said Ohio River to the mouth of Elk River (generally known by the name of Eagle Creek, in Brown County), and up with the principal water of the said Elk River or Eagle Creek to it source or head; thence, by a due north line to the southern boundary of Wayne County, and easterly along said boundary so far that a due south line shall meet the interior point of the upper boundary of the aforesaid tract of land of 24,000 acres, and with the said boundary to the place of beginning."

From the settlements upon the Ohio River, the bravest and hardiest of the pioneers spread themselves further to the north and west along the rich valleys of the Muskingum, Scioto, Miamis and their tributaries, so that previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century there were settlements scattered all over those portions of Ohio.

On the 20th of August, 1798, the county of Ross was erected from Adams County territory by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and the country comprising Madison became a part of the new county. In the spring of 1795, an attempt was made by a party of sixty men, under the leadership of Gen. Massie, Rev. Robert W. Finley and a trader named Fallenash, to explore the country along the west bank of the Scioto River, which was frustrated by the Indians, whom they encountered in the vicinity of Bainbridge, on Paint Creek in Ross County. The following spring, a settlement was effected at the mouth of Paint Creek, and about three hundred acres of prairie planted in corn that season. In August, 1796, Gen. Massie laid out Chillicothe, where about twenty cabins were built that fall, and from this point the settlements throughout the Scioto Valley diverged.

The period from 1795 to 1799 was marked by a rush of emigration which extended up the Scioto, Paint and Deer Creek, also along the Big and Little Darbys, settling at different points on these streams. Benjamin Springer, with his son-in-law, Usual Osborn, James and Joshua Ewing, David and Samuel Mitchell, Samuel McCullough and Samuel Kirkpatrick (both of whom married sisters of David Mitchell), Robert Snodgrass, Samuel, George and David Reed, all came to the vicinity of the site of Plain City during these years, locating upon the rich lands watered by Big Darby. Here they found a white man, named Jonathan Alder, living in a cabin with an Indian wife, he having been a captive among the Indians from boyhood. William Lapin and Michael Johnson located on Little Darby, while still down the valley, on Deer Creek, were James and William Hewey, David Martin and William Alkire. These pioneer settlements extended from what is now the southeast portion of Madison County along the eastern

part of the county to the northeast corner of the same, including some of the lands taken in the erection of Union County in 1820. Thus the foundation was laid for the future county of Madison, whose fame and reputation as the great stock district of Ohio has spread beyond the seas.

In December, 1798, a Territorial Legislature was elected under the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and, in accordance with the ordinance of 1787, which provided for an Assembly as soon as the Territory should contain 5,000 inhabitants. The members from Ross County, of which Madison was then a part, were Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. It met at Cincinnati January 22, 1799, and nominated ten persons for the Legislative Council, five of whom were to be chosen by the President of the United States, to compose said Council. This selection was made March 2, and the same confirmed by the Senate on the following day. The men chosen were Jacob Burnett, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On September 16, 1799, the Legislature met again at Cincinnati, the House consisting of nineteen members, and the session lasted from September 24, before which date no quorum was present, until December 19, 1799.

In 1800, the Indiana Territory was formed, and the seat of government of the Northwest Territory established at Chillicothe. The first session was opened here November 3, and at the second session, held in the fall of 1801, so much enmity was expressed and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and Assembly, that a law was passed removing the sessions of the Legislature back again to Cincinnati, but fate had destined a new order of things, and the Territorial Assembly never met after that time.

A convention assembled at Chillicothe November 1, 1802, to frame a constitution for a State government; on the 29th of that month, the same was ratified and signed by the members of the convention, and the Territory became a State February 19, 1803, receiving its name from the river called by the Indians Ohezuh, meaning beautiful, and changed by the whites to Ohio. Chillicothe was made the temporary seat of government, and the legislative sessions were held there from March, 1803, until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11 and 1811–12 were held at Zanesville, then again at Chillicothe until December, 1816, when Columbus, which had been selected in 1812, became the seat of government, and has ever since been the capital of Ohio.

The county of Franklin was formed from Ross County April 30, 1803, and the territory now comprised in Madison was known as Darby Township. Thus it remained for seven years, when it was cut off from Franklin and erected into a new county.

In the Scioto Valley have lived many men who were an honor to the State and nation. Gen. Nathaniel Massie, Govs. Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, Allen Trimble, Robert Lucas, Duncan McArthur and William Allen, are names that will ever be remembered as among Ohio's greatest men. This valley is also the birth-place of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Gens. William H. Rosecrans, Irvin McDowell and others, whose names are among the brightest in the pages of local history.

While the same general characteristics underly the early settlers of the valleys of the Scioto, Miami and Muskingum Rivers, yet each had its local

heroes and adventurers. The men who first tried the wilderness were poor, hardy, strong, and hospitable. Their strength made them self-reliant, and their poverty never closed the cabin door. They were fitted by nature to build up a new country, and, restless under the conservative influences of old and well-established communities, fled from what men call the luxuries and security of civilized life, to try the dangers and discomforts of the wilderness. If the motives were inquired into why the change was made, which not only insured unusual hardships and disappointments, but too frequently was attended with all the barbarities of savage warfare, the answer would doubtless be, to promote their success in life; but underneath and beyond this was the love of forest life, the freedom from conventional restraint; the hunter's paradise. Accustomed to look discomfort and danger in the face, the earliest settlers soon learned to regard them as matters not worthy of anxious thought. Their wants were few and easily supplied, but daily labor became necessary for daily sustenance. These pioneers of civilization and their immediate descendants braved the dangers of a comparatively unknown region, and endured the toils and trials unavoidably incident to a country totally without improvements. The present generation knows little or nothing of what it cost in time, in patient endurance, and in deprivation of every comfort, to change the wilderness into a fruitful field, and to lay broad and sure the foundations of the prosperity that crowns the State of Ohio to-day.

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEERS PRIOR TO 1800—JONATHAN ALDER—BENJAMIN SPRINGER—USUAL OSBORN—JAMES AND JOSHUA EWING—DAVID MITCHELL—OTHER SETTLERS—MICHAEL JOHNSON—WILLIAM LAPIN—JAMES AND WILLIAM HEWEY—DAVID MARTIN—WILLIAM ALKIRE.

REACHING back one hundred years, where certain records of history "fade away in the twilight and charm of tradition," we gather up the marvelous growth of civilization in the New World. The past century is rich in the romance of American history, and progress has reigned with imperial power. Here barbarism was driven back still farther into its native forests, where through all the ages it has had its securest home, and the inseparable twins, Christianity and civilization, bearing the ax of time, have cloven along its retiring footsteps, room for a better, purer and holier life, in all of which we may be able to read the inevitable decree of an overruling Providence. In order to bring us closer, if possible, to the condition of things as they once existed here, and to aid in paying just tribute to those brave men who fought here, or who but little later were the avant couriers of this present peaceful and happy county, let us speak in the words of one of Ohio's poet sons:

"The mighty oak, proud monarch of the wood,
Upon these hills in stately grandeur stood.
Along these vales did ferocious panthers prowl,
And oft was heard the fierce wolf's frightful howl;
But all these savage beasts have passed away,
And the wild Indians, too—where are they?
They have disappeaeed—most of these tribes are gone,
Like the night's dark shades before the rising dawn.
Can we forget that brave and hardy band
Who made their homes first in this Western land?
Their names should be enrolled on history's page,
To be preserved by each succeeding age;
They were the fathers of the mighty West;
Their arduous labors Heaven above has blessed;
Before them fell the forest of the plain,
And peace and plenty followed in the train."

JONATHAN ALDER.

About forty years ago, Jonathan Alder dictated to his son Henry the eventful story of his life, which the latter wrote out in full. It contained about one hundred pages of manuscript, and was loaned to Henry Howe, in the preparation of his history of Ohio, who made copious extracts therefrom. It is not now known whether or not Howe ever returned this manuscript, but if he did, some other man borrowed it soon after, and it has never since been seen by the family. In subsequent years, Henry Alder prepared a second manuscript from memory, also using the extracts printed in Howe's history. These accounts conflict in some cases, and wherever they do, we have given the preference to the original account prepared during the lifetime of Mr. Alder. We have also obtained additional facts from his descendants, and old settlers who knew him well and give them in the general story of his life.

Jonathan Alder was born in New Jersey, about eight miles from Philadelphia, September 17, 1773. His parents were Bartholomew and Hannah Alder, and the father had been twice married. Of the first marriage one son, John, was the issue, while the second family were David, Jonathan, Mark and Paul. When our subject was about seven years of age, his parents removed to Wythe County, Va., where his father died soon afterward. They resided near the lead mines in that county, and owned a small farm of very poor land. In March, 1782, Jonathan was sent, with his brother David, to hunt up a mare and colt that had been missing for several days. They found the animals, and, while in the act of assisting the colt to rise, it having eaten a poisonous weed and taken sick, David discovered a band of savages in close proximity, and with the cry, "Indians," darted off, closely pursued. Jonathan was so frightened that he made no effort to escape, and when one of the Indians, upon reaching him, held out his hand, he took hold of it without a murmur. The band consisted of about half a dozen Indians and a white prisoner, who had been with them for years. "At length," says Alder," "I saw them returning, leading my brother, while one was holding the handle of a spear that he had thrown at him and run into his body. As they approached, one of them stepped up and grasped him around the body while another pulled out the spear. I observed some flesh on the end of it which looked white, which I supposed came from his entrails. I moved to him and inquired if he was hurt, and he replied that he was; these were the last words that passed between us; at that moment he turned pale and began to sink, and I was hurried on, and shortly after, saw one of the barbarous wretches coming up with the scalp of my brother in his hand, shaking off the blood."

In the same neighborhood lived a Mr. Martin, wife and two children. The Indians shot Martin, in the timber where he was chopping, and going to his cabin, killed the youngest babe, and took prisoners Mrs. Martin and her two-year-old child. Finding the child of Mrs. Martin burdensome, they soon killed and scalped it; the last member of her family was now destroyed, and she screamed in agony of grief; upon this one of the Indians caught her by the hair, and drawing the edge of his knife across her forehead cried, "Sculp! sculp!" with the hope of stilling her cries, but, indifferent to life, she continued her screams, when they procured some switches, and whipped her until she was silent. The next day, young Alder having not risen, through fatigue and want of food, at the moment the word was given, saw, as his face was to the north, the shadow of a man's arm with an uplifted tomahawk; he turned, and there stood an Indian, ready for the fatal blow; upon this he let down his arm and commenced feeling his head; he afterward told Alder it had been his intention to have killed him, but as he turned he looked so smiling and pleasant that he could not strike, and, on feeling his head, and noticing that his hair was black, the thought struck him that if he could only get him to his tribe, he would make a good Indian, but all that saved him was the color of his hair. The band traveled rapidly across the country, and on the seventh day came to Big Sandy, where they made three bark canoes and floated down that stream to the Ohio, which they immediately crossed to the north bank, and then destroyed their canoes. About two weeks had passed away ere they reached the soil of Ohio, where the Indians felt safe from pursuit, and allowed their prisoners more liberty. Traveling

at leisure through the beautiful forests and prairies, they at last came to the site of Chillicothe, Ross County, where they found an Indian camp, the squaws and larger children engaged in making salt. Thence they went to the Pickaway plains and spent some time in hunting. Here they crossed the Scioto River, and traveled in a northwest direction between Big Darby and the North Fork of Paint Creek, in the vicinity of Deer Creek. Halting near the site of London, they passed most of the summer hunting in what is now Madison County, principally on the Darby plains, where all sorts of game was abundant. They camped for a time near the present location of Plain City; thence followed the Indian trace, which started from the salt lick, near Chillicothe; thence up the Scioto to the mouth of Big Darby; thence up that stream to the head-waters of the Scioto, and on to Upper Sandusky. While on this trip, Jonathan made a foolish attempt to escape, by hiding in a hollow log, but it proved a failure, and he then became resigned to his fate.

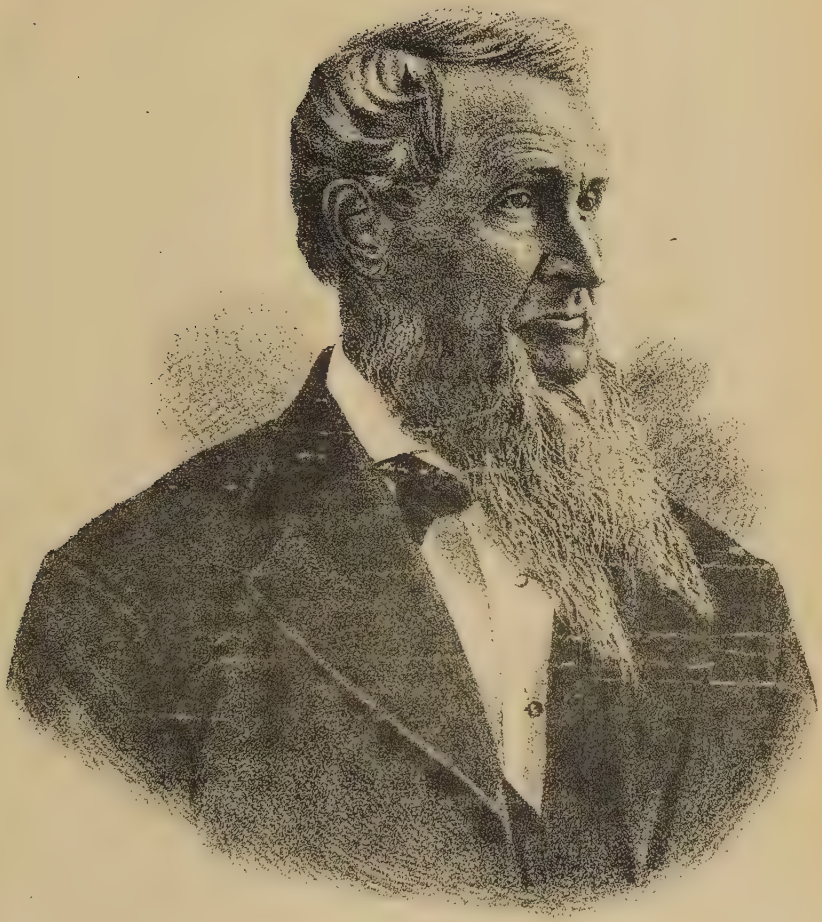
The village to which Alder was taken belonged to the Mingo tribe, and was on the north side of Mad River, which, we should judge, was somewhere within or near the limits of what is now Logan County. As he entered he was obliged to run the gantlet formed by young children, with switches. He passed through this ordeal with little or no injury, and was adopted into an Indian family. His Indian mother thoroughly washed him with soap and warm water with herbs in it, previous to dressing him in the Indian costume, consisting of a calico shirt, breechclout, leggins and moccasins. The family having thus converted him into an Indian, were much pleased with their new member; but Jonathan was at first very homesick, thinking of his mother and brothers. Everything was strange about him; he was unable to speak a word of their language, their food disagreed with him, and, child-like, he used to go out daily for more than a month and sit under a large walnut tree near the village, and cry for hours at a time over his deplorable situation. His Indian father was a chief of the Mingo tribe, named Succohanos, his Indian mother was named Winecheoh, and their daughters respectively answered to the good old English names of Mary, Hannah and Sally. Succohanos and Winecheoh were old people and had lost a son, in whose place they had adopted Jonathan. They took pity on the little fellow, and did their best to comfort him, telling him that he would one day be restored to his mother and brothers. He says of them, "they could not have used their own son better, for which they shall always be held in the most grateful remembrance." Mrs. Martin was parted from him on the second day after reaching the Mingo towns, and he did not see her again for two years, when they met at the "salt-works" (in Jackson County), where she told him of her woes and each sympathized with the other. Soon afterward, she was exchanged and he never saw her more. Some time after his adoption, Simon Girty made his appearance in the village and offered to buy him, take him to Canada and teach him a trade; but the name of the English was more abhorrent to him at that time than the Indians, so he concluded to stay where he was. At the close of his second winter among the Indians, a white trader from Kentucky, with an Indian wife, made his appearance for the purpose of exchanging prisoners. Jonathan was informed of the circumstance and was delighted with the prospect of soon again seeing his mother and brothers; but his Indian boy com-

panions, who had become much attached to him, told him terrible stories as to his future if he went with the white trader, hoping thereby to induce him to remain with them. His Indian father always told Jonathan that these tales were false. A few days prior to the time he was to start for Virginia, Succohanos took him to the agency, which was ten miles distant. The parting from his Indian friends was very affecting, for they all loved him well and wept bitterly over his departure. The same hour of his arrival at the agency, the agent, who was a rough man, began to abuse him. Jonathan resisted, and the trader's squaw came to the boy's assistance. This brought on a big quarrel, during which Jonathan "struck out" to overtake his Indian father, in which he was successful. He was joyfully received back by Winecheoh, as well as the entire youth of the village, the latter of whom made him the butt of their friendly jokes on account of his short stay with the agent, whose treatment completely weaned him of any lingering desire to return to his early home.

His Indian sisters were all married. Mary was the wife of the Shawnee chief John Lewis; Hannah married Isaac Zane, the half-breed, and Sally became the wife of an ordinary Indian. Jonathan went to live with the latter as a nurse, and she was very cruel to him, abusing and whipping the boy without any provocation, and treating him "like a slave." After two years had passed in this way, one of his playmates told Winecheoh, who immediately took him away from her cross daughter, telling him, over and over, how sorry she was that he had suffered so much cruelty. He subsequently went to live with Chief Lewis, who had no children. "In the fall of the year," says he, "the Indians would generally collect at our camp in the evenings to talk over their hunting expeditions, and I would sit up to listen to their stories, and frequently fell asleep just where I was sitting; after they left, Mary would fix my bed, and, with Col. Lewis, carefully take me up and carry me to it. On these occasions, they would often say, supposing me to be asleep, 'Poor fellow, we have sat up too long for him, and he has fallen asleep on the cold ground,' and then how softly they would lay me down and cover me up. Oh! never have I, nor can I, express the affection I had for these two persons."

Jonathan, with other boys, went into Mad River to bathe, and on one occasion came near drowning; he was taken out senseless, and some time elapsed before he recovered. He says: "I remember, after I got over my strangle, I became very sleepy, and thought I could draw my breath as well as ever; being overcome with drowsiness, I laid down to sleep, which was the last I remembered. The act of drowning is nothing, but the coming to life is distressing. The boys, after they had brought me to, gave me a silver buckle, as an inducement not to tell the old folks of the occurrence, for fear they would not let me come with them again, and so the affair was kept secret."

When Alder had learned to speak the Indian language, he became more contented. He says: "I would have lived very happy if I could have had good health, but for three or four years I was subject to very severe attacks of fever and ague. Their diet went very hard with me for a long time. Their chief living was meat and hominy; but we rarely had bread, and very little salt, which was extremely scarce and dear, as well as milk and butter. Honey and sugar were plentiful, and used a great deal in their



W. A. Chandler

cooking, as well as on their food." He lived with Chief Lewis until thirteen years of age, when Succohanos took him home, saying, that it was time for Jonathan to be doing something for himself, that he would not have to work, but must be a brave man and a great hunter. The English gave his Indian father, annually, a keg of powder and a keg of musket-bullets, so giving the boy an old English musket, with plenty of ammunition, he said, "Now start and kill any game you see; it makes no difference what it is, so it is game." He used to follow along the water courses, where mud turtles were plenty, and commenced his first essay upon them. He generally aimed under them as they lay basking on the rocks, and when he struck the stone, they flew sometimes several feet in the air, which afforded great sport for the youthful marksman. Success attended his efforts in killing the smaller game with which the forest abounded, but when he brought home a fine, fat turkey, he would receive high praise for his skill, the Indians telling him he would be "a great hunter one of these days." His first great feat was the killing of a large buck deer, when a big feast was celebrated over the victory, none being so proud of his prowess as his good old Indian mother. He says: "Between Col. Lewis, Isaac Zane, Sally's husband, and my father, it was sometimes a tussle between whose knees I should sit and tell over my great deed of killing the deer. I really think I told it fifty times that evening." The next spring his father gave him a new rifle, and his whole business was to hunt. He soon was second to no Indian youth in the camp, finally becoming the hope and support of his Indian parents.

In 1786, Alder was living in the vicinity of the Mackacheek villages, when they were attacked and destroyed by Gen. Logan. He says that the news of the approach of the Kentuckians was communicated to the Indians by a deserter, but as Logan arrived sooner than expected the surprise was complete. Early one morning, an Indian runner came to the village where Alder lived, and gave the information that Mackacheek had been destroyed, and the "Long-Knives" were approaching. The people of the village who were principally aged men, squaws and children, retreated for two days, until they arrived on the head-waters of the Scioto River, where they suffered much for want of food. There was not a man among them capable of hunting, and they were compelled to subsist on papaws, muscles and crawfish. In about eight days, they returned to Zane's town, and thence to Hog Creek, where they spent the winter of 1786–87. Their principal living, at that place, was "raccoons, and that with little or no salt, without a single bite of bread, hominy or sweet corn." In the spring, they moved back to their village, where nothing remained but the ashes of their dwellings, and their corn burnt to charcoal. They stayed here during the sugar season, and then removed to Blanchard's Fork, so as to be more secure from the whites, where, being obliged to clear the land, they were enabled to raise but a scanty crop of corn. They fared hard throughout the summer, but managed to sustain life by "eating a kind of wild potato, and poor raccoons that had been suckled down so poor that dogs would hardly eat them," and, Alder says, "for fear of losing a little, they threw them on the fire, singed the hair off, and ate skin and all." When the crop was in and cabins built, the men scattered out to hunt, coming as far south as Madison County, where game of all sorts was plentiful, and whence they supplied their winter stock to overflowing. Alder made periodical trips with the Indians to the salt

springs, and usually came through this region of country, hunting along the Darbys, Deer Creek, Paint Creek and their tributaries. They had, he says, favorite camping places on Oak Run and Paint Creek, south of the site of London, also north of London, on the head-waters of Deer Creek, and near the junction of Spring Fork with Little Darby. Some time was usually spent in making salt, as boiling the water in small kettles, which were brought along for that purpose, proved a very slow process of manufacture. All hands worked, excepting a few good hunters who supplied the camp with food. During one of these trips, while a number of the party were hunting a bear, Alder got severely injured. He had climbed a tree to assist in driving bruin from his perch, when the tree broke off and precipitated him to the ground. His comrades thought he was killed, but although he finally recovered, it was several months ere he could stir around, or regained his former strength.

In the spring of 1790, Alder went with a party of Indians into Kentucky to steal horses, "in retaliation for the destruction of our towns and property." Starting from the vicinity of the old Mackacheek villages, they passed through what is now Logan, Union, Madison, Pickaway and Ross Counties, stopping on the Pickaway plains to hunt, and taking their leisure as Indians always do. They reached the Ohio River, near the site of Portsmouth, made bark canoes and crossed to the Kentucky shore. Alder says: "This was the first time I had seen the Ohio River since I crossed it a prisoner." They secured thirty-two horses, young and old, says Alder. "I had a mare, one yearling colt and one two-year-old colt." The animals were made to swim the Ohio, and the Indians did likewise. Alder says: "I swam it with ease, it seemed as if I hardly wet my back." The whole band returned by the same route through Ohio, arriving home in safety. In speaking of his Indian parents, he says: "They thought it was a great feat for me to swim the great Ohio River. They seemed to set a high value on the horses, not because they were valuable, but because they had a son who could venture out so far, and be so successful in stealing horses, and get back with his property safe." Two years later, he made a second trip to Kentucky for the same purpose, but the band was discovered and narrowly escaped capture. They resolved, during the pursuit, to murder a family whose cabin lay in their route back to the Ohio, and waited until midnight, about a mile from their intended victims. On starting for the house they were unable to find the path leading thereto, and though close to the cabin, did not discover it on account of the extreme darkness of the night, and, looking upon their failure as a manifestation of the displeasure of the Great Spirit, gave up the cruel intention. On coming to a second cabin, however, they determined to gratify their savage desire for blood, but fortunately found the house deserted. Alder says that he felt thankful then and ever afterward, that there were no lives taken during these trips. Another excursion subsequently was made into Kentucky, but it also proved a failure, as the people were on the alert for these thieving pests.

Alder speaks of meeting John Brickell with a band of Delawares, who visited their camps on the Maumee, coming from the villages, where Columbus now stands. He also knew Jeremiah Armstrong very well who lived with the Wyandots at the same place, both being prisoners with the Indians.

During this time Winecheoh died, aged about eighty years, and soon afterward Alder went with Succohanos to the salt springs. The old man was very feeble, and desired Jonathan to go to Upper Sandusky and get him some tobacco, but upon his return he found that Succohanos was dead and buried. He says: "I was now left alone, no one to care for me. I had lost a kind father and mother, and man as I was, I missed them both very much." He soon afterward began to pay his attention to an Indian widow named Barshaw, who was a sister of Big Turtle, and somewhat older than Alder. He concluded to find a good hunting ground for the fall, and the Darby plains was chosen. Starting from Upper Sandusky for this point, he pitched his tent near a spring, where Plain City now stands. His season proved a successful one, and selling his peltries to a trader, who was living at the Indian villages where Columbus now is, he returned to Sandusky late in the fall. During the winter he continued to pay his addresses to Barshaw, and early the following spring again came to this portion of the territory, locating his tent on Paint Creek, south of the site of London, where he hunted deer and trapped the valuable beaver and otter with gratifying success. Throughout that summer and succeeding winter, his camp was on Big Darby, on the farm subsequently owned by Knowlton Bailey, and here he remained hunting and trapping until Indian runners brought the news of the invasion of Wayne's army. All of the Indians were ordered north to join their brethren in the coming struggle. The Indians told Alder it was going to be an easy victory over Wayne, and that the spoils would be rich and plenty, which inducements proved too strong a temptation for him to remain away. He says: "They told me if I did not wish to fight, I need not do so. I studied over it for some time, and thought I might as well have some of the good things he had as any one, so when the army got ready to move I went along." The Indians attacked Fort Recovery June 30, 1794, and were repulsed. A number of riderless horses, belonging to the mounted force outside the fort, first attacked by the Indians, were galloping madly around, and Alder exerted himself without success, to capture one of the animals. He states that Simom Girty and the McKees, father and son, were in the fight, and that Thomas McKee killed Capt. Hartshorn of the American forces. Speaking of the battle, Alder says: "In the morning when we arose, an old Indian addressed us, saying, 'We went out last night to take the fort by surprise, and lost several of our men killed and wounded. There is one wounded man lying near the fort, who must be brought away, for it would be an eternal shame and scandal to the tribe to allow him to fall into the hands of the whites to be massacred. I wish to known who will volunteer to go and bring him away.' 'Big Turtle,' who knew where he lay, answered that he would go; but as no one else volunteered, the old Indian pointed out several of us successively, myself among the number, saying, that we must accompany Big Turtle. Upon this, we rose up without a word, and started. As soon as we came into the edge of the cleared ground, those in the fort began shooting at us. We then ran crooked from one tree to another, the bullets in the meanwhile flying about us like hail. At length, while standing behind a big tree, Big Turtle ordered us not to stop any more, but run in a straight line, as we were only giving them time to load, that those foremost in going should have the liberty of first returning. He then pointed out the wounded man, and we started in a straight line, through a shower

of bullets. When we reached him, we were within sixty yards of the fort. We all seized him and retreated for our lives, first dodging from one side and then to the other, until out of danger. None of us were wounded but Big Turtle; a ball grazed his thigh, and a number of bullets passed through his hunting shirt that hung loose. When we picked up the wounded man, his shirt flew open, and I saw that he was shot in the belly. It was green all around the bullet hole, and I concluded we were risking our lives for a dead man." Alder says that he did not take any active part in this fight, and when told by an Indian to shoot at the holes in the fort, replied, "I do not want to shoot," and was then advised to get out of the battle if he did not want to do any fighting.

After the attack on Fort Recovery, the Indians lingered in the vicinity for several days, finally retreating to Defiance. Alder says: "We remained here (Defiance) about two weeks, until we heard of the approach of Wayne, when we packed up our goods and started for the old English fort at the Maumee Rapids. Here we prepared ourselves for battle, and sent the women and children down about three miles below the fort; and as I did not wish to fight they sent me to Sandusky to inform some Wyandots there of the great battle that was about to take place. I remained at Sandusky until the battle was over. The Indians did not wait more than three or four days, before Wayne made his appearance at the head of a long prairie on the river, where he halted, and waited for an opportunity to suit himself. Now the Indians are very curious about fighting; for when they know they are going into battle, they will not eat anything just previous. They say that if a man is shot in the body when he is entirely empty there is not half as much danger of the ball passing through his bowels as when they are full. So they started the first morning without eating anything, and, moving up to the end of the prairie, ranged themselves in order of battle at the edge of the timber. There they waited all day without any food, and at night returned and partook of their suppers. The second morning they again placed themselves in the same position, and again returned at night and supped. By this time they had begun to get weak from eating only once a day, and concluded they would eat breakfast before they again started. So the next morning they began to cook and eat. Some were eating, and others who had finished had moved forward to their stations, when Wayne's army was seen approaching. As soon as they were within gunshot the Indians began firing upon them; but Wayne, making no halt, rushed on, regardless of danger. Only a small part of the Indians being on the ground, they were obliged to give back, and, finding Wayne too strong for them, attempted to retreat. Those who were on the way heard the noise, and hurried to their assistance. So some were running from and others to the battle, which created great confusion. In the meantime, the light-horse had gone entirely round and came in upon their rear, blowing their horns and closing in upon them. The Indians now found that they were completely surrounded, and all that could made their escape, and *the balance* were all killed, which was no small number. Among these last, with one or two exceptions, were all the Wyandots that lived at Sandusky at the time I went to inform them of the expected battle. The main body of the Indians were back nearly two miles from the battle-ground, and Wayne had taken them by surprise and made such slaughter among them that they

were entirely discouraged, and made the best of their way to their respective homes."

Alder remained with the Indians until after Wayne's treaty, in 1795. He was urged by them to be present on the occasion, to obtain a reservation of land which was to be given to each of the prisoners, but ignorant of its importance, he neglected going and lost the land. Peace having been restored, Alder says: "I could now lie down without fear, and rise up and shake hands with both the Indian and the white man. As soon as that treaty was confirmed, I concluded my arrangements with Barshaw, and we were married in due form, according to the Indian custom. We immediately made arrangements to move to the Darby, as that was then the best hunting ground in the West. We got a brood mare for each of us, packed up our goods and started for Big Darby, or Crawfish Creek, as it was then called. We stopped a little below where Pleasant Valley now is, and there commenced life in good earnest. Our cabin was built on what is since known as the Jeremiah Dominy farm, precisely where he built his house afterward. There was a fine spring of water but a few steps from the cabin." The Dominy farm is on the east bank of Big Darby, about one mile southeast of Plain City, and here, in the fall of 1795, was living the first white settler of Madison County. During the following winter, while Alder was out hunting, he discovered two white men who were lost in the forest, and they were the first he had seen in that region of country. Although not able to speak English, he took the strangers to his cabin, fed them and put them on the trace to Sandusky, showing them all the kindness in his power. He subsequently removed to the site of Plain City, on the west bank of the stream, and there was found by Benjamin Springer and Usual Osborn, in 1796, who settled on Big Darby, on land now owned by John Taylor, near the north line of Canaan Township. The summer after the treaty, while living on Big Darby, Lucas Sullivant made his appearance in that region surveying land, and soon became on terms of intimacy with Alder, who related to him a history of his life, and Sullivant generously gave him the piece of land on which he dwelt; but there being some little difficulty about the title, Alder did not contest, and subsequently lost it. According to Mrs. Sarah Norton, an early settler yet living, who is the daughter of Daniel Taylor, deceased, Barshaw had two children when Alder took her for his wife, viz., Sarah and John. Mrs. Norton says that she often played with them ere Alder and his wife parted. She also says that the squaw thought a great deal of Jonathan, and was afraid that he would leave her and marry a white woman, which fears were subsequently realized. During his stay with Barshaw, she bore him two children, both of whom died in infancy, and this they believed was a manifestation of displeasure by the Great Spirit at the intermarriage of the two races. This, with other causes, finally led to a separation. Usual Osborn and Benjamin Springer taught Alder to speak English, which tongue he had quite forgotten. He learned very rapidly, so that he soon was the recognized interpreter between the whites and Indians. He was now becoming civilized, and began to farm like the whites. He kept hogs, cows and horses, sold milk and butter to the Indians, horses and pork to the whites, and accumulated property. He soon was able to hire white laborers, and being dissatisfied with his squaw, a cross, peevish woman, wished to put her aside,

get a wife from among the settlers, and live like them. Thoughts, too, of his mother and brothers began to obtrude, and the more he reflected, his desire strengthened to know if they were living and to see them once more. He made inquiries for them, but was at a loss to know how to begin, being ignorant of the name of even the State in which they were residing.

About this time he entered into a hunting partnership with John Moore, who afterward was one of the officials of Madison County for many years, and a leading merchant of London. Losing the land near Plain City, he removed farther down the stream and built a cabin east of where Foster's Chapel now stands, in Jefferson Township, close to the west bank of Big Darby, on the land now owned by R. C. Stuckey. When talking one day with Moore, the latter began to question him where he was from. Alder replied that he was taken prisoner somewhere near a place called Greenbrier, and that his people lived by a lead mine, to which he frequently went to see the hands dig ore. Moore then asked him if he could recollect the names of any of his neighbors; after a little reflection he replied, "Yes, a family of Gulions that lived close by us." Upon this Moore dropped his head, as if in thought, and muttered to himself, "Gulions! Gulions!" and then raising up replied, "My father and myself were out in that country, and we stopped at their house over one night, and if your people are living, I can find them." Mr. Moore, after this, went to Wythe County and inquired for the family of Alder, but without success, as they had removed from their former residence. He put up advertisements in various places, stating the facts and where Alder was to be found, and then returned. Alder now abandoned all hopes of finding his family, supposing them to be dead. Some time after, he and Moore were at Franklinton, when he was informed there was a letter for him in the post office. It was from his brother Paul, stating that one of the advertisements was put up within six miles of him, and that he got it the next day. It contained the joyful news that his mother and brothers were living. Alder, in making preparations to start for Virginia, agreed to separate from his Indian wife, divide the property equally, and take and leave her with her own people at Sandusky. But some difficulty occurred in satisfying her; he gave her all the cows, fourteen in number, worth $20 each, seven horses and much other property, reserving to himself only two horses and the swine. Besides these was a small box, about six inches long, four wide, and four deep, filled with silver amounting probably to about $200, which he intended to take to make an equal division. But to this she objected, saying the box was hers before marriage and she would not only have it, but all that it contained. Alder says: "I saw I could not get it without making a fuss, and probably having a fight, and told her that if she would promise never to trouble or come back to me, she might have it, to which she agreed." Barshaw did not keep this promise, however, but annoyed him considerably in a number of cases. "Once," he says, "she was returning from the salt works to Sandusky, and finding no one at home she stuck her butcher knife through the bottom of one of my tin cups three times, and cut to pieces a silver-mounted bridle of mine that cost me $13." At other visits she destroyed whatever she could find in the cabin, and Mrs. Norton says that she threatened to kill his white wife if she ever found her alone. Thus she displayed her jealous and venomous character by seeking revenge on the innocent.

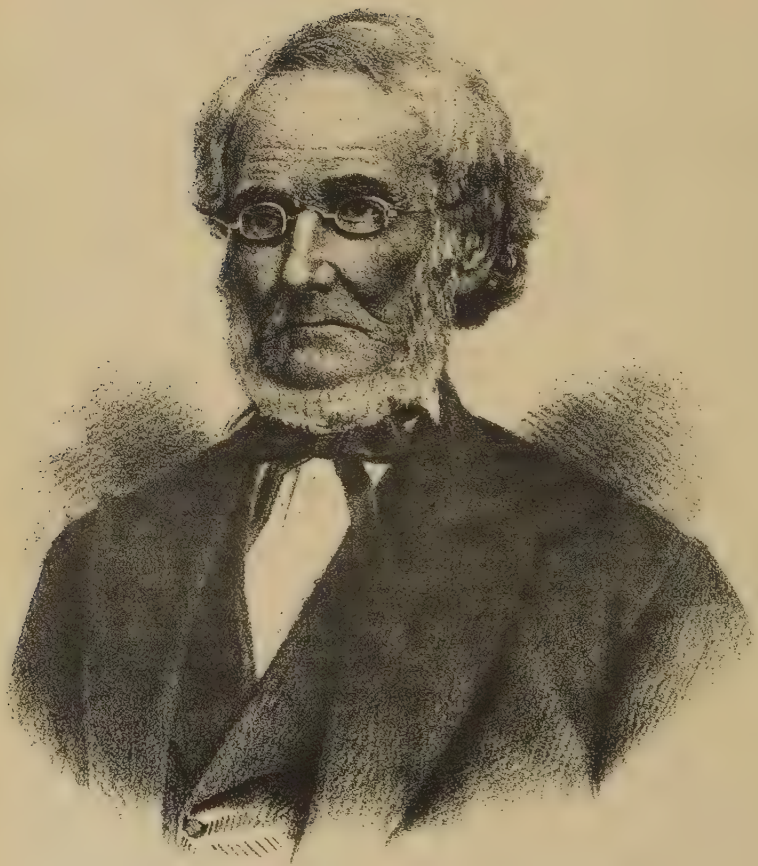
Every two years, however, Alder went to see his Indian friends, but never visited his former wife.

In November, 1804, he started for Virginia, and John Moore accompanied him to his brother's house, as he was unaccustomed to travel among the whites. They arrived there, on horseback, at noon on the Sunday after New Year's, 1805. They walked up to the house and requested to have their horses fed, and, pretending they were strangers, inquired who lived there. "I had concluded," says Alder, "not to make myself known for some time, and eyed my brother very close, but did not recollect his features. I had always thought that I should have recognized my mother by a mole on her face; in the corner sat an old lady who, I supposed was her, although I could not tell, for when I was taken by the Indians her head was as black as a crow and now it was almost perfectly white. Two young women were present who eyed me very close, and I heard one of them whisper to the other, 'he looks very much like Mark' (my brother). I saw they were about to discover me, and accordingly turned my chair around to my brother and said, 'You say that your name is Alder?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'my name is Paul Alder.' 'Well,' I rejoined, 'my name is Alder, too.' Now it is hardly necessary to describe our feelings at that time, but they were different from those I had when taken prisoner, and saw the Indian coming with my brother's scalp in his hand, shaking off the blood. When I told my brother that my name was Alder, he rose to shake hands with me, so everjoyed that he could scarcely utter a word, and my old mother ran, threw her arms around me, while tears rolled down her cheeks. The first words she spoke, after she grasped me in her arms, were, 'How you have grown,' and then she told me of a dream she had. Says she, 'I dreamed that you had come to see me, and that you was a little ornary looking fellow, and I would not own you for my son; but now I find I was mistaken, that it is entirely the reverse, and I am proud to own you for my son.' I told her I could remind her of a few circumstances that she would recollect, that took place before I was made captive. I then related various things, among which was that the negroes, on passing our house on Saturday evening, to spend Sunday with their wives, would beg pumpkins of her, and get her to roast them for them again their return on Monday morning. She recollected these circumstances, and said she had now no doubt of my being her son. We passed the balance of the day in agreeable conversation, and I related to them the history of my captivity, my fears and doubts, of my grief and misery the first year after I was taken. My brothers at this time were all married, and Mark and John had moved from there. They were sent for, and came to see me; but my half-brother John had moved so far that I never got to see him at all." He told them of David's death, pointing out the spot where he was killed; visited the old homestead, the scene of his capture, and went with his friends to the place where he spent the first night with the Indians. They related to him, that about a year afterward, David's bones were found and buried. His mother had married during his long absence, and one of the young women, whom he had first seen in the house, was his half-sister.

He says: "I had intended to come back the next fall, but my mother and brother Paul got very anxious to come out with me, and so they told me they would sell their land and go with me. I agreed to this and stayed

another year. While roving around among their friends and neighbors, all of whom were glad to see me and hear my history, I fell in company with Mary Blont, and as she was a rather handsome girl, I fell in love with her, and proposed to marry her and take her back with me. She readily consented to my proposition, and we were married in the winter of 1806. In the meantime, my half-sister had married a Mr. Henry Smith, and they came to the conclusion to come to Ohio with us. Early in the spring of 1806, we all commenced to make preparations for the long and weary journey. We bought one large wagon and harnessed six fine horses to it, and started out in the latter part of August, 1806." After a journey of eight weeks' duration, they arrived safely at the cabin previously erected by Alder and John Moore, east of the site of Foster Chapel. His intention was to buy this land, but during his absence to Virginia, Rev. Lewis Foster, a Methodist preacher, came out to look up a location, and finding this land with a house already built to which no one laid claim, he went to Chillicothe, and purchased the whole tract of 1,000 acres. Alder was living in the cabin about two months, when Mr. Foster's son notified him that his father had bought the land, and thus, through his ignorance of the white man's laws, he again lost the site of his intended home. He then went to Franklinton, and purchased, from Lucas Sullivant, the adjoining tract on the north, which is now in the southeast corner of Canaan Township, and bordering on Big Darby. With the assistance of his brother Paul, his brother-in-law Smith, and a few other friends, he soon had a good cabin erected, and was living in it inside of eight days from the time they began the work. In later years, he expressed a desire that this cabin should be preserved by his descendants as long as it would last, and it is yet standing in good repair. His brother and brother-in-law subsequently bought land on Three-Mile Run not far from his purchase, built cabins, and in a short time the little settlement was comfortably quartered. The Indians occasionally came to the neighborhood and usually camped in the vicinity of Alder's cabin, as they looked upon him as one of themselves. He was always very kind to them and did much toward keeping them on friendly terms with the whites during the exciting period of the war of 1812. They consulted him as to the course they should pursue, and through his influence and advice, either took up arms for the Americans, or remained neutral.

Throughout these reminiscences, he often speaks of the Indian character; tells of their customs, feasts, games, amusements, dances, courtship, marriage, superstitions, and other phases of Indian life well known to the average student of history. He knew Simon Girty well, and says he was no such fiend as the whites make him out to be. He defends him as to the burning of Crawford, saying that as Crawford was captured by the Delawares, and Girty belonged to the Mingoes, he had no right to interfere, and no power to save him. He takes Girty's side all through; says that he was considered "a true and honest man among the Indians," and that the stories of his cruelties were exaggerations. He points with evident pride to Girty having saved the life of Simon Kenton, when everything was prepared to burn him at the stake, and says, "I had it from Kenton's own mouth." In speaking of Tecumseh, he says: "I was well acquainted with him. I sold him a keg of rum one day for a horse; the horse got sick and died, and shortly afterward I told him he ought to give me another horse.



Samuel G. Howe

He said he had drank the rum up and it was all gone, and he supposed I was about as well off as he was. He said the rum was of no use to either of us, and that he had suffered all the bad consequences of drinking it. He reasoned that the horse had done me as much good as the rum had done him, and perhaps more, but as it was, if I was satisfied we would quit square, and so we did." Once, when Alder was present, an Indian was boasting of the number of scalps he had taken; Tecumseh turned upon him and called him a low, mean Indian, saying that half his scalps were those of women and children. Said he: "I have killed forty men with my own hands in single combat, but never yet have I taken the life of a woman or child." Alder says: "This great chief was a man of wonderful intellect, brave, fearless, and of pure integrity. He would do nothing but what was right, and would submit to nothing that was wrong." He further says: "I was very well acquainted with the Prophet, the chief's brother. He was no warrior, but a low, cunning fellow." All through this manuscript he sides with the Indians, usually alluding to their prowess, bravery and honesty. He says: "During my stay with the Indians and until after the great victory of Gen. Wayne, we were frequently attacked or disturbed by the whites. In fact not a year passed without suffering some loss on our part by attacks of the white armies. The fall of the year was generally chosen as the time best suited to march against the Indians, for the reason, perhaps, that then we had our crop raised and preparations made for winter, and if our subsistance was destroyed we would be reduced to a greater necessity at that season of the year than at others. Very many bitter, sorrowful and hungry seasons we endured by reason of these difficulties. When all was peace, we enjoyed ourselves freely, but these terrible troubles were attended by the loss of everything the Indian holds dear on earth. Driven from place to place, our favorite hunting-ground taken from us, our crops destroyed, towns burned, women and children sent off in the dead of winter, perhaps to starve, while the warriors stood between them and their great enemy—the whites—like a mob only to be shot down. All these things engendered animosities and encouraged retaliation. But the whites were strong and powerful, the Indians were few and feeble. This state of things will account for many if not all the cruelties charged to the Indians. I was getting to be an Indian in the true sense of the word, and felt sorely on these occasions and acted as they do—revengful and hateful to the race. Robbed of their land, their sacred graves desecrated, and the whole race driven farther and farther back into the wild forest, from land that the whites never could have had any claim to whatever. Even the theory of purchase was but another pretext to rob. We had no choice left us but to sell and take what they chose to give or be driven off and get nothing. The price offered was always governed by what it would cost to drive us off, and if the latter cost the least it would always be resorted to."

Jonathan and Mary (Blont) Alder were the parents of the following children: Paul (who married Sarah Francis), Mark (died single), Lewis (married Catherine Trimble, who died, and he again married a lady unknown to us), Henry (married Elizabeth Millikin, and settled on the old homestead, where he resided through life; his second wife was Rebecca Timmons, who survives him; he held many of the township offices, and was County Surveyor from 1841–50, 1856–58, 1865–67 and

1871–73; he was also County Commissioner in 1851–54), Margaret (married a Mr. Frazell), Hannah, William Foster, Rachel, Harvey Gearhart, Eliza, Simon Sager, Ann, a Mr. Jones, Mary, John Warner, Angeline, John Betts, while Ruth died unmarried. All of this family were well known and much respected. Jonathan Alder's name appears among the first juries of Madison County, so that he early began to be a useful citizen. He became comfortably well off in this world's goods, although not rich by any means. In personal appearance, he says, when speaking of the meeting between himself and his mother: "I was a little over six feet in height, and as straight as an arrow ever was." His hair and eyebrows were as "black as a coal," his complexion dark and swarthy, his face large and well formed, denoting strength of character and firmness of purpose; his eyes were bright and piercing, while his whole appearance, gait and actions were characteristic of the Indian. This will not be wondered at when we consider the many years he spent among the savages. Old settlers who knew him well tell us that "Jonathan Alder was as honest as the sun," and his whole life, while living in this county, was characterized by the most rigid uprightness and straightforward dealing toward his fellowmen. In 1815, his wife's father, Adam Blont, brought his family to the settlement, and here most of them died and were buried in the Foster Graveyard. Mr. Alder's mother died in 1817, and was interred in the same ground. On the 30th of January, 1848, he, too, passed away, leaving to his children an example worthy of the strictest imitation. His remains rest beside those of his friends in Foster's Cemetery. His widow survived him several years, first removing to Iowa, and thence to Illinois, where, at the home of her daughter, Hannah Foster, she died, and was interred in that neighborhood.

BENJAMIN SPRINGER.

In 1796, Benjamin Springer, with his wife and two sons, Silas and Thomas, also his son-in-law, Usual Osborn and wife, settled on Big Darby. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and built their cabin on land now owned by John Taylor, close to the north line of Canaan Township, and just within the limits of the same. Prior to their settlement in this county, they had resided a short time in Kentucky, whence they removed to the Darby. Howe says that Springer came out in the fall of 1795, built his cabin, and, in the spring of 1796, brought his family. This is a mistake; he did not come until the latter year, according to the reminiscences of Jonathan Alder, who says that Springer came to the Darby the year succeeding the treaty of Greenville, or the next year after he pitched his camp on the Dominy land. As Alder did not come until the fall of 1795, it follows that Springer did not come until 1796. Alder gives a brief history of Springer's family, and we cannot do better than to quote his narrative. After speaking of his settlement, he says: "His family consisted of himself, wife and three children—Silas, Thomas, and Osborn's wife. He built the first mill on Darby. It was situated about a mile below where Pleasant Valley now is. It was poorly constructed, and only ran about six months, the first high water sweeping the dam away. It was never rebuilt. Springer lived to be eighty years old, and died on Darby. The last time I saw him, he came to my house in 1825, and took dinner with me. After dinner, we walked out, and, at parting, he shook hands with me and said: 'This is perhaps the

last time we shall see each other alive.' I made light of it, but he said he was in earnest, as he did not believe he would live long. He wished to carry to my mind the idea that he had some warning that his end was approaching. It was warm weather in the early fall, and he looked quite hale and hearty, but before winter he was dead.

"I have seen Springer's two boys—Tom and Silas—without shoes at Christmas. Tom was a great hunter, and frequently went with me on such occasions. One morning we started out early and crossed Little Darby and the Spring Fork. Late in the evening, Tom killed a fine buck, and by the time it was dressed it was dark. Tom wanted to know what we would do. I told him we would have to camp out, and he seemed very well pleased at the idea. We made a fire and roasted some of our venison for supper. Tom was rather industrious, and did most of the drudgery, getting the wood and water. Late at night, we began to talk about sleeping. Tom said as he had no blanket he would have to sleep with me. I told him that two grown-up Indians never slept together; they are like two male bears, never found in the same hole or tree, for if they should happen to get together, they would fight, and one or the other would have to leave. 'Well,' said he, 'what am I to do; I have no blanket.' I told him he ought to have thought of that before he started, and that he never saw an Indian go out without his gun, knife, tomahawk and blanket. 'Well,' said he, 'I do not know what I shall do if you will not let me sleep with you.' I told him we would fix our beds and he could sleep in his buckskin. I had only been teasing him, as the deerskin was, after all, the warmest thing he could sleep in. I had looked out an old tree before dark, and so I went and got a lot of bark to keep us off the ground. Tom stretched himself out, wrapped in his deerskin, and was soon snoring. I woke up in the night and found it was snowing very fast, but as Tom was still snoring I did not disturb him. When we awoke in the morning there was about six inches of snow on the ground. When Tom opened out his buckskin to get up, the snow fell on his face and scared him some, for he declared that he knew nothing of the snow until he woke up. Taking all together, Tom had the better night's rest of the two. We built a fire and roasted some of our venison, and then packed the remainder and started for home. Tom never got tired telling about that hunting trip. One morning, I went out before day coon hunting, a year or so before our deer hunt. There was a heavy frost. Just after daylight, I met Silas and Tom Springer. Tom was barefooted, and I asked him if his feet were not cold. 'No,' said he, 'not much.' How the fellow could stand it and go through such a frost and not freeze his feet, I never could understand. After Tom grew up to be a man, he went out West, and I saw no more of him. After Silas grew up, he married Margaret Kilgore, a very fine young woman, about 1807. She was the daughter of Thomas Kilgore, who was one of the early settlers on Big Darby. Silas settled on the farm now owned by Eugene Babb, in Jefferson Township. He adhered to the New-Light Church; was an upright citizen, and raised a large family." We have been told by old settlers that he died on this farm, but Alder says: "Silas Springer bought a farm on Big Darby, which he improved and lived on until the year 1825, when he sold out to George Brown and moved West. He was of a religious turn of mind and would sometimes preach. After he went West, he joined the

Mormons, and I then lost sight of him." Which of these accounts is the true one we are unable to say, but, doubtless, some of our readers may be able to throw sufficient light on the subject to clear away all doubt, and establish one or the other as the true story.

USUAL OSBORN.

As already mentioned, Usual Osborn was a native of Pennsylvania, and son-in-law of Benjamin Springer, with whom he came from Kentucky to Madison County in 1796. Alder gives the following sketch of this pioneer, which we quote verbatim. He says: "Osborn was a kind-hearted man, although he was what was then called 'a regular old bruiser.' Yet he would discommode himself to accommodate his neighbors any time. He was remarkably strong and muscular, but not quarrelsome; yet it was by no means safe to cross his track. He would fight at the drop of a hat, and I never knew him to get whipped. Fist-fighting was a very common thing among the early settlers; especially so was it amongst those who used whisky to excess. If they had any difficulty, they would fight it out fist and skull, and then make friends over a cup of whisky. 'Might was right' in those old-fashioned days. Osborn was a hard-working man, but a poor planning one, and of all poor families, whites or Indians, I have ever seen, I think his was the poorest. The first winter they came they had not a sign of a bed to lie on. He had a large box, sufficiently large for him and his wife to lie in, and in the fall they gathered leaves and filled the box. They had two blankets; one of these they spread over the leaves for a sheet, and the other they used to cover with. This constituted their bed for a year or two after they came to this country. The children had to shift for themselves. In the evening, the two oldest boys would gather a large quantity of prairie hay or grass, take it into the house and pile it in a corner, and then the three little fellows would crawl under it and sleep until morning; then gather it all up and take it out and give it to the cows. This was the only bed the boys had for many, many months. Osborn's wife was one of those worthless kind of women who never do anything when it should be done, and consequently was always behind-hand. There was plenty of everything required to make soap, yet Osborn's wife seldom ever made any, and consequently was nearly all the time out of soap. I have frequently known her to take honey to wash her clothes with. Osborn was a great bee-hunter and always had plenty of that article on hand. Honey makes a very good lather, but not equal to soap. On very cold days, Mrs. Osborn was in the habit of driving her cow into the house to milk her. The whole family was very scant of clothing. Osborn himself was one of those hearty pioneer men who would go all winter with nothing on his person but a linen pair of trousers, a linen shirt, a linen hunting shirt, a pair of moccasins or shoes, and a wool hat or coon-skin cap. In fact, I never knew him to be any better dressed for years, and not until sheep got plenty did he wear a woolen garment, and yet I never heard him complain of being cold. I spoke of his being a hard-working man, but I do not mean that he was a steady worker, for he was not, but he could do more work in a given time than any two men I ever knew. He turned most of his attention to trade and traffic in a small way, and of course not very remunerative. Though not quarrelsome, no man need spoil for a fight when Osborn was around. There was a man by the

name of Chard who had some grudge at Osborn. One day in the winter, when Osborn was mending his shirt, Chard came to his house. He told Osborn that there was a little difficulty between them and that he had come to settle it. 'Very good,' said Osborn, throwing down his shirt and springing to his feet. They made a few passes at each other, when Osborn clinched Chard and threw him on the fire. A neighbor who happened to be present rescued him from his perilous situation before he was much burned. No sooner was he out of the fire and on his feet than he took to his heels and ran off as fast as possible, much to the amusement of Osborn and his neighbor. That ended the fight for that day. Not many days after, Chard made it convenient to pass Osborn's house. He met Osborn on the road with a yoke of oxen going for a load of hay. Chard was on horseback, and held in his hand a stout cudgel. Said he to Osborn, 'Now, we are by ourselves; we can settle that little matter of ours.' 'Oh,' said Osborn, 'that is what you are at, are you?' Chard got off his horse, and while he was hitching him, Osborn stepped to one side and bent down a bush and cut it off. When Chard turned toward Osborn, he saw him trimming the bush with his butcher-knife, and, conscious of the power of the man, he trembled. The butcher-knife and cudgel were in Chard's eyes as powerful as the fire, and having no desire, as he afterward expressed it, 'to be butchered, roasted and eaten,' he sprang to his horse, mounted and put spurs to him to make his escape before Osborn could catch him. However, Osborn pursued Chard as fast as he could, and as the latter had to pass Osborn's house, Osborn ran in and got his gun and fired it off in the air. Osborn said he did not want to hurt the 'varmint' but only to scare him to death."

Osborn finally bought a small farm on the east bank of Little Darby, now in Monroe Township, and the property of Jonah Wood. He farmed some and wagoned considerably, supplying the community with salt. He kept two or three yoke of oxen. In the fall, he would load with cheese, butter, honey and other commodities, take it to Zanesville, sell his load, and bring back salt, glass ware and other necessaries. In this way he was a useful man and a benefit to the community. Prior to the erection of Madison County, and when its territory formed one township of Franklin County, we find that Osborn was Collector of Taxes for Darby Township. At a session of the Associate Judges of Franklin County held January 7, 1804, the following record appears: "Usual Osborn having given bond with approved security for the collection of the county tax in Darby Township, it is ordered that he be appointed Collector of the same." After his settlement in Monroe Township, his neighbors soon discovered that he was not a man to be trifled with. One winter, hay and feed for stock was very scarce, there having been a short crop the previous summer, and considerable stock was really in a suffering condition. George Fullington had a better supply than most of the neighbors, and sold to them till he could spare no more, when he gave out word throughout the neighborhood that no one could be supplied with hay from his stacks. Osborn owned a pair of old oxen and a cow at this time, using the former to haul loads and travel around with. His animals becoming very poor and in an almost starving condition, he saw he must have hay or they would die. Mr. Fullington would sell no more, so Osborn hitched his oxen to his sled, drove to Fullington's hay-stack, and, with the assistance of his son, loaded on all he

thought his animals could haul, and ordered the boy to drive home. He immediately walked to Fullington's house, called him out and directed his attention toward the stack, whence the owner saw Osborn's son driving with a load of hay. He told Fullington that he could not let his cattle starve while hay could be found. It is said that Osborn was not very particular when out of meat whose hog he shot, and was therefore mixed up in a great many law-suits, out of which he usually came victorious. He was known as "Gov. Osborn," on account of his aggressiveness and determination to always have his own way. If he made a promise, he would always keep it. He was married twice. His first wife came with him to the county and here died, leaving the following children: Silas, Daniel, Thomas, Samuel and David. His second wife was the mother of Isaac, Charles and Maria. As the country began to get thickly settled and neighbors in every direction, the progress of civilization was disagreeable to his frontier education, so he sold out in 1835 and moved West, where he expected to find things more in harmony with his feelings.

JAMES AND JOSHUA EWING.

In 1798, these brothers emigrated from Kentucky to Darby Township and settled a short distance northwest of the site of Plain City. They bought farms lying on both sides of Big Darby. One reason for making their purchases on each side of the stream was that they might have ready access to the prairie grazing lands, and at the same time have tillable lands on the elevated bottoms along the creek. They supposed, as did many others, that the open prairies would afford them pasturage for many years to come. In this, however, they were sadly mistaken, and James lived to see those prairies owned by many industrious farmers, inclosed with good fences, and their surroundings indicative of thrift and prosperity.

James Ewing was financially more favored than most of the pioneers. In those early days he was considered "rich," with almost unlimited means at his command. He was one of the Directors of the Franklin Bank of Franklinton, Ohio, and this connection made him useful to the community in which he resided. The borrower of capital, by getting Mr. Ewing's recommendation as to the financial safety of the note, could always get ready cash. Indeed, it may be said of him that he was more than an ordinary bank stock director, for he issued individual notes of small denominations, which passed readily at their face value in his portion of the county. For many years, the only post office in that region of country was kept by him for the accommodation of his neighbors, and in connection with it he handled dry goods, groceries, notions, etc., in such quantities as would meet the pressing demands of the people. The land which he selected was the site of an old Mingo village, but the Indians deserted it in 1786, at the time of the destruction of the Mackacheek towns by Gen. Logan. When Mr. Ewing settled there, the remains of the huts were still to be seen, also an old blacksmith-shop wherein, according to Jonathan Alder, a white man named Butler did iron-work for the Indians. The savages, however, frequently revisited the vicinity, and, although ostensibly friendly, were a source of considerable annoyance to the whites, as they always looked upon the latter as intruders; but the presence of Jonathan Alder in the neighborhood prevented bloodshed or serious trouble between

the opposing races. Upon the erection of Union County in 1820, the property of the Ewing brothers was thrown into the new county. Prior to the creation of Madison County, we find that James Ewing was paid $8.75 "for seven days' services in taking the list of taxable property and the enumeration of white males in Darby Township for the year 1803." This appears on the official record of the Associate Judges of Franklin County dated January 10, 1804. James Ewing was born in 1770, and died in 1850. In 1808, he married Elizabeth Cary, daughter of Luther and Rhoda Cary, then residing in what is now Canaan Township. Mrs. Ewing was born in 1780, and died in 1865. They were the parents of three children, viz., Thomas M., born in 1809, died at Cardington in 1876; David C., born in 1811, died in 1835; and Phœbe, born in 1813, died in infancy. The family were adherents of the Presbyterian Church, and were very much respected throughout the valley in which they resided so many years.

Joshua Ewing died during the "sickly seasons" of 1822–23. He married Margaret Jamison, who bore him the following children—James Scott, Green, George, Eliza, Polly (who married David Chapman, the Surveyor), Margaret, Cynthia, Harriet (who married William Allen, of Plain City), and Martha. Mr. Ewing was elected Justice of the Peace at the first election held in Darby Township, after the organization of Franklin County, in 1803. Upon the erection of Madison County, he was elected a member of the Board of Commissioners, serving continuously in that capacity for the first seven years of the county's history. In 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep to his farm, which were the first introduced into Madison County. One day an Indian was passing by, and his dog discovering the sheep pursued them and killed one of the animals. This so irritated Mr. Ewing that he shot the dog at once. The Indian vowed vengeance, threatening to kill Ewing in retaliation, but through the influence of Jonathan Alder, who happened to be present, the shedding of human blood was prevented. Ewing was a brave man, and told Alder he could defend himself, but the latter knowing the treacherous character of the savages, felt that it would not be wise to let the trouble go any further; so smoothing the matter over for the time, he was finally enabled to persuade the Indian to leave the country. He had demanded pay for his dog, but Ewing positively refused to give him a cent, and being a man of determined character, remained firm in his purpose. Mr. Ewing was a Surveyor, and made many of the early surveys of Madison County, ere the terrible miasma of the Darby plains marked him as its victim, with the scores of others, who fell beneath its poisonous breath.

DAVID MITCHELL.

A short distance northwest of the Ewings settled David Mitchell in the summer of 1799. He was born in York County, Penn., in 1760; there married Martha Black, a native of the same county, and born in 1764. In 1797, the family remove to Kentucky, and two years later located on the property, now known as the Caldwell farm, in the southern part of Union County, which was cut off from Madison, in 1820. David and Martha Mitchell were the parents of the following children—Moses, born in 1783; Samuel, in 1785; George, in 1787, died in infancy, and the next child, born in 1789, was also named George; David, in 1792; Margaret, in 1794; Martha, in 1797;

Jesse, in 1799, born after coming to Big Darby; Elizabeth, in 1803; Dixon, in 1806, and Aaron, in 1810. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1823, and he was married to Rebecca Nelson in 1824, who died the same year. In 1825, he married Hannah Caldwell, to whom were born two children, viz.: John C., in 1826, and Alexander R., in 1829. All of these children are dead, except John C., who resides on the old homestead. The first election after the creation of Darby Township, which then embraced all of Madison, and a portion of Union and Clark Counties, was held at the house of David Mitchell, June 21, 1803. Upon the erection of Madison County, Mr. Mitchell was elected Associate Judge, and re-elected in 1817; but when Union County was created, in 1820, his home was embraced therein thus ending his second term on the Common Pleas bench of this county. Judge Mitchell was a very extensive stock dealer and for a time was one of the leading pork-packers of Columbus. He died in 1836, leaving behind a record for intelligence, integrity and enterprise, second to few men of either counties in which he spent the last thirty-seven years of his life.

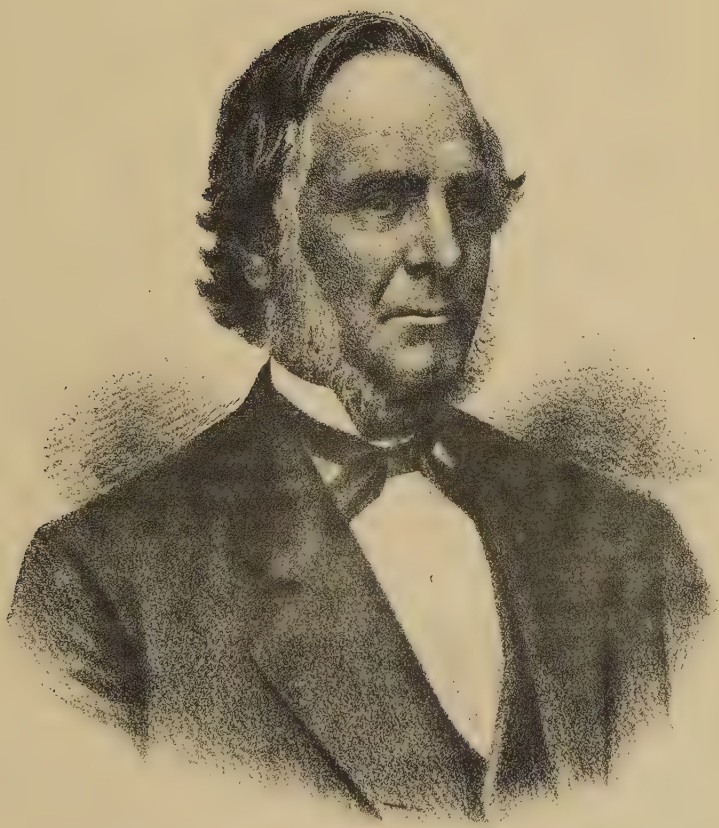
OTHER SETTLERS.

With Mr. Mitchell came his father, Samuel, who died here, also his brothers-in-law, Samuel McCollough and Samuel Kirkpatrick, with their families, locating in the same neighborhood. Mr. McCullough died in 1800, leaving two sons, Alexander and Samuel. He was buried on the farm of David Mitchell, being the first person interred in what is now the Mitchell Graveyard. His coffin was made from a tree split in two, hollowed out like a couple of troughs, then fastened together with wooden pins. It is believed that Mr. McCullough was the first white man who died in what subsequently became Madison County. Wolves were so numerous then that it was necessary to cover the grave with heavy logs, to prevent them from exhuming the remains. His widow married John Taylor, who came from Kentucky, and located a short distance south of the site of Plain City, in 1800. There they spent the balance of their days.

Samuel Kirkpatrick left two daughters, one of whom died young; the other married and removed from this locality, so that none of his descendants are living in this portion of the State. Along about the same time came Samuel, George and David Reed, also Robert Snodgrass, all of whom settled on Big Darby. These pioneers left numerous descendants who principally reside in Union County; yet as the original settlers were citizens of Madison, prior to the erection of the former county, we feel that it is due to their memory to mention their names in connection with its history.

MICHAEL JOHNSON.

There is no doubt that Michael Johnson was living in what is now Jefferson Township some time prior to the beginning of the present century. He was a native of Ireland, born about 1750, and in early life came to the colony of Virginia, where he grew to maturity and married the daughter of German parents, who had also located there in childhood. They had born to them nine children, viz., John, Margaret, Mary, Jacob, Abraham, Henry, Sarah, Catherine and Michael, the latter dying in infancy. Feeling the necessity of finding a country where he could obtain homes for this large family, he left Virginia in 1795, on a prospecting tour to the Northwest



Jeriah Sweetland

Territory, where he remained about one year. He then returned to Virginia and early in 1797 began to make preparations for moving his family to this country. With his wife and eight children, he started for the Scioto Valley, and finally settled on Little Darby, about four miles northwest of the site of Jefferson. This settlement occurred during the year 1797, probably late in the fall. Here in the forest he built his cabin, and here many of his descendants yet reside. Michael Johnson possessed that stout, robust constitution so characteristic of the Irish, whom scientists declare to be the finest physically developed race on the globe. Mr. Johnson was drowned in the Little Darby in 1808. While crossing that stream with his son-in-law, Peter Paugh, in a canoe, the skiff began to sink, when Paugh suggested to Johnson, who was a good swimmer, to jump out and swim. Johnson did so, but the water being very cold, he immediately took cramps and sank to rise no more. Paugh was rescued by some friends swimming a horse to where he was clinging to the branches of a tree, and he, catching hold of the animal's tail, was brought safely to the shore. Mr. Johnson's widow survived him several years, when she, too, passed into eternity, leaving eight worthy children to mourn her loss.

John, the eldest of the family, married a distant relative of the same name, whose parents came to Jefferson Township at a much later day than Michael Johnson's family. He was not a very successful farmer, on account of his restless disposition. He first settled on the farm now owned by George W. Blair, in Jefferson Township, which he left and returned to again and again, under the squatter system then in vogue. About 1837, he removed to Michigan, settling near St. Joseph, where he and wife died. Of his children, now residents of Madison County, are John, in Jefferson Township; Euphemia Lombard, of Monroe Township, and Permelia, of Canaan Township. Margaret, the second eldest child of Michael Johnson, married William Lapin; Mary, the third child married Peter Paugh, a native of Virginia, who settled in Madison County about 1800, subsequently locating on Spring Fork, where he and wife resided until death. His first wife dying and leaving a family of several children, he subsequently married the Widow Guy. Paugh was a warm friend of Jonathan Alder's, who speaks of him in his reminiscences. All of his descendants removed to the West many years ago. Jacob, the fourth child of Michael Johnson, was a great hunter, and spent several months with a band of Indians, taking part in their hunts and their mode of life. He finally became tired of living in this manner and returned to Madison County, where, about 1807, he married Jemima Cary, and lived alternately in Jefferson and Canaan Townships, finally locating near the site of West Jefferson. About 1832, he removed to a farm four miles northwest of that town, where he subsequently died. His first wife had passed away about 1826, and he married Phœbe (Cary) Davis, widow of John Davis, who survived him several years. Of these marriages twelve children were born, six by each, only four of whom are living in Jefferson Township, viz.: Mary, widow of Henry Penny, and Lewis by the first wife; while Luther and Samuel are the children of the second wife. Abraham, the fifth child of Michael Johnson, married Susan Bradley, daughter of Jonas Bradley, of Monroe Township, and pioneers of that portion of the county. Abraham and wife first located in Monroe Township, but finally bought the farm where James Peene now resides, and there Abraham died.

His widow married Nehemiah Gates, and removed to Illinois. Henry, the sixth child, was a peculiar character, a noted hunter, and delighted in the chase. He never married, went to Illinois and there died about 1842. Sarah, the seventh in the family of Michael Johnson, married Henry Robey, of Canaan Township, and died childless. Catherine, the eighth and last of the family, married Abijah Cary, who lived and died in Canaan Township. Many of their posterity are still residents of that part of the county.

WILLIAM LAPIN.

In 1797, William Lapin accompanied the family of Michael Johnson to the Northwest Territory. He was a native of Virginia, and soon after coming to what is now Jefferson Township, of this county, he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Michael Johnson. Four sons were the fruits of this union, viz., James, Jacob, Robert and William. Mr. Lapin engaged in stock dealing, and while out on a business trip, about 1820, he died, near Chillicothe. His widow survived him until about 1842, watching over her four sons until all reached manhood, when she went to join her husband in a better land. James Lapin, the eldest of the children, first saw the light in 1798, and was, doubtless, the first white child born in Madison County. He grew up, and married Rebecca Johnson, who bore him eleven children. In 1852, he sold his farm, and, with his wife and eight children, removed to Illinois, where the parents died. Some of the posterity still reside there, but Mary, the third child, and widow of Abner Johnson, is living in this county. Jacob, the second son of William Lapin, married Catherine Johnson, a sister to his brother's wife. This marriage occurred about 1823, and soon afterward they located in Franklin County; thence removed to Illinois. Robert, the third son, married Margaret, a daughter of John Johnson, and grand-daughter of Michael Johnson. She dying, he married her sister, Mary, and, about 1850, moved West. He followed farming, was a good neighbor, but did not accumulate much property. William, the fourth and youngest son of William and Margaret Lapin, married Elizabeth Nichols, removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, about thirty years ago, and died near Dayton. All of these sons were born, it is believed, in Jefferson Township, and Mary, the daughter of James, and widow of Abner Johnson, is the only one who bore the name of Lapin, now a resident of Madison County.

JAMES AND WILLIAM HEWEY.

On the farm now owned by Gabriel Alkire, on the northeast bank of Deer Creek, in Pleasant Township, settled two brothers, James and William Hewey, in 1797. They came from Kentucky, but are believed to have been natives of Virginia. A short distance southeast of where they built their cabin was an Indian camping ground, also one of their old burial places. This is on the farm of Courtney Tanner, and in a field under cultivation. James Hewey was married, while William remained single, and lived with his brother. They erected their cabin, made some improvements, and here remained until death. Nothing is further known of them. During the early days of Madison County, Richard Douglass was in the habit of making "Uncle Jimmy" Hewey's cabin his stopping place while going to and fro between Chillicothe and London. "Uncle Jimmy" always had a demijohn of corn-juice on hand, and "Dick" was not averse to indulging

in a glass, "for his stomach sake." Douglass looked after Hewey's law business, and Hewey paid him in hospitality. Judge Orris Parish was then on the bench, and "Dick" Douglass was Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County. One morning, court was kept late by the non-arrival of the prosecutor, but soon Douglass and "Uncle Jimmy" Hewey made their appearance, arm in arm. It was evident to the spectators that Hewey "had more than he could carry" conveniently. Reaching the court room, he raised his hand and shouted, "The court can now proceed, Dick Douglass and Jimmy Hewey are here, by G—d." It is needless to say that this expression was long a standard quotation among the Madison County bar, and the lawyers who rode this circuit. On the same foundation that these brothers erected their cabin, now stands a residence in which are some of the same logs used by the Heweys eighty-five years ago.

DAVID MARTIN.

A little northwest of the Heweys, on the same farm, another cabin was erected by David Martin, in 1797. He also came from Kentucky, but nothing is further known of him than that he once lived on this land. Neither Hewey nor Martin have left any descendants to preserve their name or record of their lives, and they are but dimly remembered by a few old settlers, who love to speak of those pioneer days which have passed away forever.

WILLIAM ALKIRE.

Prior to the Revolutionary war, four brothers—Monus, Michael, John and William Alkire—emigrated from Scotland to America, and all served in that struggle for independence. Subsequently they settled in Maryland, but finally Michael and William removed to Kentucky, one of the others in Tennessee, and the remaining one in an adjoining State. Our subject was the son of William Alkire, and in the fall of 1799 he came with three of his sons to the Northwest Territory, and purchased 1,400 acres of the Baylor Survey, 464, on Deer Creek, in what is now Pleasant Township, Madison Co., Ohio. The sons erected a cabin and began clearing the land that fall, while the father returned to Kentucky, and in the spring of 1800 brought the balance of the family to their new home. Mr. Alkire was the father of fourteen children—eight sons and six daughters—all of whom grew to maturity. The sons were Robert, Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, Monus, William, Joseph and John. Of the daughters, three married and moved to the West, one died, while Margaret and Lydia married and settled here. Mr. Alkire died about 1825. Two of the sons, Monus and Joseph, moved to the West and there died. William, in later years, settled near Pendleton, Putnam Co., Ohio, where he now resides. The balance of the children remained near the old homestead all their days, excepting Margaret, the widow of James Dennison, who is living in Pickaway County. With the exception of 194 acres belonging to Mrs. Young, the 1,400 acres purchased by William Alkire in 1799 are still owned by his grandchildren. Many of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of this worthy pioneer have settled in the West, while a large number are still residents of Madison County, and among its best citizens.

Our American continent, which we are wont to term our Western World, is eminently a land of rapid development and marvelous progress.

Our forefathers and foremothers were men and women of great toil, patience, endurance and perseverance. They began on the Atlantic coast where they founded colonies, thence they proceeded to found and people State after State in their westward course, not stopping for mountain barriers or savage opposition. As they advanced, they had to penetrate vast forests and traverse great mountain ranges, with or without roads, and with or without teams, carrying firearms to secure game for their sustenance and to protect themselves from savage assaults. Selecting the sites for their dwellings and for their prospective towns, they wielded the echoing ax to fell the timbers of the dense woodlands, and constructed substantial but rude cabins of primitive materials. The labor and hardship and exposure they went through would to us seem unendurable, but they heeded it not. Many of them had come from sections where wealth had drawn social lines not to be passed over; and there was a servitude and a caste galling to men,who looked for better things. We need not be surprised, then, to find that a large majority of the men who for these reasons braved the wilderness were not ordinary men. The true men counted the cost and never "bated jot of heart or hope," and in the struggle developed the manly character with which they were endowed by nature. Their methods, their experiences, their sufferings, their exploits, men have loved to hear them relate. But alas! all of them have passed away, and many of them have left no record of their eventful and adventurous lives.

CHAPTER V.

PRINCIPAL LAND DIVISIONS OF OHIO—THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS—PERILS OF THE SURVEY—PIONEER DAYS AND TRIALS—PIONEER CABIN—FURNITURE, FOOD AND MEDICINE—HABITS AND LABOR—CLOTHING AND BOOKS—EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, ETC.—MILLS, STORE GOODS, PERIOD OF 1812.

THE pre-historical history of Ohio, so far as regards civil organization and the exercise of authority, begins in 1769, when the colony of Virginia attempted to extend her jurisdiction over the territory northwest of the River Ohio. The House of Burgesses passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi River as its western boundary. This was a vast county. The act which established it contained the following passage:

Whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon their numbers are sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county.

Civil government between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers existed only nominally until 1778, when, after the conquest of the country by Gen. George Rogers Clark, the Virginia Legislature organized the county of Illinois, embracing within its limits all of the lands lying west of the Ohio River to which Virginia had any claim. Col. John Todd received appointment from the Governor of Virginia as civil commandment and lieutenant of the county. He served until his death, at the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782, and Timothy Montbrun was his successor.

In 1787, Virginia, having made her deed of cession to the United States, and the title having been protected through other deeds of cession, and through Indian treaties, Congress took the great step which resulted in the establishment of a wise and salutary civil government. Upon ths 13th of July, after a prolonged discussion of the principles and issues involved, there was issued "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," which has since been known as "the ordinance of 1787," or the "ordinance of freedom." By this great and statesmanlike ordinance, provision was made for successive forms of territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement and development of the Western country. Chief Justice Chase says of this ordinance: "This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious labors."

At the time this ordinance went into effect, there had been made no permanent settlement of the whites upon the territory embraced, except the few French villages, and their immediate vicinities, in the western and northwestern portions of it. If any such existed within the present limits

of Ohio, they must have been situated along the Maumee River, and were of small extent. The Government had discouraged the settlement of whites up to this time, to avoid infringement upon the rights of the Indians, and consequent troubles. Military force was resorted to to break up some small settlements made along the Ohio, and in other parts of the State. After the passage of the ordinance, emigration was encouraged. "When the settlers went into the wilderness they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest."

When Ohio was admitted to the Federal Union as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, especially those previously granted or sold, should be vested in the United States. The different portions of the lands have, at various times, been granted or sold to various companies, bodies politic, and individuals. The principal divisions were known as follows: 1, Congress lands; 2, United States Military Lands; 3, Virginia Military District; 4, Western Reserve; 5, Fire Lands; 6, Ohio Company's Purchase; 7, Donation Tract; 8, Symmes' Purchase; 9, Refugee Tract; 10, French Grant; 11, Dolerman's Grant; 12, Zane's Grant; 13, Canal Lands; 14, Turnpike Lands; 15, Maumee Road Lands; 16, School Lands; 17, College Lands; 18, Ministerial; 19, Moravian; 20, Salt Sections. All of the lands in this county are in the Virginia Military District, and among the finest in the State.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS.

At its session, beginning October 20, 1783, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act to authorize its Delegates in Congress to convey to the United States, in Congress assembled, all the right of that commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Congress stipulated to accept this cession upon condition that this territory should be formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, and that the States so formed should be distinctly republican, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty and freedom as the other States. On the 17th of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, James Monroe and Samuel Hardy, the Virginia Delegates to Congress, conveyed to the United States "all right, title and claim, as well as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory, or tract of country, within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being northwest of the River Ohio."

This act of cession contained, however, the following reservation: "That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland River, and between the Great and Tennessee Rivers, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops, upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for these legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the River Ohio, in such proportions to them as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia." The land embraced in this reservation constitutes the Virginia military district in Ohio, and is composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, Clinton, Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Madison and Union, and portions of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway,

Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Logan, Clark, Greene, Champaign, Warren, Hamilton and Auglaize. Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of this reservation and location as defined, upon the report of the executive of Virginia that the deficiency of good lands upon the waters of the Cumberland existed.

The Virginia soldiers of the Continental line, who served in the Revolutionary war, were compensated in bounty awards of these lands according to the rank, time of service, etc. The first step necessary, after securing the proper certificate of actual service, was that of procuring a printed warrant from the land officer, specifying the quantity of lands and the rights upon which it was due. This military warrant was issued from the land office, in the State of Virginia, which empowered the person to whom it was granted, his heirs or assignees, to select the number of acres specified in the lands reserved for that purpose, and to have the same appropriated. After the location was made and the boundaries ascertained by surveying, the owner of the warrant returned it to the State authorities, and received in its place a patent, or grant, from the Government. This grant was equivalent to a deed in fee simple, and passed all of the title of the Government to the grantee.

On the same day on which the act was passed, Richard C. Anderson, a Colonel in the army, was appointed surveyor for the Continental line of the army, by the officers named in the act and authorized to make such appointment as they saw fit. He opened his office at Louisville, for entries in the Kentucky lands, on the 20th of July, 1784. When the Kentucky grant was exhausted, he opened another office for entries in the Ohio tract. He held his position up to the time of his death, in October, 1826, and during the long period faithfully discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him. His son-in-law, Allen Latham, Esq., was appointed surveyor some time after Colonel Anderson's death, and opened his office at Chillicothe in July, 1829.

Any soldier who held a warrant, or the heir or assignee of any soldier who held a warrant, was at liberty to locate his lands wherever he pleased within the Virginia Military Lands, and in consequence of the irregularities with which many locations were made, and the encroachment of some locations upon others, far more litigation has arisen relative to lines and titles in this district than in those which were regularly surveyed and laid off in sections. The Virginia Military Tract was never surveyed into ranges or townships until it was done in the different counties, by order of the County Commissioners, when it became desirable to organize the townships for civil purposes. Hence their irregular shape and size.

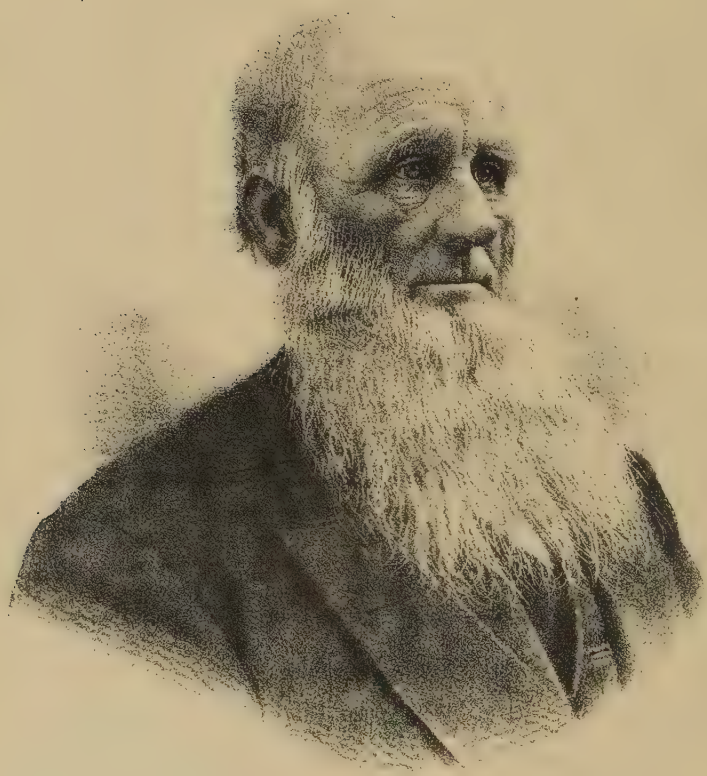
PERILS OF THE SURVEY.

The original survey of the lands comprised in Madison County was attended with great difficulties, and ofttimes danger from prowling bands of Indians that infested this whole region of country, and who were bitterly hostile to those intrepid men, who, with compass and chain, were the *avant couriers* of civilization in the Scioto Valley. This land district was opened in 1787, and soon after, Massie, Sullivant, McArthur and others commenced the adventurous undertaking of surveying it. All of the locations of land warrants prior to 1790 were made by stealth. "Every creek which was explored, every line that was run, was at the risk of life from the sav-

age Indians, whose courage and perseverance were only equaled by the perseverance of the whites to push forward their settlements." Col. R. C. Anderson, Surveyor-General of the Virginia Military District, placed a large number of the warrants in the hands of Nathaniel Massie, in 1790, when Congress removed the last obstruction to the taking of the lands, and he immediately proceeded to enter and survey on such terms as he could make with the owners. The risk being great, and as the holders of claims were anxious to have them located as soon as possible, in order that they might obtain the best selections, they were willing to pay liberally for the labor and danger of the survey. One-fourth, one-third, and sometimes as much as one-half, of the lands acquired by entry, were given by the proprietors to the surveyors. If the owners preferred paying in money, the usual terms were ten pounds, Virginia currency, for each one thousand acres surveyed, exclusive of chainman's wages. Massie continued to survey during the winter of 1792–93, and in the fall of the latter year he pushed his way far up the Scioto. He employed about thirty men to accompany him on his dangerous expedition. The greater part of Ross and Pickaway Counties, west of the river, was well explored and partly surveyed. The party returned without having met with any harm, and delighted with the richness of the valley. Massie resumed his labors in the winter of 1793–94, and braved many hardships and dangers.

Lucas Sullivant, one of the first settlers on the site of Columbus, and who died August 8, 1823, surveyed much of the lands within the present limits of Madison County. In some of his first attempts he was driven back by the Indians, but, finally, having formed a large party, about twenty men, surveyors, chain-bearers, markers, hunters, scouts and pack-horse men, with pack-horses, he made his way up the Scioto Valley, through the untracked wilderness to the vicinity of what is now Columbus. The party experienced much suffering, sometimes having a short allowance of food, and because of the proximity of Indians, not daring to use their rifles to bring down game. Wolves were constant visitors to the encampment, and the panther was more than once found prowling around. "Once," says the Sullivant memorial, "when encamped near what the early settlers knew as the 'salt lick,' on the west side of the river, three miles below the present city of Columbus, a panther was discovered crouching upon the horizontal limb of a tree, nearly overhanging the place where they were sitting around the brightly blazing fire. The tail of the panther was swaying to and fro, and he seemed about to spring upon them, when one of the hunters, seizing his rifle, aimed at the head, between the glaring eye-balls of the animal, and, with a steady hand, pulled the trigger. Simultaneous with the crack of the gun, the beast gave a spring, and falling in their midst, scattered the camp-fire in his death struggles."

The rear guard of Mr. Sullivant's party attacked, on one occasion while surveying in what is now Madison County, a party of Indians, and killed a Frenchman who was with them—probably an Indian trader. For this the men were severely reprimanded by Mr. Sullivant, who believed that this wanton attack would be followed by a retaliating blow. The Mingo Indians held a consultation and sent out a party of warriors to capture or destroy the surveying squad. Mr. Sullivant, who, apprehending such a result, had hurried his work and was about ready to leave the country, was



John Jones

met on the fourth day after the Frenchman's murder by Indians. He held a council with his men to determine whether they should attack the redskins or not, and it was decided not to take the initiative in battle. After directing the men to keep together, remain quiet, and on no consideration to fire a gun unless attacked, Mr. Sullivant resumed his work, and, just at twilight, as he was making his last entry, some of the men fired at a wild turkey, and their whereabouts thus being made known, the Indians rushed upon them with a whoop and a volley. Mr. Sullivant threw his compass and other instruments under the top of a fallen tree, and swinging a light shotgun, which he always carried, to his shoulder, he fired upon an Indian who was rushing upon him with uplifted tomahawk. Turning about to look for his men, he saw they were in a panic and rapidly dispersing, and he also took to his heels, and, fortunately, in about a quarter of a mile, fell in with six of them. Favored in their flight by the darkness, they journeyed all night and most of the next day. Two of the men in this surveying party were killed when the Indians made their first onslaught. Mr. Sullivant had some other experiences with the Indians, but none so dangerous or nearly fatal as this.

The surveys of the lands upon the east side of the Scioto were accompanied by dangers similar to those that attended the survey of the Virginia Military District, though lesser, on account of the surveying being done at a later date.

Col. Elias Langham, Walter Dun, Joshua Ewing and James Galloway did much of the early surveying in Madison County; while at a later day Patrick McLene, Henry Warner, Henry Alder, David Chapman and John Rouse divided most of the original surveys. Every man locating land was at liberty to bring his own surveyor, thus many of the first surveys were made by men who never again came into the county.

PIONEER DAYS AND TRIALS.

In nearly all great and thoroughly organized armies there is a corps of active, brave men, usually volunteers, whose self-imposed duty is to go ahead and prepare the way with ax, mattock and pick for the advancement of the army—the fighting rank and file. They are called pioneers, and are armed with guns, as well as implements of labor, for their position and their work is a dangerous one. They are obliged to keep a constant lookout for an ambush, in momentary fear of a sudden attack, for the enemy, with a full knowledge of the country, which to the advancing corps of pioneers is a *terra incognita*, is liable any instant to send a sudden volley of arrows or rifle balls into their midst, or to hem them in and overpower them with a superior force.

The men who pushed their way into the wilderness along the Scioto and its tributaries, and all those earliest settlers of Ohio from the river to the lake were the pioneers of one of the grandest armies that earth ever knew, an army whose hosts are still sweeping irresistibly ahead, and which now, after more than eighty years, has not fully occupied the country it has won. It was the army of peace and civilization that came, not to conquer an enemy by blood, carnage and ruin, but to subdue a wilderness by patient toil; to make the wild valley blossom as the rose; to sweep away the forest, till the soil, make fertile fields out of the prairie lands and build houses,

which were to become the abodes of happiness and plenty. The pioneers were the reliant vanguard of such an army as this.

The first hardy and resolute men who penetrated the valley of the Scioto, coming up the stream from "*la belle rivere*," found a land fertile as heart could wish, fair to look upon, and fragrant with the thousand fresh odors of the woods in early spring. The long, cool aisles of the forest led away into mazes of vernal green, where the swift deer bounded by unmolested, and as yet unscared by the sound of the woodman's ax or the sharp ring of his rifle. They looked upon the wooded slopes and the tall grass of the plains, jeweled with strange and brilliant flowers, where once the red man had his fields of corn. All about them were displayed the lavish bounties of nature. The luxuriant growth of the oak, walnut, sycamore, maple, beech, hickory, elm, chestnut and the tulip tree, with the lesser shrubs, such as the dogwood, wild plum and crab-apple, the red bud, the papaw, the heavy-hanging grape-vines, the blueberry and raspberry gave evidence of the strength of the virgin soil and the kindness of the climate. The forest covered the land with an abundance of food for the smaller animals, and the deer, as common as the cattle of to-day, grazed upon the rich grass of the prairies, and browsed upon the verdure in the little glades. Other animals were abundant. The opossum, raccoon, rabbit and ground-hog existed in great numbers. The wild hogs roamed the woods in droves, and fattened upon the abundant mast, or "shack." The bear was occasionally seen. Wild turkeys appeared in vast flocks, and in the season came the migratory fowls and tarried by the streams. The streams had their share of life, and fairly swarmed with fish.

But the pioneers came not to enjoy a life of lotus-eating and ease. They could admire the pristine beauty of the scenes that unveiled before them; they could enjoy the vernal green of the great forest, and the loveliness of all the works of nature. They could look forward with happy anticipation to the life they were to lead in the midst of all this beauty, and to the rich reward that would be theirs from the cultivation of the mellow, fertile soil; *but they had first to work.* The seed-time comes before the harvest in other fields, too, than that of agriculture.

The dangers, also, that these pioneers were exposed to, were serious ones. The Indians could not be trusted, and the many stories of their outrages in the earlier eastern settlements made the pioneers of the Scioto country apprehensive of trouble. The larger wild beasts were a cause of much dread, and the smaller ones were a source of great annoyance. Added to this was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country. In the midst of all the loveliness of the surroundings, there was a sense of loneliness that could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater trial to the men and women who first dwelt in the western country than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly-recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn back to the older settlements and the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned in Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Southern and Eastern States, to take up a new life in the wilderness.

The pioneers, coming first down the Ohio and then making their way up the Scioto, and later making the tedious journey from the East and South by the rude trails, arrived at the places of their destination with but very

little with which to begin the battle of life. They had brave hearts and strong arms, however, and they were possessed of invincible determination. Frequently they came on without their families to make a beginning, and this having been accomplished, would return to their old homes for their wives and children. The first thing done after a temporary shelter from the rain had heen provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for some crop, usually corn. This was done by girdling the trees, clearing away the underbrush, if there chanced to be any, and sweeping the surface with fire. Ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty acres of land might thus be prepared and planted the first season. In the autumn the crop would be carefully gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life itself depended, in part, upon its safe preservation.

While the first crop was growing the pioneer has busied himself with the building of his cabin, which must answer as a shelter from the storms of the coming winter, a protection from the ravages of wild animals, and, possibly, a place of refuge from the red man.

PIONEER CABIN.

If a pioneer was completely isolated from his fellow-men, his position was certainly a hard one; for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases the cabin was generally made of light logs or poles, and was laid up roughly, only to answer the temporary purpose of shelter, until other settlers had come into the vicinity, by whose help a more solid structure could be built. Usually a number of men came into the country together, and located within such distance of each other as enabled them to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. Assistance was always readily given one pioneer by all the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles. The commonly followed plan of erecting a log cabin was through a union of labor. The site of the cabin home was generally selected with reference to a good water supply, often by a never-failing spring of pure water, or if such could not be found, it was not uncommon to first dig a well. When the cabin was to be built the few neighbors gathered at the site, and first cut down, within as close proximity as possible, a number of trees, as nearly of a size as could be found, but ranging from a foot to twenty inches in diameter. Logs were chopped from these and rolled to a common center. This work, and that of preparing the foundation, would consume the greater part of the day, in most cases, and the entire labor would most commonly occupy two or three days—sometimes four. The logs were raised to their places with handspikes and "skid poles," and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. Soon the cabin would be built several logs high, and the work would become more difficult. The gables were formed by beveling the logs, and making them shorter and shorter, as each additional one was laid in place. These logs in the gables were held in place by poles, which extended across the cabin from end to end, and which served also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard" roof. The so-called "clapboards" were five or six feet in length, and were split from oak or ash logs, and made as smooth and flat as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff laid over the cracks so as to effectually keep out

the rain. Upon these, logs were laid to hold them in place, and the logs were held by blocks of wood placed between them.

The chimney was an important part of the structure, and taxed the builders, with their poor tools, to their utmost. In rare cases it was made of stone, but most commonly of logs and sticks laid up in the manner similar to those which formed the cabin. It was, in nearly all cases, built outside of the cabin, and at its base a huge opening was cut through the wall to answer as a fire-place. The sticks in the chimney were held in place, and protected from fire, by mortar, formed by kneading and working clay and straw. Flat stones were procured for back and jambs of the fire-place. An opening was chopped or sawed in the logs on one side of the cabin for a doorway. Pieces of hewed timber, three or four inches thick, were fastened on each side, by wooden pins, to the ends of the logs, and the door (if there was any) was fastened to one of these by wooden hinges. The door itself was a clumsy piece of wood-work. It was made of boards, rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised by a string which passed through a gimlet-hole, and hung upon the outside. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known hospitable saying, "You will find the latch-string always out." It was only pulled in at night, and the door was thus fastened. Very many of the cabins of the pioneers had no doors of the kind here described, and the entrance was only protected by a blanket, or skin of some wild beast, suspended above it. The window was a small opening, often devoid of anything resembling a sash, and very seldom having glass. Greased paper was sometimes used in lieu of the latter, but more commonly some old garment constituted a curtain, which was the only protection from sun, rain, or snow. The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons—pieces of timber split from trees, about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth with the broad-axe. They were half the length of the floor. Many of the cabins first erected in this part of the country had nothing but the earthen floor. Sometimes the cabins had cellars, which were simply small excavations in the ground, for the storage of a few articles of food, or, perhaps, cooking utensils. Access to the cellar was readily gained by lifting a loose puncheon. There was sometimes a loft, used for various purposes, among others as the "guest chamber" of the house. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of a sapling, put together, like everything else in the house, without nails.

FURNITURE, FOOD AND MEDICINE.

The furniture of the log cabin was as simple and primitive as the structure itself. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting two poles, the other ends of which were allowed to rest upon the logs at the end and side of the cabin, formed a bedstead. A common form of table was a slit slab, supported by four rustic legs, set in auger holes. Three legged stools were made in a similar simple manner. Pegs, driven into auger holes in the logs of the wall, supported shelves, and others displayed the limited wardrobe of the family not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder-horn, which no cabin was without. These, and perhaps a few other simple articles, brought from the "old home," formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer cabin. The

utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best were of pewter, which the careful housewife of the olden time kept shining as brightly as the most pretentious plate of our later day fine houses. It was by no means uncommon that wooden vessels, either coopered or turned, were used upon the table. Knives and forks were few; crockery very scarce, and tin-ware not abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was of the best and most wholesome kind. The hunter kept the larder supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys and the many varieties of smaller game. Plain corn bread, baked in a kettle, in the ashes, or upon a board in front of the great open fire-place, answered the purpose of all kinds of pastry. The corn was, among the earlier pioneers, pounded or grated, there being no mills for grinding it for some time, and then only small ones at a considerable distance away. The wild fruits, in their season, were made use of, and afforded a pleasant variety. Sometimes especial effort was made to prepare a delicacy, as, for instance, when a woman experimented in mince pies, by pounding wheat for the flour to make the crust, and used crab apples for fruit. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles that made up the pioneer's *materia medica*, the herb medicines and spices—catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, pennyroyal and wormwood, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, and strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

HABITS AND LABOR.

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity in conformance to their surroundings and belongings. The men were engaged in the herculean labor day after day, of enlarging the little patch of sunshine about their homes, cutting away the forest, burning off the brush and debris, preparing the soil, planting, tending, harvesting, caring for the few animals, which they brought with them, or soon procured, and in hunting. While they were engaged in the heavy labor of the field and forest, or following the deer, or seeking other game, their helpmeets were busied with their household duties—providing for the day and for the winter coming on, cooking, making clothes, spinning and weaving. They were fitted, by nature and experience, to be the consorts of the brave men who first came into the Western wilderness. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship and privation, and loneliness. Their industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work then, like man's, was performed under disadvantages, which have been removed in later years. She had not only the common house hold duties to perform, but many others. She not only made the clothing but the fabric for it. That old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, with which woman's name has been associated in all history, and of which the modern world know nothing, except through the stories of those who are grandmothers now—that old occupation of spinning and of weaving, which seems surrounded with a glamour of romance as we look back to it through tradition and poetry, and which always conjures up thoughts of the graces and virtues of the dames and damsels of a generation that is gone—that old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, was the chief industry of the pioneer women. Every cabin sounded with the softly whirring wheel and the rythmic thud of the loom. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman described by Solomon: "She seeketh wool and flax, and work-

eth willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

CLOTHING AND BOOKS.

Almost every article of clothing, all of the cloth in use in the old log cabins, was the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. She spun the flax and wove the cloth for shirts. pantaloons, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool, the "linsey-woolsey" woven by the housewife, formed all of the material for the clothing of both men and women, except such articles as were made of skins. The men commonly wore the hunting shirt, a kind of loose frock reaching half way down the figure, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more upon the chest. This generally had a cape, which was often fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that which composed the garment. The bosom of the hunting shirt answered as a pouch, in which could be carried the various articles that the hunter or woodsman would need. It was always worn belted, and made out of coarse linen, of linsey or of dressed deer skin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deer skin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or of some kind of leather, while the feet were most usually encased in moccasins, which were easily and quickly made, though they needed frequent mending. The deer-skin breeches or drawers, were very comfortable when dry, but when they became wet were very cold to the limbs, and the next time they were put on were almost as stiff as if made of wood. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs. The women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buckskin gloves or mittens when any protection was required for the hands. All of the wearing apparel, like that of the men, was made with a view to being serviceable and comfortable, and all was of home manufacture. Other articles and finer ones, were sometimes worn, but they had been brought from former homes, and were usually the relics handed down from parents to children. Jewelry was not common, but occasionally some ornament was displayed.

In the cabins of the more cultivated pioneers were usually a few books, such as the Bible and hymn-book, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saints' Rest, prayer-book, Harney's Meditations, Æsop's Fables, Gulliver's Travels and Robinson Crusoe. The long winter evenings were spent in poring over a few well-thumbed volumes by the light of the great log fire, in knitting, mending, curing furs, etc.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, ETC.

Hospitality was simple, unaffected, hearty, unbounded. Whisky was in common use, and was furnished on all occasions of sociality. Nearly every settler had his barrel stored away. It was the universal drink at merry-makings, bees, house-warmings, weddings, and was always set before the traveler who chanced to spend the night or take a meal in the log cabin. It was the good old-fashioned whisky—"clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil"—that the few octogenarians and nonogenarians of to-day recall to memory with an unctuous gusto and a suggestive smack of the lips. The whisky came from the Monongahela district, and was floated down the Ohio, and thence boated up the Scioto, or hauled in wagons across the country. A few years later, stills began to make their appearance, and an article

of peach brandy and corn whisky manufactured; the latter was not held in such high esteem as the peach brandy, though used in greater quantities.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled, the asperities of life were softened and its amenities multiplied; social gathering became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log-rollings, harvestings and husking-bees for the men; and the apple-butter making and the quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. The early settlers took much pleasure and pride in rifle-shooting, and as they were accustomed to the use of the gun as a means, often, of obtaining a subsistence, and relied upon it as a weapon of defense, they exhibited considerable skill. A wedding was the event of most importance in the sparsely settled new country. The young people had every inducement to marry, and generally did so as soon as able to provide for themselves. When a marriage was to be celebrated, all the neighborhood turned out. It was customary to have the ceremony performed before dinner, and, in order to be on time, the groom and his attendants usually started from his father's home in the morning for that of the bride. All went on horseback, riding in single file along the narrow trail. Arriving at the cabin of the bride's parents, the ceremony would be performed, and after that, dinner served. This would be a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls and bear or deer meat, with such vegetables as could be procured. The greatest hilarity prevailed during the meal. After it was over, the dancing began, and was usually kept up till the next morning, though the newly-made husband and wife were, as a general thing, put to bed in the most approved fashion, and with considerable formality, in the middle of the evening's hilarity. The tall young men, when they went on to the floor to dance, had to take their places with care between the logs that supported the loft floor, or they were in danger of bumping their heads. The figures of the dances were three and four hand reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by "jigging it off," or what is sometimes called a "cut out jig." The "settlement" of a young couple was thought to be thoroughly and generously made when the neighbors assembled and raised a cabin for them.

During all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the tillable ground went slowly on. The implements and tools were few and of the most primitive kind, but the soil, that had long held in reserve the accumulated richness of centuries, produced splendid harvests, and the husbandman was well rewarded for his labor. The soil was warmer then than now, and the season earlier. The prairie fields were often, by the 1st of March, as green as fields of grain now are by the 1st of April. The wheat was pastured in the spring to keep it from growing up so early and so fast as to become lodged. The harvest came early, and the yield was often from thirty-five to forty, or more, bushels per acre. Corn grew fast, and roasting ears were to be had by the 4th of July in some seasons.

MILLS, STORE GOODS, PERIOD OF 1812.

When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater. Next to the grater came the hominy-block, an article in common use among the pioneers. I

consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of a tree, perhaps—with a hole burned or dug into it a foot deep, in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat for the bashful young backwoodsman while "sparking" his girl; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for and made one of the best of hominy-blocks. These blocks did not last long, for mills came quite early and superseded them, yet these mills were often so far apart that in stormy weather, or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy-block or go without bread. In winter, the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, a horse or mule for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go ten or twenty miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be benighted on the journey and chased by wolves. The mills at Chillicothe and Clifton were the first in this region of country, but, as a majority of the pioneers settled in the vicinity of some stream, mills soon made their appearance in every settlement. These mills, however, were very primitive affairs—mere "corn-crackers"—but they were a big improvement on the hominy-block. They merely ground the corn; the pioneer must do his own bolting. The meal was sifted through a wire sieve by hand, and the finest used for bread. A road cut through the forest to the mill and a wagon for hauling the grist were great advantages. The latter, especially, was often a seven days' wonder to the children of a settlement, and the happy owner of one often did for years the milling of a whole neighborhood. About once a month, this good neighbor, who was in exceptionally good circumstances because able to own a wagon, would go around through the settlement, gather up the grists and take them to mill, often spending several days in the operation, and never think of charging for his time and trouble.

Only the commonest goods were brought into the country, and they sold at enormous prices, being packed from Detroit or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thence floated down the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, and thence brought up that stream in boats or packed along the banks. Tea was worth $2 or $3 a pound for a number of years after the settlement of the Scioto Valley had extended up as far as Columbus. Coffee brought from 75 cents to $1; salt, $5 to $6 per bushel of fifty pounds, and the commonest kinds of calico were sold at $1 per yard. Long journeys upon foot were often made by the pioneers to obtain the necessities of life or some article, then a luxury, for the sick. Hardships were cheerfully borne, privations stoutly endured; the best was made of what they had by the pioneers and their families, and they toiled patiently on, industrious and frugal, simple in their tastes and pleasures, happy in an independence, however hardly gained, and looking forward hopefully to a future of plenty which should reward them for the toils of their earliest years, and a rest from the struggle amidst the benefits gained by it. Without an iron will and indomitable resolution, they could never have accomplished what they did. Their heroism deserves the highest tribute of praise that can be awarded.

WILLIAM RIDDLE.
(DECEASED)

During the war of 1812, many of the husbands and fathers volunteered their services to the United States, and others were drafted. Women and children were then left alone in many an isolated log-cabin all through Ohio, and there was a long reign of unrest, anxiety and terror. It was feared by all that the Indians might take advantage of the desertion of these homes by their natural defenders, and pillage and destroy them. The dread of robbery and murder filled many a mother's heart, but happily the worst fears of this kind proved to be groundless, and this part of the country was spared any scenes of actual violence.

After the war, there was a greater feeling of security than ever before; a new motive was given to immigration. The country rapidly filled up with settlers, and the era of peace and prosperity was fairly begun. Progress was slowly, surely made; the log-houses became more numerous in the clearings; the forest shrank away before the woodsman's ax; frame houses began to appear. The pioneers, assured of safety, laid better plans for the future, resorted to new industries, enlarged their possessions, and improved the means of cultivation. Stock was brought in from Kentucky and from the East. Every settler had his horses, oxen, cattle, sheep and hogs. More commodious structures took the places of the old ones; the large double log-cabin of hewed logs took the place of the smaller hut; log and frame barns were built for the protection of stock and the housing of the crops. Then society began to form itself; the schoolhouse and the church appeared, and the advancement was noticeable in a score of ways. Still there remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made in the Western woods. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past, and the way made in the wilderness for the army that was to come.

CHAPTER VI.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE CREATION OF MADISON COUNTY—DARBY TOWNSHIP —MADISON COUNTY ERECTED—SURVEYS OF BOUNDARY LINES—FIRST ELECTIONS—EARLY LICENSE RATES AND LICENSES—PIONEER LISTERS—WOLF SCALPS—TAXATION AND EXPENDITURES—COUNTY SEAT AND COUNTY BUILDINGS—FIRST COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—SECOND COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—PRESENT BUILDINGS—PRISON BOUNDS—COUNTY INFIRMARY, ETC.

AFTER the erection of Franklin County, the territory embraced therein was subdivided into four townships, and from the records at Columbus we have obtained the following information. "Ordered, that all that tract or part of Franklin County contained within the following limits and boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Scioto River, one mile on a direct line above the mouth of Roaring Run; from thence, on a direct line, to the junction of Treacles Creek with Darby Creek, which is frequently called the forks of Darby; thence south unto the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with said line until it intersects the county line of Greene; thence with the last mentioned line north, and from the point of beginning, up the Scioto to the northern boundaries of Franklin County, do make and constitute the second township in said county, and be called Darby Township." This erection was made by the Associate Judges of Franklin County, May 10, 1803.

The first election was held at the house of David Mitchell in said township, and Joshua Ewing was elected Justice of the Peace. This was the first election for a Member of Congress ever held in the State. There were four candidates, viz., Michael Baldwin, William McMillan, Elias Langham and Jeremiah Morrow. Darby Township cast its full vote, viz.: twenty-two, for McMillan; and although Franklin County, cast 130 votes, Jeremiah Morrow, who was elected to represent Ohio in the halls of Congress, received but two votes from that county.

At a session of the Associate Judges of Franklin County, held January 10, 1804, we find the following among the proceedings, "Ordered, that there be paid unto James Ewing out of the Treasury of Franklin County, the sum of $8.75, it being the compensation due to him for seven days' services in taking the list of taxable property and the enumeration of white males in Darby Township for the year 1803." Thus it will be seen that James and Joshua Ewing were the first officials of the territory, subsequently erected into Madison County. At this time a living stream of settlers was pouring into the country west of the Big Darby, and so rapidly were the lands taken up that Darby Township soon contained sufficient population with which to found a new county. In accordance with a petition presented by the inhabitants thereof, the Legislature passed an act February 16, 1810, through which a new county was created, and named in honor of the illustrious James Madison, fourth President of the United States, who was then at the head of the Government.

The act establishing the same reads as follows: "That all that part of the county of Franklin, lying west of Franklinton, is hereby erected into a separate county and bounded as followeth, viz.: Beginning at the south-east corner of Delaware County; thence east with the south boundary of the said county line, to a point that a line running due south will be the distance of twelve and one-half miles west of the county seat of Franklin County; thence on a straight line, to the northwest corner of the county of Pickaway; thence with said line south, until it intersects the line of Ross County; thence west with said line, to the line of Greene County; thence north with the line of Greene, to Champaign County line; thence with Champaign line, to the place of beginning.

"That the said county of Madison shall, from and after the 1st day of March next, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct county, and entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to the same: *Provided*, that all actions and suits which are, or may be pending, or instituted in the county of Franklin, before the first Monday of March next, shall be prosecuted and carried into final judgment and execution, and all taxes which shall be now due, shall be collected as though this act had not passed.

"That on the first Monday in April next, the legal voters residing in said county of Madison, shall assemble in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election.

"That there shall be appointed, by joint resolution of both Houses of the present General Assembly, three Commissioners to fix the seat of justice in said county of Madison, agreeable to the act establishing the seats of justice, who shall make report of their proceedings to the Court of Common Pleas, of Franklin County, who shall be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

"That the Commissioners aforesaid shall be paid for their services out of the Treasury of the county of Madison, and that the temporary place of holding courts, until otherwise provided for according to law, shall be at the house of Thomas Gwynne, in said county of Madison. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of March next."

By an act passed January 16, 1818, the following territory was added to Madison County: "That all that part of Champaign County, east of the eastern boundary of Clark County be, and the same is, hereby attached to Madison."

In the erection of Union County, January 10, 1820, a strip of territory two and one half miles wide, parallel with the old line, was taken from the north part of Madison, in the formation of the new county, while at the same time the following territory was cut off from Franklin County and attached to Madison, viz.: "Beginning on the line between the counties of Franklin and Madison, at a point two and one half miles south of the north boundary of said counties; thence east two miles; thence south four miles; thence west two miles; thence north to the place of beginning, be attached to, and hereafter considered a part of Madison County." It will, doubtless, be of interest to the general reader to know of the many acts passed establishing and changing the county lines, and we, therefore, give from official records the different surveys and changes since the erection of the county.

On the 29th of January, 1821, an act was passed declaring "That the line formerly run by Solomon McCulloch, as the eastern boundary line of Champaign County, be, and the same is, hereby declared the eastern boundary of said county. That so much of said line as lies north of a point six miles north of the southeast corner of the county of Champaign be, and the same is, hereby declared the eastern boundary of the county of Clark. That the line between the counties of Madison and Union shall be run parallel with the line formerly run as the dividing line between the counties of Madison and Franklin, and the county of Delaware." February 4, 1825, William Wilson, of Clark County, was appointed to run a line between the counties of Madison and Union, viz.: "To commence at the southeast corner of the county of Union, and run from thence a due west course to the eastern boundary of Champaign County." He was instructed to leave a duplicate of said survey, also the plats and notes thereof, with the Commissioners of each county, "which line so surveyed, platted and returned, shall be and remain the established line between the counties of Union and Madison."

January 22, 1827, an act was passed to alter and establish the line between the counties of Clark and Madison: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Clark County, and to run from thence to a point so far east of the southeast corner of the said county of Clark as will leave as much land or territory, in the said County of Clark, as shall be taken by the County of Madison, or in other words, the said line shall be so run as to include in and exclude from the said counties respectively an equal quantity of territory." By the second section of this act, the Surveyor of Madison County was authorized and required to run, and have said line plainly marked, agreeably to the provisions of the first section of the act; to have the same completed by March 20, 1827, and to make a return of said survey to the Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas of both counties, Madison County to defray the full expense of running and marking said line.

Under an act passed January 29, 1827, a new line was ordered to be run between Union and Madison Counties, to wit: "That Jeremiah McLene, of the county of Franklin, be, and hereby is appointed to run, survey, mark and establish a line between the counties of Madison and Union, to commence at the southeast corner of the county of Union, and running from thence a direct line to a point in the line of the eastern boundary of the county of Champaign, two and a half miles south of the line formerly run between the counties of Delaware and Madison; * * * which line so run, surveyed, platted and returned, shall be and remain the established line between the aforesaid counties of Madison and Union." Each county was to bear half the expense of said survey which was to be completed before April 1, 1827; and all laws or parts of laws passed previously to this act and inconsistent with the same were declared repealed. We again find it enacted January 5, 1828: "That the line run as the line between the counties of Madison and Union, by Levi Phelps, in the year 1820, be, and the same is hereby declared to be the established line between the aforesaid counties."

There has only been one change made in the lines of Madison County since the above date. By an act passed on the 4th of March, 1845, the line between Madison and Franklin Counties was changed by making Big Darby the boundary from the southeast corner of Survey No. 2677, in Jeffer-

son Township, to the southeast corner of Survey No. 3313, in Canaan Township, and thus the lines have since remained.

In conformity with the legislative enactment erecting Madison County, three Commissioners were elected on the first Monday in April, 1810, viz.: Joshua Ewing, John Arbuckle, and William Gibson, who subdivided the county into townships, to the history of which we refer the reader for their official record and erection. On the 7th of May, 1810, the Associate Judges of Madison County, viz.: Isaac Miner, Samuel Baskerville, and David Mitchell, who had, previously, been elected by the General Assembly, ordered the Commissioners of said county to advertise the elections in the different townships throughout the county, for the purpose of electing township officers, said elections to be held at the following places: "In Darby Township, at the house of Mrs. Robinson; Jefferson, at the house of Thomas Foster; in Deer Creek, at the house of Thomas Gwynne; in Pleasant, at the house of Forgus Graham; in Stokes, at the house of P. Cutright; in Union, at the house of Elias Langham, and agreed upon by said Commissioners that William Gibson does advertise said election at different places."

Up to this time the lines of the county had not been surveyed, the legislative act of creation alone establishing the boundaries thereof. On the 31st of July, 1810, the Board of Commissioners authorized William Gibson to notify the Commissioners of Greene, Champaign and Franklin Counties to attend with their surveyors and have the lines established agreeable to law. The Board of Madison County, with Patrick McLene the surveyor thereof, were to meet the respective boards and surveyors of the adjoining Counties, at the following points, viz.: Those of Greene, at the house of Isaac Hudson in Stokes Township, on the 17th of September, 1810; those of Champaign, at the house of Christopher Lightfoot, near their southeast corner, on the 24th of September; and those of Franklin, at the court house in Franklinton, on the first Monday in October following. The Commissioners delivered elaborate instructions to Patrick McLene as to the course he was to pursue. Each county was to defray one-half the expense of making the survey, but, in case the surveyors of the other counties did not attend at the place and time appointed, the surveyor of Madison was instructed "to run and mark the lines in the same manner you would consent to do were they or either of them present." These instructions were delivered to Patrick McLene September 13, 1810, who at the appointed time began to run and ascertain the boundary lines. It is evident, however, that the work was not completed until early in 1811, and to dispel all doubt on the matter, we here give a *verbatim* record of the survey as transcribed in Patrick McLene's own handwriting:

"April 10, 1811—Notes of the lines of Madison County as far as I have run them. Beginning at a white elm, red elm and black walnut, northeast corner of Fayette County, in the Pickaway County line, running west by the needle, twenty miles, two hundred and eighteen poles to an elm, post oak and two red oaks, one marked *M. C.*, crossing Deer Creek at sixty poles; at 134 poles, crossing Deer Creek Road from Chillicothe to Urbana; at two miles and 116 poles, Langham's road; four miles and 76 poles, a branch of North Paint; 5 miles and 62 poles, another branch of North Paint; ten miles and 290 poles, East Fork of Paint; eleven miles and 160 poles, a road; fourteen miles and 40 poles, Main Paint; fifteen miles and

70 poles, Springfield road to Chillicothe; sixteen miles and 130 poles, Sugar Creek; eighteen miles and 140 poles, Rattlesnake Fork; twenty miles and 58 poles, the corner made by the Surveyor of Fayette County; twenty miles and 182 poles, a branch of Massie's Creek; thence N. 3° W. nine miles and 87 poles, to a stake in Champaign County line, crossing a branch of Massie's Creek at 100 poles; another at 214 poles; seven miles and 278 poles, the Little Miami; eight miles and 208 poles, a branch of the Little Miami; thence N. 87° E., six miles to a stake, a burr oak, hickory and black oak, bearing trees. Crossing a branch of the Little Miami at 220 poles; at two miles and 284 poles, the State road leading from Xenia to John Graham's; thence N. 3° W., twenty miles and 130 poles, to three White Oaks (two from one root), two black oaks and two hickories, supposed to be the southwest corner of Delaware County. Crossing at two miles and 254 poles, the new State road; four miles 116 poles, Wolf Run; four miles 160 poles, Urbana road; five miles 25 poles, a branch of Deer Creek; six miles 76 poles, State road from Franklinton to Springfield; seven miles 160 poles, Deer Creek; nine miles 130 poles, a road by Graham's to Urbana; fourteen miles 254 poles, Little Darby; sixteen miles 180 poles, Little Lake; seventeen miles 260 poles, branch of Little Darby; thence east fourteen miles and 300 poles, to the northwest corner of Franklin County, a stake, burr oak and two ash trees. Crossing a branch of Little Darby at 170 poles; the line made by Champaign Surveyor, at one mile 246 poles; main Darby at seven miles 124 poles, etc." P. McLene, S. M. C."

The chain carriers were Isaac Hudson, Walter Watson, Joseph Brown, Abraham Denton and Samuel Brown, while the markers were Skinner Hudson and Abraham Watson. In ascertaining the center of Madison County, Benjamin Strong and Henry Warner served as chain carriers. Patrick McLene was paid the sum of $82.50 for his services in finding the center of the county and running the boundary lines as described above; while the chain carriers and markers each received $1 per day. If there has ever been a survey of the line between Madison and Franklin Counties, it is not on record in London, the book exhibiting a blank space where such survey was evidently intended to be transcribed.

Upon the erection of Union County, in 1820, the Commissioners of Madison ordered the Clerk to notify the board of Union County that they were willing to give them two miles and a half off the north end of this county, the line to be run parallel with Root's line. It seems, however, that the line between Madison and Union Counties was not established in a satisfactory manner, for we find that in May, 1823, Patrick McLene, Auditor of Madison County, and the auditor of Union, agreed to order out the surveyors to establish the line in dispute between these counties. David Chapman was appointed on the part of Madison County, and the following survey was made May 24, and reported by him June 2, 1823.

"To the Auditor of Madison County—Pursuant to your order, to me directed, I attended with Alexander Robison, Deputy Surveyor of Union County. We proceeded on the 22nd inst. to survey the line between the county of Madison and the county of Union. We began at the old line dividing the counties of Madison and Franklin, from Delaware, where the east line of Union County crosses said line; thence south two and a half miles, and made a corner for Union, set a post from which a

beech twenty inches in diameter bears N. 20° E., twenty-two links distant, and an elm six inches in diameter, bears S. 32° W., twenty-five links distant; thence west fifteen miles and 298 poles. First mile tree, a white oak, twenty-four inches in diameter; crossed Sager's Run at one mile and 315 poles; second mile tree, a small hickory; third mile tree, an elm; crossed Darby at three miles and 80 poles; fourth mile tree, a small white oak; crossed road from Sager's mill to London, at four miles and 50 poles; fifth mile tree, a white oak eighteen inches in diameter; sixth mile, a stake in a prairie; seventh mile tree, blazed a tree; then run and measured north two and a half miles, and found the old Delaware and Madison line at that distance, returned to said blazed tree and continued our line west; eighth mile tree, a large burr oak; ninth mile tree, a small jack oak; tenth mile, a hickory stake; road from Mitchell's to London, at ten miles and 70 poles; eleventh mile tree, a white oak; twelfth mile tree, a white oak; crossed Little Darby, at twelve miles and 136 poles running southeast; thirteenth mile tree, a burr oak twenty inches in diameter; crossed Little Darby at thirteen miles and 156 poles running northeast; fourteenth mile tree, a burr oak; fifteenth mile tree, a burr oak; crossed Treacles Creek three times at about 160 poles; set a post in the line of Champaign County line, for the northwest corner of Madison County, from which a burr oak fifteen inches in diameter bears north twelve links, and another burr oak fourteen inches in diameter bears S. 85° E., twenty-one links distant."

The line between Madison and Clark Counties was still unsettled, and we find on the records bearing date June 11, 1824, the following: "Ordered by the Commissioners of Madison County, that the Commissioners of Clark County be notified that they will order their Surveyors to attend at the house of John Williams, on Monday, the 5th of July, at 8 o'clock A. M., to run and establish that part of the line between said counties, which is not yet established agreeable to an act of the Legislature passed January 29, 1821." The reader will bear in mind that upon the erection of Clark County in 1817, a portion of Madison was taken in the formation of said county. The town of South Charleston was, previous to the creation of Clark, within the limits of Madison County, as the following record of the plat will demonstrate: "Surveyed for Conrad Critz, the foregoing platted town in Madison County, Stokes Township, described as follows: Columbus street runs north 61° east, crossing Chillicothe street at right angles. Chillicothe street runs south 29° east. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1815—John T. Stewart." The names of many early settlers of that vicinity may be found in the judicial records of Madison County, as London was then their seat of justice.

The last survey of any boundary line of Madison County which we find on record is the following: "August 23, 1827, surveyed for Madison County, as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Canaan Township, in the line between the counties of Franklin and Madison, running with said line south one and a half miles, marked a hackberry, sugar and a hickory, for a corner between said counties; thence east two miles, marked a mulberry and a small beech for a corner between said counties (a beech for a mile tree); thence north four miles, and marked a beech for the northeast corner of Madison County, on the north side of the Post road; a small ash for the first mile tree, a sugar tree for the second, a beech for the third mile—David Chapman, Surveyor."

FIRST ELECTIONS.

At the first election held in Madison County on the first Monday in April, 1810, John Moore and John Arbuckle were Judges of Election in Deer Creek Township, receiving $3 each for their services, the latter being paid $1 extra for taking charge of the poll book. Luther Cary was paid $2 for acting as Judge of Election in Darby Township, while Abraham Denton and Bazil Hunt were allowed $2 and $1 respectively for a similar service in Stokes Township. Elias Langham and Patrick McLene were paid $1 each as Judge and Clerk of the Election in Union Township, and R. Soward was allowed $2 for bringing three books and five quires of paper from Chillicothe for the use of Madison County.

We find from the records that an election was held in many of the townships May 19, 1810. In Union, Walter Watson, David Groves and John Timmons, were Judges, and Patrick McLene and William Gibson, Clerks, all of whom were paid $1 each for their services. In Jefferson Township, Frederick Loyd and Henry Smith served as Judges, while the Clerks were Lewis Foster and James Moore. The compensation was the same as in Union Township. At the same election William Blaine was Judge in Deer Creek Township, and Amos Howard Clerk in the same, each of whom were paid $1, while William Ross was allowed 75 cents for making a ballot box for the use of Deer Creek Township.

The regular annual election took place October 9, 1810, when William Frankabarger, Thomas Gwynne and William Blaine were Judges in Deer Creek Township, with John Pepper and Charles L. J. Atchison as Clerks. In Darby Township, Samuel Mitchell, Luther Cary and Samuel Robinson served as Judges, with James Ewing and Thomas Robinson as Clerks. The Judges of Jefferson Township were Thomas Foster, David Bradley and James Moore; the Clerks, Paul Alder and Nehemiah Gates. In Union Township, the Judges were John Melvin, Benjamin Kirkpatrick and Andrew Cypherd; while the Clerks were Elias Langham and Patrick McLene. The Pleasant Township Judges were Forgus Graham, Enoch Thomas and John Smith; the Clerks, Samuel Dawson and David Long. In Stokes Township, the only name we find on record is William Kelso, who acted as Judge.

The record of these early events will preserve the names of many of the pioneer fathers, who spent their lives in Madison County, ever taking an active interest in its government, while laying the foundation for that wealth and intelligence which characterizes its people to-day. Those Judges and Clerks were each allowed for their services the small sum of $1, while the Judge who took charge of the poll book was paid $1, or sometimes $1.50 extra. At this same election, John Moore, Sheriff of Madison County, was allowed $4 for taking the abstracts of the votes to Franklin County, while Robert Hume, Clerk and Recorder of Madison County, was paid $5 for his services in opening the election returns. Thus the reader can compare the official compensation of the pioneer days with that of to-day, and gain thereby a fair knowledge of the wonderful progress in population, wealth and development of this garden spot of Ohio; for as intelligence and wealth expand, so, also, do liberal ideas, resulting in a generous compensation for all classes of labor wherever just laws and honest government prevail.

JOHN W. BYERS.
(DECEASED)

EARLY LICENSE RATES AND LICENSES.

The Board of Commissioners met at the house of Thomas Gwynne, the temporary seat of Justice, on the 11th of June, 1810, and established the following license rates for taverns in the several townships of Madison County: Union Township, $4; Deer Creek, $7; Jefferson, $4; Stokes, $5; Pleasant, $4; and Darby, $4. In 1811, the tavern license was: Darby Township, $4; Jefferson, $4; Deer Creeek, $6; Union, $6; Stokes, $4, and Pleasant, $4. In 1812, each of the above townships paid $4, excepting Union, in which the rate was $5; and in 1813 Union Township paid $6, Deer Creek $5, and the balance $4.

On the 30th of July, 1810, the Court of Common Pleas granted a license to Thomas Gwynne for one year to keep a tavern at his house in Deer Creek Township. On the following day, the court granted a license to Elias Langham, to keep a tavern at his house in Union Township. In March, 1811, Thomas Gwynne was issued a license "to vend merchandise where he now lives in Deer Creek Township, for one year." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gwynne was the first licensed tavern-keeper, as well as the first merchant of Madison County after its erection.

At the same session, Nathaniel Hunter was granted a six months' license "to vend merchandise as a peddler," which was re-issued in 1812. In October, 1813, Hunter, who was an alien, applied "for the benefit of the naturalization laws to be extended to him," which the court granted, and, taking the oath as provided under the Constitution, he was admitted as a citizen of the United States. This is the first naturalization case upon record in Madison County, and as such we deem it worthy of a place in its history.

In November, 1811, Peter Cutright was granted a license to keep a tavern for one year in Stokes Township, and John Turner, of Stokes Township, was issued a similar permit, "to keep a public house for the accommodation of travelers where he lives in said township." In July, 1812, the Court of Common Pleas issued licenses to Joseph Russell and Philip Lewis to keep taverns in London, the newly laid out county seat. In March, 1813, Robert Hume was granted a license to keep a tavern at his dwelling in London, and in June, John Gwynne obtained a license for the same purpose. At the October term of 1813, William Wilson and Joseph McKelfish secured a license "to vend merchandise in the town of London for one year." In February, 1815, William and Eli Gwynne were granted similar favors; in 1816, Thomas Needham and Robert Hume, under the firm name of Needham & Hume, and John Brodrick & Co.; in 1817, John Moore and Elias N. De Lashmutt; in 1819, Thomas Gwynne & Co., E. W. Gwynne and William Nelson being members of this firm. In June, 1815, William McCormick was issued a license to keep a tavern in London for one year; and, in May, 1816, James Ewing, of Darby Township, was granted a license to vend merchandise for one year at his house in said township. In January, 1817, the court issued him a license to keep a tavern at the same place. Most of these licenses were renewed again and again, and many whose names appear here kept stores or public houses of entertainment "for man and beast" during the greater part of the early history of Madison County.

As a matter of historical interest to the descendants of the pioneer fathers and mothers of Madison County, we transcribe the following items from the records of the Court of Common Pleas. At the November term, 1811, "on application of the Rev. Forgus Graham, minister in the church of Christ, license is granted him to solemnize marriage agreeable to law." At the October term, 1814, Stephen English, "a regular ordained minister of the Baptist Church" was granted a license to solemnize marriage throughout Ohio. In February, 1815, Richard E. Pearson, "an Elder of the Christian Church regularly ordained," was granted a license to celebrate the bond of marriage all over the State. In 1816, John M. Foster, an Elder of the Christian Church, and Jeremiah Converse, a minister of the Methodist Church, were issued licenses to perform marriages any place in Ohio. Many others got similar authority, but these are the earliest found upon the records, and demonstrates that ministers had to obtain the consent of the State ere they could lawfully perform the marriage ceremony therein.

PIONEER LISTERS.

We find on the Commissioners' docket, a record of the first appraisement of property in Madison County, and cull therefrom the following items: "June 11, 1810, ordered that there be allowed to John Simpkins the sum of $6.25 for five days' attendance while listing and appraising houses, making out duplicates and returning the same for Union Township by order of the Board." Joseph Kendle was paid the same sum for a like work in Stokes Township; David Foster, $5 for four days' listing, etc., in Deer Creek; James Ewing, $5 for four days' work in Darby; Thomas Foster, $3.12½ for a similar labor in Jefferson, and Samuel Scott $5 for four days' appraising and listing in Pleasant Township. At the same time, Patrick McLene was appointed Lister for resident lands in Madison County, and subsequently paid $27 for eighteen days' services in doing said work.

WOLF SCALPS.

In the early settlement of the Scioto Valley, one of the greatest nuisances to the settlers were the large number of wolves infesting the country. These pests, although not specially dangerous, were continually killing the smaller and younger stock of the pioneer, so that it became a necessity to enact laws whereby to rid the settlement of them. At a meeting of the Commissioners held July 31, 1810, it was ordered "that there shall be allowed for all wolf scalps killed after the 1st day of March, 1810, within the boundaries of Madison County, that is over six months old, the sum of $2, and for all wolves killed within said boundaries that are under six months old, the sum of $1 for each scalp by order of the Board." The first person to take advantage of this law was Thomas Gwynne, who was paid $2 for an old wolf scalp in July, 1810. In September, Daniel Kent received $2 for an old wolf scalp, while William Atchison was paid $9 for the scalps of nine young wolves. These prices were paid for the purpose of exterminating the scourge until September, 1817, when the law was abolished, yet the people kept up the war by regular hunts until none were left to spread havoc among the peaceful flocks and herds of Madison County.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURES.

It will, doubtless, be of interest to the general reader to give a brief summary of the receipts and expenditures of Madison County during the first years of its existence, and as history, at best, is but a dry compilation of facts, we here give a verbatim report of the early taxation of the county as copied from the Commissioners' journal of June 11, 1810: "Ordered, that the rate of taxation be on all horses, mares, mules and asses of three years old and upward, each 30 cents per head; on all stud horses the same rate per season; on all neat cattle of three years old and upward, each 10 cents per head, and on all houses one-half per centum, on the appraised value by order of the Board." This rate of taxation was also adopted for the years 1811, 1812 and 1813.

"August 20, 1810, delivered the duplicates of the State tax to John Moore for collection, and the amount of said tax appears as per the duplicates delivered to me by the different listers $359, 47 cents, 3¼ mills." Under the same date we find the following: "Delivered the duplicates of the county tax to John Moore for collection, and the amounts of said duplicates appear to be $321.20." The State tax of Madison County for 1811 was $402, 59 cents, 4 mills, and the county tax $357.65. In 1812, the State tax was $353.49, and the county tax $535.57. The first settlement was made with the County Treasurer, Thomas Gwynne, June 11, 1811, the journal reading as follows on that date: "This day came to a settlement with the County Treasurer, and received orders to the amount of $534.70, being the amount of the orders redeemed by the Treasurer for the taxes, tavern and store license, fines, etc., for the year 1810." The full expenses for 1810 was $526, 66 cents, 5 mills, and for 1811 $1,179, 74 cents, 4 mills, making the total expenses for the first two years of the county's existence $1,706, 40 cents, 9 mills. The reader can readily discover that the business of Madison County was run on a very economical basis during its early career. The population was small, money scarce, and to use the phrase of an old pioneer, "a dollar looked as big as a cart-wheel." There was no extravagance, because such a thing was impossible, and where there was no money, it could not be spent. This then was the reason why economy prevailed, and not that men were more upright or honest than they are to-day. All honor to those fathers who guided the affairs of Madison County in her infancy, and honor to their sons who have so worthily taken their place, and preserved their fair fame in their own lives.

COUNTY SEAT AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In 1810, the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County appointed Philip Lewis director to lay out the county seat of Madison County, the site of which had previously been selected by John Pollock and George Jackson, who were paid $14 each by the Commissioners of this county for their services in making said selection. There is nothing on record to indicate the location of this prospective capital of Madison County, but the plat made by Mr. Lewis is recorded and bears date of having been certified to before Thomas Gwynne, a Justice of the Peace of Deer Creek Township, November 13, 1810. Mr. Lewis was allowed by the Commissioners of this county the sum of $20 for his services in laying off the town; while two days were spent by John Arbuckle in selling lots in the new county seat,

and money was appropriated and bids advertised for toward the erection of a jail. All this is a matter of record, but while the index to the recorded plats of towns reads "Madison, Deer Creek Township, Philip Lewis, Director," some of the old settlers claim that London is built upon the site of the town laid out by Mr. Lewis, which bore the same name as the county, and that the item recorded is a mistake. We have no opinion to venture upon the subject, as there is nothing upon record to determine its exact location, and as we have given the main points connected with its history, the reader is at liberty to draw his own conclusions, bearing in mind, however, that the townships of Union and Deer Creek were erected on the same day, and that the territory comprising either was never a part of the other.

During the legislative session of 1810–11, Peter Light, Allen Trimble and Lewis Newsom were appointed by that body to select a location for the county seat of Madison County. Upon hearing of this action, the County Commissioners agreed to postpone the sale of the jail previously advertised, until such time as a permanent selection should be made by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. After examining different localities, their final choice fell upon the land of John Murfin, in Union Township. They came to this decision April 9, 1811, and August 19 their report was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Madison County, which appointed Patrick McLene director to lay off a town upon this land and name it London. This was accordingly done, two inlots, Nos. 9 and 10, "on the corner of Main and Main Cross streets," being reserved for the court house and jail. The name of the latter street has since been changed to High. The plat was recorded September 13, 1811, and the lots sold by Patrick McLene, or under his direction. After this occurred, not another word appears on record about the town of Madison, outside of bills presented to the Commissioners and paid by them, for selecting and laying off said town, as well as for viewing and marking roads leading thereto. For further particulars of this event we refer the reader to the history of London, where will be found a complete record of the transactions connected with the selection and platting of the county seat.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Soon after the county seat was laid out, the erection of county buildings became a necessity, and we find that Curtis Ballard was paid the sum of $2 "for crying the sale of the court house and jail in the town of London." Uriah Humble obtained the contract for erecting the court house and Elias Langham the jail. The former was a two-storied hewed log building, the first story being used for a court-room, while the second was divided into two apartments for jury-rooms. It stood on Lot No. 40, the site of the Farmers' Hotel, immediately west of the present court house, cost $170, and was received by the Commissioners March 5, 1813, who "considered it finished according to contract." There can be no doubt that the building was occupied prior to this time, as on the journal under date of December 2, 1811, we read, "William Sutton was paid $9.25 for making benches and table for the court," and "Jonathan Minshall was allowed $1 for hauling the benches and table to the court house." We find upon record in the Clerk's office the following item which makes it probable that this building was used as early as November of that year: "The November term of the Court of

Common Pleas, held in London, the newly laid out county seat, was opened November 18, 1811." It is not known that the county officials had any regular offices outside of their own homes, and we have heard A. A. Hume remark that "most of them had their offices in their hats," so it is evident that little business was done, and the early official had not much use for an office.

The jail was built of logs hewed on four sides, and was also two stories high. The lower story had a double wall of logs, and was without door or windows. The upper story was reached by an outside stairway, and was used as a debtor's prison; while access to the lower story was obtained through an iron trap door in the floor of the debtor's room, connected by a movable ladder with the ground floor. This lower room was occupied by those who had committed criminal offenses or the more serious breaches of the law. It stood across the alley from the court house, on the west side of the present building, and cost $270, the last payment of $10 being made to Mr. Langham June 7, 1814.

In 1814 and 1815, considerable repairing was done to the court house and jail. We find that in July, 1814, Joseph Russell was paid $40 for repairing the court house, and in March, 1815, William Turner was allowed $50 for building a chimney to the same. Throughout the latter year $284,-62½ was expended in repairs on these buildings, besides the above amounts. One item of $17 was paid Joseph Warner "for chinking and daubing the court house." Truly this house of justice was a modest one, and in keeping with pioneer times, yet the law was, doubtless, expounded as logically, and even-handed justice meted out with as much dignity as it is to-day, in the beautiful temples of law which adorn nearly every county seat from the Ohio to the Lake.

SECOND COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

As the population and wealth of the county increased, it soon became evident that the old county buildings were not in harmony with the general progress of the county, and that new and more modern ones were necessary. So in 1816, the Commissioners entered into a contract with Nathan and Benjamin Bond, toward erecting a new court house. The work was pushed as rapidly as circumstances would allow, and soon a two-storied brick building stood on the site of the present one. It was, in shape, nearly square, and faced both streets. Philip Lewis was appointed by the county as Superintendent of construction, and the cost of the building was $7,370.00, while the interest on the balance due, the painting, fencing and other extras, ran the cost up to $7,782.09, the last payment being made in 1826.

In 1829, a brick jail was erected on the southwest corner of the court house lot facing High street, and cornering upon the alley. It was a two-storied building, containing four rooms, two in each story, and cost $832. The contractors were J. Warner and James Rankin. The Jailer lived in the two front rooms, the two others being used as cells. The jail was not fully completed until 1830, when it was ready for the reception of prisoners.

The offices of the Treasurer and Recorder were in a one story brick, between the court house and jail, on High street, while those of the Auditor and Clerk were in a similar building north of the court house, on Main street. The Sheriff's office was in a small frame structure, which stood between the court house and the offices of the Clerk and Auditor. These

buildings were erected by Amos G. Thompson, at a cost of $294.50, Nathan Bond being paid $34 for extra work on the same. They were all small, cheap structures, but answered admirably the purposes and times for which they were built.

In November, 1830, Robert Hume bought a bell for the court house, at a cost of $105.60. The ironing and hanging cost $31.75, and was done by Robert Hume, William Jones and Nathan Bond. This is the same bell now in use in the belfry of the present court house, having performed its mission for more than half a century.

THE PRESENT BUILDING.

On the 9th of June, 1853, the Commissioners, Henry Alder, John Garrard and John T. Maxey, opened the bids received by them towards erecting a new court house, the old one having previously been condemned by the Grand Jury. Bids were received from Messrs. Gould, Biddle, Hills, Turnbull, Carey, Scott & Reese, Strain and Simpson. On the 10th, after a due examination of the several bids, the contract was awarded to A. E. Turnbull. On the 2d of August, the contract was completed and closed, in which the contractor agreed "to build said court house, as per contract and specifications on file, for the sum of $26,975, and to have the same completed in good style by the first day of July, 1855." It was ordered to be erected with the front, facing Main street, and placed in the middle of the lots originally set aside for court house and jail, with the steps commencing at a distance of six feet from the southwest line of Main street, and northeast line of the lots.

The old buildings were ordered to be sold on June 24, 1853, and on that date E. W. Turner, auctioneer, sold the court house to William Gould, John Warner and J. F. Freeman, for $77. The county offices and jail not bringing prices sufficiently large were withdrawn from the sale. On November 2, they were again put up for sale, William Turner being the auctioneer. The Treasurer's and Recorder's offices were sold to Joseph Chrisman for $37; the Auditor's and Clerk's offices to David Haskell for $34; the jail to James M. Thompson for $50; the inside pavement to Nathan Bond, for $6.50; the old hook and ladder shed which stood in the rear of the jail, to Joseph Warner, for $2; the fence around the lot to J. C. Kemp, for $3; while the Sheriff's office which was not sold until December 5, brought, including the stove, $35, and was purchased by William Jones.

The county officials were compelled to find offices elsewhere, and November 2, John Rouse, the Auditor, was authorized by the Commissioners to rent of George Phifer the two southwest rooms on the second floor of his new brick building, for the use of the Auditor and Treasurer, which was accordingly done, at a rent of $45 per annum. This is the same building in which Wolf's clothing store is now located. The clerk made his office in his house; the Recorder, in a small log building which had been weatherboarded and which yet stands on the south side of High street, between Main and Union, while the Sheriff did without an office until the new building was completed.

On the 8th of March, 1854, a petition was presented to the Commissioners praying that the plans of the court house be so changed as to have two main fronts, one on each street, which prayer was granted; and at a

meeting held March 23, they decided to change all former plans as to position, front, etc., and to alter the same so far as to make the size 68x68, with two fronts, one on each street, in harmony with said petition. It was to contain six fire-proof rooms attached to the various offices, in which the records were to be preserved. In January, 1856, the building was ready for occupancy and on the first day of that month the Auditor and Recorder moved into their new offices, the balance of the officials soon following their example. The fence around the lot, together with the outbuildings were the next necessary improvements, but much opposition had been developed toward the expenditures already undergone, and some of the Commissioners had resigned in consequence. Many of the people were, therefore, opposed to putting up an iron fence around the building, looking upon the scheme as an act of extravagance. Prominent in this class was Harvey Fellows, one of the Board of Commissioners, at the time, while the other two, Edward Fitzgerald and David Haskell were in favor of the iron fence. The Recorder, William Love, was something of a wag, and getting up the following fictitious bid sent it through the post office addressed to the Board of Commissioners.

March 1, 1856.

I propose to build the fence around the Court House at the following rates, furnish good white-oak rails at $3 a hundred, and put them up ten rails high with stakes and riders, two pair of bars at $1, and paint them red for fifty cents extra.

Reference { JOHN BETTS. / MIKE BERRY. } Signed H. P. KITS.

It is needless to say that this amusing proposition demoralized the opposition and the contract was awarded to John F. Dodds & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, to build an iron fence around the court house and erect necessary outbuildings, at a cost of $4,903, which was carried into effect and the entire work done in a satisfactory manner. The court house, fence and outbuildings made a total cost of $31,878. In March, 1857, the shade trees on each front were planted under the supervision of A. A. Hume, and add much to the appearance of the structure.

The building, as it stands to-day, presents a very creditable outward appearance which the interior does not justify. It is three stories in height and surmounted by a cupola, the second story being reached by a flight of stone steps from both Main and High streets. The Auditor's office is in the first story facing Main and High; the Treasurer's office is in the northeast corner of the building on the first story, and faces Main; the Recorder's office is in the southwest corner of the building, also on the first story, and faces High; the Clerk's office is immediately above the Recorder's, in the second story; the Probate Judge's office is in the same story, directly over the Treasurer's, while the Sheriff has an office cut off from the large center hall, but it is only temporary, to give him more room in his living apartments, a portion of which originally formed his office. At the summit of the steps leading to the second story, are two large stone pillars gracing each flight, and supporting the roof above the alcove formed at the head of each. In the third story is the court and jury rooms, while on the first story, in the northwest corner of the building is the jail and Jailor's residence. None of the offices in this building are what they should be in this progressive age. They are small, unhealthy and wholly inadequate to the amount of business now transacted in them.

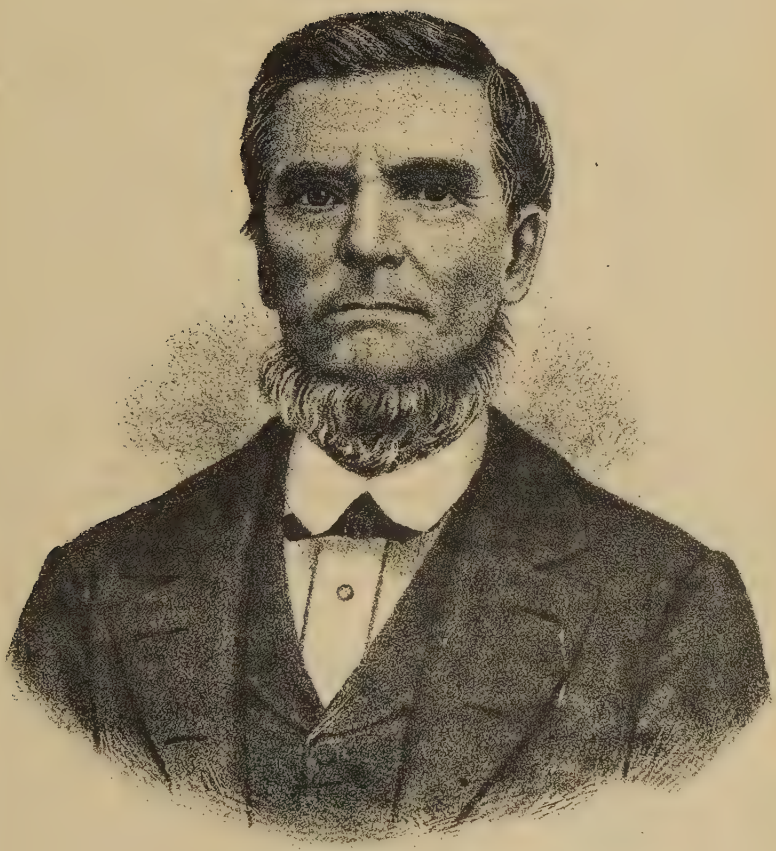
PRISON BOUNDS.

When the Colonies proclaimed their independence and shook off the grasp of tyranny, a relic of English barbarism, known as imprisonment for debt, was engrafted into the laws of the young republic. This law was an outrage upon honest poverty and was the cause of untold misery. The prisoner confined for debt, upon giving good security to his creditors, was allowed a certain defined limit outside of the jail in which to exercise his manhood, and this limit was known as the "prison bounds," but by crossing this line he forfeited his security, and, therefore, his liberty. In 1799, a law was passed in the Northwest Territory, making 200 yards, in any direction from the jail, the prison bounds. In 1800, this was increased to 440 yards, and reduced to 400 in 1805. In 1821, the corporation line became the boundary, and in 1833, it was extended so as to embrace the whole county. Thus it remained until the adoption of the new constitution, when this relic of a feudal nation was erased from the statutes of Ohio.

From the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas, held by the Associate Judges February, 1815, we have culled the following item: "Ordered that the prison bounds of the county of Madison shall be and that they are hereby established by and with the outlines of the town plat of London, in the county aforesaid, including the outlots, unless the said plan of said town should be too large for prison bounds as are directed by law; in that case, the said prison bounds shall be laid off to the limits of the law, making the jail of said county the center thereof, and ordered that Patrick McLene, Esq., County Surveyor of said county of Madison, be, by the Clerk, notified to run, lay off and mark sufficiently said prison bounds, by blazing, putting up posts, etc., so as to make the said bounds plain and easy to be found and discovered, and that the said surveyor make return thereof to the next term of this court." In compliance with this order, the prison bounds were established by Patrick McLene June 19, 1815, and ran as follows: "Beginning at the south corner of Outlot No. 11, which is the graveyard, running thence west until the line strikes Glade Run, above William Pinkard's tanyard; thence down said run, with the meanders thereof, until it intersects with Oak Run; thence down Oak Run, with the meanders thereof, to the south corner of Lot No. 18; thence S. 57° E., 53 poles, to the north corner of Outlot No. 1; thence N. 56° E., 46 poles, to Main street, including George Thompson's pottery shop; thence N. 36° E., 50 poles, to the west corner of Outlot No. 6; thence N. 45° W., with the range of Outlots No. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 92 poles to the beginning." These bounds were enlarged, in 1821, to the corporation limits, and in 1833 to the boundaries of Madison County, which was in harmony with the laws enacted in those years. With the progress of civilization, all such laws as imprisonment for debt become obnoxious to the spirit of enlightenment and humanity which civilization engenders, and are therefore annulled as they ought to be.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Throughout the pioneer days of Madison County, each township supported its own poor, but finally the duty devolved upon the county, and private individuals were engaged to support indigent persons, or paid for doing so. In September, 1857, the County Commissioners appropriated $15,000 toward purchasing land and erecting suitable buildings for a County



JAMES LILLY.
(DECEASED)

Infirmary, provided, however, that the county vote in favor of said appropriation at the following October election. Whether or not the Commissioners' action was ratified, we are unable to say, but nothing was done toward establishing the Infirmary for more than six years subsequent to that event. On the 9th of June, 1864, the Commissioners purchased 110 acres of land from Jesse Watson and James Q. Minshall, paying for the same $95 per acre. It was located immediately south of London, and a portion of it is now inside the corporate limits. Fruit trees were planted, fences built and the property somewhat improved, but no buildings were erected, nor was it ever occupied for infirmary purposes, and was finally sold.

The present farm was purchased June 6, 1866, from James Rankin, Jr., and originally contained 68¼ acres of land, for which they paid $75 per acre. Additions have since been made and they now have a farm of 105 acres. The Commissioners met July 2, 1866, and appointed three directors, viz.: J. W. Carr, William Cryder and Richard Baskerville, and they in turn, subsequently, appointed G. W. Darety as Superintendent of the Infirmary. He took possession of the frame house standing on the farm, when purchased, July 17, 1866, and July 31, the first inmates were admitted. On the 3d of August, 1866, bids were advertised for the erection of a "lunatic building," and September 3, the contract was awarded to Ginn & Henry, of Cedarville, to be completed November 5, at a cost of $4,999. On the 6th of November, the contract for erecting a new Infirmary building was given to the same firm, at a cost of $18,000. After the erection of this building, it was found very imperfect, and prior to its completion it was discovered that the contractors were not doing the work according to contract. It was found absolutely unsafe, and August 31, 1868, was condemned by Anderson & Hannaford, architects, of Cincinnati, whom the Commissioners called upon to examine the structure. The board then took the matter in hand, remodeled and strengthened the building wherever necessary, and carried the whole to completion. Mr. Darety continued as Superintendent, and moved into the new building January 11, 1872. In August, 1873, Isaac Curl succeeded Mr. Darety, and served until April 1, 1875, when William M. Jackson became Superintendent, and he, in turn, was succeeded by J. Smith Davidson, April 1, 1877, who has since occupied the position.

In 1872, Samuel P. Davidson, one of the Infirmary Directors, was employed by the Commissioners to lay off the grounds surrounding the new buildings, and make such improvements as were necessary to the comfort, convenience and attractiveness of the institution. He drafted a plan of the grounds, which the Commissioners approved. In front of the building the landscape was laid off twenty yards square, with a heart shaped driveway from the gate to the main entrance of the building, and cutting this figure in two, is a gravel walk from the gate to the front door of the Infirmary. Within the driveway, flowers, shrubbery and ornamental trees decorate the grounds, while surrounding it are planted fruit trees and various kinds of evergreens, giving to the whole a handsome appearance, and reflecting much credit upon its worthy projector, as well as upon the county whose generous munificence has created this asylum for poor, suffering humanity.

The building is of brick, with stone foundation, 45x108 feet in size, four stories high, with a rear wing 32x45 feet, and of the same height as the main structure. The basement, or first story, contains nineteen rooms;

here are located the kitchen, bakery, laundry, children's dining room, milk house and storage rooms, also the engine and boilers which heat the building throughout. Each of the other stories contain twenty rooms. On ascending a flight of stone steps from the driveway, you reach the first floor above the basement, which contains the Superintendent's office and reception room, two dining rooms, and sixteen bed rooms for the inmates. The central and western portion of the next floor is occupied by the family of the Superintendent, the rest of it being used for inmates' bed rooms, bath rooms, and a clothing room wherein the wearing apparel of the inmates is kept, neatly folded away for their use, whenever they need it. The top floor is divided into bed rooms for the inmates and the help engaged at the Infirmary. There is also located on this floor a school room, where the children stopping at the institution have regular instruction, by a competent teacher, employed for the purpose. The building contains three cells, in which insane inmates are confined when such a course is necessary. Close to the rear of the main structure, stands a brick wash-house, a brick smoke-house, a frame ice-house, and all other outbuildings common to such institutions.

The farm lies about three miles and a half southwest of London, in Union Township, and is located between the Jefferson, South Charlestown, & Xenia Turnpike, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. It is the highest elevation between London and Cincinnati, and possesses an excellent soil. The water is unequaled in the county, and contains splendid tonic qualities; while the premises at and around the Infirmary have wells and pipes from which it flows constantly, yielding a never-failing supply for all purposes. The farm is well improved, contains an ice pond, has an orchard of several acres of the finest varieties of fruit trees, is kept in the best condition possible, and for a healthful, pleasant location cannot be surpassed anywhere in Madison County. The present Directors are Preston Adair, Isaac H. Hambleton, and John Gilliland.

CHAPTER VII.

BOUNDARIES OF MADISON COUNTY — ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS — AREA AND STREAMS — TOPOGRAPHY — APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY WHEN FIRST SETTLED—PRAIRIE FIRES — TIMBER—GEOLOGICAL SERIES—DRIFT AND SOILS—WATER SUPPLY — WILD ANIMALS AND REPTILES.

MADISON COUNTY is bounded on the north by Union, on the east by Franklin and Pickaway, on the south by Fayette, and on the west by Greene, Clark and Champaign Counties. It is divided into fourteen townships, six of which were erected April 30, 1810, viz., Darby, Jefferson, Deer Creek, Union, Pleasant and Stokes. They embraced all of Madison, as well as a portion of what is now in Union and Clark Counties. In the course of time, other townships became a necessity, and were erected in the following order: Range, December 7, 1812; Pike, September 5, 1814; Monroe, March 16, 1819; Phelps, which title was subsequently changed to Canaan, June 7, 1819; Fairfield, June 2, 1835; Somerford, March 4, 1839; Paint, June 7, 1853, and Oak Run, March 5, 1856. The county contains an area of 470 square miles, and is divided into four principal water-sheds by Big Darby, Little Darby, Deer Creek and Paint Creek. The head-waters of Big Darby are located in the northeast part of Champaign County and southeast portion of Logan. Taking a southeast direction across Union County, it enters Madison at Plain City; passing thence through Darby and Canaan Townships, it forms the boundary line between Madison and Franklin Counties along the greater portion of Canaan and Jefferson Townships; leaving the latter at its southeast corner, it passes on through Franklin and Pickaway Counties and empties into the Scioto River near Circleville. Little Darby rises in the northeastern part of Champaign County and southwestern part of Union; flowing thence in a southeasterly direction through Pike, Monroe and Jefferson Townships, leaving the latter subdivision near its southeast corner, and forming a junction with Big Darby at Georgesville, in Franklin County. The fountain-head of Deer Creek is, we might say, in Somerford Township, although it extends across the line into Clark County. Taking a southeastern course, it drains the townships of Somerford, Deer Creek, Union, Oak Run, Fairfield and Pleasant; thence passing through the counties of Fayette and Pickaway, empties into the Scioto in the northern part of Ross. Paint Creek, which drains the southwestern portion of Madison County, takes its rise in the southeast part of Clark. Meandering in its southern course through Paint and Stokes Townships, it flows on through Fayette, Highland and Ross Counties, discharging its waters into the Scioto below Chillicothe. Big Darby was called after a Wyandot chief named Darby who dwelt upon its banks, and the smaller stream of that name derives its title from the same source. Deer Creek traces the origin of its name back to the time when the Indians camped upon its banks and the white race had not yet disturbed their freedom or encroached upon their domain. Upon the banks of Deer Creek grew a moss which was a favorite food of

the deer, and here they came in herds to feed upon this succulent growth of provident nature, only to meet death from the arrow or unerring rifle of the red man. After the coming of the whites, the deer still frequented this stream, and the Indian name was retained. Paint Creek was named by Nathaniel Massie on account of a certain clay which the Indians found along its banks or in its bed, and used in painting or bedaubing their bodies. Beginning in the northern portion of the county, the main streams are fed by many tributaries throughout their entire course, principal among which are Spring Fork, Barron Run, Sweeney's Run, Mammoth Run, Three-Mile Run, George's Creek, Oak Run, Glade Run, Crooked Run, Coniac Run, Price's Run, Walnut Run, Opossum Run, Sugar Run, Bradford's Fork, Thompson's Fork, Mud Run, Willow Spring Branch, East, West and North Forks of Paint Creek, and Duff's Fork. In the southwestern corner of the county, South Branch of Massie's Creek, a tributary of the Little Miami, assists the drainage in that direction, but as nearly all these tributaries are local we refer the reader to the histories of the different townships, where a fuller description of them will be found.

In 1878, Prof. Edward Orton, Assistant State Geologist, made a geological survey of Madison County, and in that article gives the following description of its topography. He says: "Its surface is comparatively level. Its lowest land is found in the southeastern corner, near Mount Sterling, in the valley of Deer Creek. Its highest land lies to the west and northwest of London, and is about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The range of the county does not probably exceed 300 feet. The altitude of a few of the principal points in the county are subjoined: London, 1,010 feet above tide water; West Jefferson, 880 feet; Mount Sterling, 865 feet; Midway, 950 feet; county infirmary, 1,100 feet; county line on Xenia pike, west of London, 1,100 feet, and Ohlinger's Hill, west of Somerford, 1,100 feet above tide-water. Of these altitudes, all but the first were obtained by the barometer, and must be taken as approximations only. They suffice to show, however, the very great degree of uniformity that prevails in the surface of the county. A very large part of its area lies at altitudes varying between 950 feet and 1,050 above the sea. Notwithstanding this uniformity of level, there is but very little swamp land in Madison County. The slopes, though very gradual, are so distributed that the water always knows which way to go. Between those sources of Little Darby Creek that lies within the county, and the point where the creek crosses the county line, there is a fall of scarcely less than 200 feet. The distance is about fifteen miles, and the average descent is between thirteen and fourteen feet to the mile. Deer Creek descends, from its head-springs near Somerford, 300 feet, in its diagonal course of twenty miles across the country—an average fall of fifteen feet to the mile. The surface of the county, however, has been greatly relieved by drains and ditches, and is susceptible of almost indefinite improvement by such agencies. None of the streams have deep valleys, but the surface lies in gentle undulations between the channels of contiguous water-courses. In the northeastern corner of the county, the low summit that divides the waters of Little Darby from that of Big Darby, extends in the broad and productive tract known as the Darby Plains, one of the most famous grazing districts of the State."

It is a well authenticated fact that a great portion of Madison County

was, originally, covered with water most of the year. The first settlers called these lands "barrens," and looked upon them as utterly unfit for farming purposes. The pioneers located upon the streams, where the lands were elevated and dry, and the best of timber grew in abundance. Land speculators cared little for the prairie lands; therefore all the first warrants were laid upon the territory adjacent to the streams. The prairies consisted of level stretches of country covered with sedge-grass, and dotted here and there with patches of scrubby burr-oak growing upon the highest points of land. The sedge-grass grew to an enormous height, sometimes sufficient to hide man and horse when traveling through it; but it proved a blessing to the first settlers, being very nutritious food for stock, which had extensive ranges where now stands some of the finest producing farms in Madison County. The pioneers would cut this grass in June and July, and upon it the stock were fed throughout the winter months. Nearly every autumn prairie fires swept over the country, destroying everything in their path, endangering the lives and property of the pioneers, as well as the existence of the denizens of the forest that fled before the devouring elements to places of safety; but with the gradual settlement of the country these fires grew less frequent, until at last they became a thing of the past. We have been told that the timber on the east bank of the streams was always the largest, as these fires generally ran from west to east, and being checked by the intervening waterways, the trees on the east bank were generally spared the withering destruction that befell those upon the opposite side of the stream. The growth of the burr-oak on the prairies was impeded by these periodical fires, and the greater amount of the present timber of Madison County has grown up since the first settlement of the country. There was then little or no spice-brush growing on the flat prairie lands, as the seed scattered by the wind and carried by the birds was destroyed by the fires ere it took root in the soil. Dr. Converse says: "It was majestically grand to see these prairies on fire, fifty years ago! The blaze of the burning grass seemed to reach the very clouds; or, when driven by a fierce wind, would leap forty or fifty feet in advance of the base of the fire. Then add to all this a line of the devouring element three miles in length, mounting upward and leaping madly forward with lapping tongue, as if it were trying to devour the very earth, and you have a faint idea of some of the scenes that were witnessed by the early settlers of this country. In order to save the dwellings, fences, hay stacks and other property from these devastating raids, it was necessary to resort to what was called 'back-firing,' which was done by selecting a still day, or evening, and burning a strip of grass twenty or thirty feet wide around the entire premises."

The same writer, in speaking of the physical appearance of the county during the pioneer times, says: "This whole country was a sea of wild grass, and flowering herbs. Upon the lower portions of the prairies grew a kind of grass that came up in single stalks, very thick on the ground, with a large round straw, very tough, long, broad blades, and on top a head somewhat resembling barley. This species grew from six to eight feet in height, but was of no value for grazing purposes, except when it first came up in the spring. There were two other varieties that grew upon the more elevated portions of the prairie, the 'limber-will' and 'sedge-grass.' The former of these came up in single stalks, very thick on the ground, with long,

drooping blades and slightly sickle edged. The latter variety grew in bunches, or tufts, very compact, with fine blades, and center stalks very tall, smooth and round, like rye. These latter varieties were very nutritious, not only in a green state, but equally so when cut and made into hay. There were some other varieties, but not of sufficient importance to attract attention. It would be almost impossible to give a full and accurate description of the flowering portion of its vegetation, but I will allude to a few, among which was the 'prairie dock,' with large, brittle roots, long, broad leaves, and every alternate year, large center stalks. It grew to a height of six or eight feet, and very branching near the top, upon each of which was a beautiful yellow blossom. When the stalks were cut near the ground, or the leaves punctured, a thick, gummy exudation took place, which soon became semi-solid, and was gathered by the young people for 'chewing-gum,' it being far superior to the manufactured article of the present day. The wild "sun-flower" was a kind of weed that grew with a large, strong stalk, very high, with numerous branches, having a yellow blossom on each about three inches in diameter, and drooping like the cultivated species. All of the ponds were surrounded with the wild 'blue-flag,' and, on the top of each center stalk, was a large blue blossom, very pretty in appearance, but its fragrance was of an offensive and sickening character. There were many other varieties that grew upon the prairies besides those that were found skirting, and in the oak-openings, such as the daisies, butter-cups, wild pink, coxcomb, lilies and many others equally beautiful. It was, indeed, a grand sight to a nature-loving mind, to look over these extensive prairie fields and behold them mantled with so luxuriant a growth of vegetation, and decorated so lavishly with an almost endless variety of flowers, variegated with all the colors of the rainbow, and so blended in beauty that the inmost soul would almost involuntarily praise God for the grandeur of His omnipotent wisdom and power; but to that class of persons who cannot appreciate any loveliness or beauty in the works of nature, it might appear as a God-forsaken wilderness, and not intended as a home for civilized humanity."

The only portion of Madison County that was entirely covered with timber, is Somerford Township, no prairie land lying within that subdivision. Along the streams the timber is principally white and black oak, hickory, beech, ash, maple and elm, interspersed with basswood, sycamore, white elm and walnut. The lands contiguous to the streams are generally rolling or hilly, and in many places broken, with here and there rich bottoms, which are much prized by the agriculturist. There is very little diversity in the topographical appearance of the county, the prairies and timbered lands being about the same in every portion thereof, and for a more minute description of the several localities, we refer the reader to the township histories, in each of which will be found a topographical outline of the same.

As the county began to be settled more thickly, it became evident that if the pioneers intended to remain they would be compelled to drain the prairies and wet lands, which they soon recognized as a necessity, and ditches began to appear in different portions of this county. In the course of time the Legislature passed drainage laws, which, together with private enterprise, soon changed the face of the country by gradually draining these wet lands, until to day they are among the most valuable in the coun-

ty, yet the work goes steadily forward, fostered and encouraged by the State. This one enactment, with its subsequent amendments, has done more toward the development of the agricultural wealth of Madison County than all other laws combined. During the first years of pioneer life there was a vast amount of malarial sickness, which retarded the general progress of the settlement, but the prospective advantages of the country, with its rich soil, fine stock ranges and abundance of all classes of game, sustained the spirit of the wavering settlers and re-animated them with a firm resolution to make this their future home. So they remained and erected their cabins beside the beautiful streams that traversed the surface of the county; here their children were born, lived and died, blessing the foresight and enterprise of these sturdy pioneers who did so much for the coming generations.

GEOLOGICAL SERIES.

The history of geology in Madison County was compiled a few years ago by Prof. Edward Orton under the supervision of the State, and as the survey made by him is official, we cannot do better than to give a verbatim copy of his report. He says: "The geological scale of the county is very much contracted. But two formations beside the drift occur here, viz., the Helderberg and the Corniferous limestones. There are in the county two exposures of the former and but a single one of the latter. The Helderberg limestone (water lime) has been quarried in small amounts for many years on the farm of Asa Hunt, Pike Township (Survey 6,965). A branch of the Spring Fork of Little Darby, known as Barron Run, has cut its bed down to the limestone for a number of rods, and the stone is raised from the quarry at such times as the water is lowest. It has been used for lime and also for building stone. The first purpose it is very well adapted to; the second, it answers but indifferently well, as the stone is thin and shelly. It holds its characteristic fossils which, however, are not necessary for its identification, as the lithological characters are too plain to be mistaken. The second exposure of this limestone is much more considerable. It occurs on the Stoner farm in Jefferson Township, two miles south of the village of West Jefferson. A section of fifteen feet of this formation is shown in the banks of Little Darby, very near the point where the stream leaves the county. The ledge is resorted to for the same purposes as the exposures first mentioned, viz., for lime and building stone. The same remarks as to quality will apply in this case as before. The lime has an excellent reputation, being much milder than the Columbus lime.

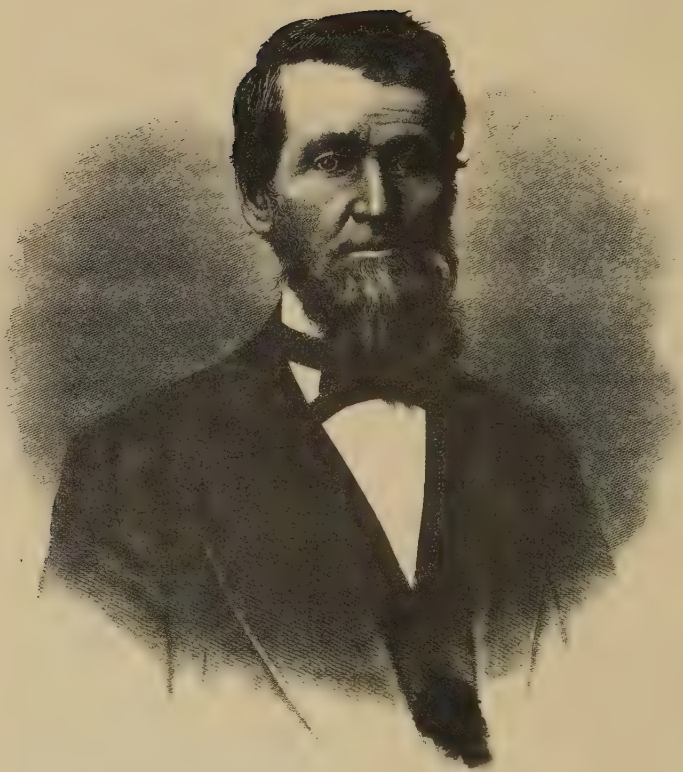
"The principal interest of this locality, however, lies in the fact that it furnishes the junction of the Silurian and Devonian formations. A few rods from the exposure of the Helderberg limestone just mentioned, ten feet of another formation comes in, which it is easy to identify by all tests as the Corniferous limestone, known in this portion of the State as the Columbus or State quarry limestone. The beds furnish quite serviceable building stone, and are brought into neighborhood use. On the opposite side of the creek, and a mile or two further down, there is a still more extended section of the same elements. It is found on the farm of the Roberts brothers. It does not deserve to be called a new exposure, as the outcrop of the rock is scarcely interrupted from one point to the other.

"A somewhat anomalous fact meets us in this section. There is interpolated in the Corniferous series a few inches of a very pure, saccarhoidal sandstone. The occurrence of such a deposit at about this point in the scale is not, however, named here for the first time. Rev. H. Herzer reported several years since a similar deposit in the Corniferous at West Liberty, Logan County, and Mr. Franklin C. Hill, in his report for the survey on this county, shows that sandstone holds the same relation there that it has in Madison County. It is not found at the base of the Corniferous series in either instance, but it occurs in thin beds distributed through five or more feet of the limestone at an elevation of about fifteen feet above the base of the series. It is underlaid by undoubted beds of Corniferous limestone, and cannot, therefore, in these instances, be considered as the southward extension of the Oriskany sandstone. It is rather the counterpart of the Hillsboro sandstone, which, in like manner, is interjected into the Niagara series—in the southern part of the State. These two aberrant sandstones furthermore agree very closely in lithological character. The sand from the Roberts quarries has long been known throughout the adjacent country and has even found its way as far as Columbus. Whenever plastering of unusual excellence is attempted in this vicinity, recourse is had to this deposit. The sandstone is nowhere more than six inches in thickness and it lies between ledges of rock so heavy that it cannot be profitably obtained except when the quarry is worked for other purposes. Its interest, in other words, is geological rather than economical.

"These are the only known localities in Madison County in which the bedded rock is exposed to view. On the extreme eastern edge of the county, in Jefferson Township, it has been ascertained in the driving of wells that the rock lies about forty feet below the surface. There are a few other points in the county in which the underlying rocky floor has been, in like manner, reached, but these cases are of very rare occurrence. Borings of fifty or even sixty feet are often made which do not exhaust the drift beds. There is no region of the State in which the basement rock makes a more insignificant show or exerts less influence upon the present surface of the country. Even the details of the topography are seen to depend very largely on the modification of the drift surfaces, and these details can, in many cases, be very well explained without any recourse to the underlying beds. All of the questions which concern the county, whether relating to its topography, its soil or its water supply, connect themselves with the origin and history of the deep drift-deposits, by which its entire surface is now covered.

DRIFT AND SOILS.

"The subject of the drift has been taken up so many times, and from so many points of view in the reports of the survey already published, that it is unnecessary here to treat of it from a general or theoretical point of view. The deposits of the drift in Madison County fall under the ordinary heads. The lowest and oldest of these deposits is a heavy bed of bowlder clay, which covers the face of the country universally. It is a tough, waxy, dark-blue clay, in which scratched and striated pebbles and bowlders are abundantly distributed, and occasionally seams of sand and gravel, varying in thickness from one inch to two feet are found, but without regularity or constancy. This member of the drift series exceeds the rest very largely in



Jas. D. Marshall

volume and also in the importance of its offices. As has been before stated, borings of sixty feet are sometimes made without exhausting the bowlder clay. These facts seem to indicate that the average thickness of this member of the series is not less, certainly, than sixty feet.

"In considerable areas of the county, the bowlder clay forms the present surface, or rather the bowlder clay as modified by the action of the atmosphere and of vegetable growth, and other organic agencies upon it. These areas constitute the coldest and most untractable lands of the county. The soil formed from their weathered surfaces is a black clay, one foot or a foot and a half in thickness. The action of the atmosphere is shown to have reached below the surface in the conversion of one or two additional feet of the blue clay into yellow clay. These weathered deposits pass by insensible gradations into the underlying deposit. The lands of this description are less varied in the natural forest growth than the other lands of the county. They are susceptible, however, of considerable amelioration by underdraining, and possess all the elements necessary for long continued productiveness.

"By far the larger part of the county is covered with another order of drift-deposit, viz.: Those that have been modified and re-arranged during a period of submergence to which the original beds have been subjected. If a bed of the yellow clay already spoken of as formed from the weathering of the blue clay, were exposed by a slowly advancing submergence to the action of waves or currents, it is easy to see that its clay, sand and gravel would be assorted and separated. The coarser materials would be moved the least distance, and the finer clays the greatest distance from their original beds. As the submergence was gradually extended, we ought to find beds of gravel overlying the blue clay, themselves overlain by sand, and finally covered with the finest grained clays. Such is precisely the general order of the arrangement in all of these districts. We ought, furthermore, to expect that on the highest grounds of the county, beds of gravel and sand would abound. This also is exactly the case. Ohlinger's Hill, as high a point as is contained in the county, is the resort of the whole country for miles around, for plastering sand, extensive deposits of which occupy the highest parts of the dividing ridge.

"The same line of facts is met with on the high ground west of London, a ridge scarcely inferior in elevation to the one already referred to. It is, in fact, a part of the same water-shed—separating the drainage of the Scioto from that of the Little Miami. Almost the whole of this region is occupied with heavy beds of well-washed gravel. The whole supply for London and its vicinity is derived from this locality. It must, however, be noted that these high grounds also contain remnants of the old glacial clays, which furnish, as at Ohlinger's Hill, a soil of entirely different properties from any other soils in the county. The difference lies in the fact that the high location of the masses has prevented the accumulation of vegetable matter in them. They produce fruit well, and are good wheat lands when properly treated, but they are decidedly inferior as grass-lands to the rest of the county. In fact, but a thin sod establishes itself upon them, unless special care is taken to secure this result.

"The submergence of this district, and the consequences resulting from such a fact, have been spoken of. It is easy to see that the emergence which

converted it into dry land again, must have been attended with equally marked results. As drainage systems began to be established or re-established, the accumulations of clay, sand and gravel of the re-arranged drift would often be withdrawn from the surface over which they had been distributed, and the broad valleys through which currents were moving, would be sure to receive them. The bowlder clay would thus be exposed on portions of these areas. The northern and central districts of the county contain almost all of the exposures of this sort, while the southern tiers of townships, which lie a hundred feet or thereabouts lower than the above named districts, hold by far the most gravel.

"The facts now enumerated will be seen, upon a little reflection, to lay the foundation for an excellent scope of country in an agricultural point of view. Generous and lasting soils and an abundant water supply are certain to be provided from such modifications of the beds of glacial drift in Central and Western Ohio. In accordance with these probabilities, Madison County is found to be one of the finest agricultural districts of the State. There is scarcely a foot of waste land in it, and most of it, if not already highly productive, is easily susceptible of being made so. The surface clays are generally black for at least one or two feet in depth. In land lying as nearly level as Madison County does, there would necessarily be enough detention of organic matter in the soil to produce this result. Even the lands underlain with gravel might have been swampy in their earliest history, but after a forest growth had established itself upon them and the roots had penetrated to the porous beds below, a natural drainage would be secured, which would do much toward their amelioration. The gravel washed out of the bowlder clay is largely limestone gravel. Whenever an insulated area of this gravel has been left uncovered by the finer clays, and has itself undergone atmospheric agencies by which it would be converted into soil, we find the productive belts known as *mulatto lands*. The reddish soils thus designated certainly have just such a history.

"The forest growths on these several sorts of areas are, in every case, characteristic. The last-named division is the warmest and most fertile land in the county. It is occupied quite largely by black walnut, sugar maple, etc., and is, therefore, frequently styled 'black walnut land.' It is confined to patches and acres, and is nowhere extended in large tracts, or at least not in the central portion of the county. More of it is shown in the southern townships. The division last preceding this, viz., the clays underlain by gravel or sand, are quite generally covered with burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). This tree marks very definitely all the better portions of the areas now under discussion, and as this kind of land constitutes the most important element in the surface of the county, the burr oak may be said to characterize the county. The colder lands referred to, the weathering of the bowlder clay, are covered for their natural forest growth with swamp oak (*Quercus palustris*), post oak (*Q. obtusiloba*) and occasionally white oak (*Q. alba*). The natural differences between these soils, as attested by their original forest growths, are clearly shown in their subsequent history under cultivation.

"The swampy condition of the land before drains and ditches provided an easy way of escape for the surface water, is the probable cause of the defective condition of the timber produced here. Many of the trees are hol-

low-hearted. Another explanation is offered in the fires that the Indians were accustomed to kindle annually throughout this part of the State. The sparseness of the timber can no doubt be attributed to the last-named cause. While some of these varieties of soil are much warmer and kinder than others, all of them form blue-grass land. As soon as the surface water is withdrawn, this most valuable of all our forage plants—*Poa pratense*, or Kentucky blue-grass, comes in to displace the wild grasses that have occupied the ground hitherto, and it comes to stay. This is not the place to take up in detail this great source of agricultural wealth. It is enough to say that all of its characteristic excellences are here shown. The best rewards of agriculture in Madison County have hitherto been drawn from this spontaneous product of its soil. The lands of the county have been turned into pasture grounds since their first occupation. Under judicious management, cattle do well upon them throughout our ordinary winters, without hay or grain.

"It is to be remarked that Madison County is a blue-grass region, not so much because of the composition of its drift-beds as from the fact that these drift-beds are extended, owing to the accidents of their recent geological history, in wide plains which allow the abundant accumulation of vegetable matter in the forming soil. These same drift-deposits, when they lie on well-drained slopes, form a stubborn, yellow clay, that can hardly be kept covered with sod of any description. It must not, however, be inferred that all level drift-tracts will become blue-grass land, irrespective of their composition. Clays derived in large part from the waste of limestone, as are those of Madison County, are especially adapted to the growth of blue grass. Madison County has no monopoly of this important product, but all the flat-lying tracts of the counties around it, as they have shared in its geological history, share also in its agricultural capabilities.

"These districts were shunned in the early settlements of this general region on account of their swampy character, but discerning men soon came to see their great possibilities, and as the price per acre was scarcely more than nominal, they were bought in large tracts and have been so held until the present time. Farms of 2,000 acres are not unusual in the county, and fields of 500 acres are common. The recently divided estate of William D. Wilson, in the Darby Plains of Canaan Township, embraced 9,000 acres. The county is famous not only for the number of cattle it produces, but also for the quality. It holds some of the finest herds of improved cattle to be found in the State or country.

"The lands of the second and third divisions, as might be judged from their constitution, are excellently adapted to the production of corn and other cereals, and are coming to be used for grain-growing, as well as for grass-growing. The varied elements of our ordinary American farming are thus becoming established here as elsewhere.

WATER SUPPLY.

"The last point to be taken up in the geology of the county is its natural water supply. Madison County may be said to have an abundant and excellent supply, but it does not show itself in the ordinary modes, in springs and frequent water-courses. The supply, indeed, is under ground and must, for the most part, be brought to the surface by artificial means. The ordi-

nary rainfall of Central Ohio being granted, the geological conditions already described, necessitate an immense accumulation of water beneath the surface. Such an accumulation, we find, lying within easy reach. The surface of the bowlder clay is a common water bearer, though many wells descend into the clay to some of the irregular veins of sand and gravel, to which reference has already been made. The porous beds above the bowlder clay, varying in thickness from five to fifteen feet, constitute an efficient filter for the surface water in most instances. It must be remarked, however, that all of the dangers pertaining to such a supply show themselves here. The drift-beds are freely permeable. They have no power to shut out the products of surface defilement or prevent cess-pools and other sinks of impurity from discharging their offensive and poisonous drainage into adjacent wells and springs. There is abundant and positive proof that drinking-water contaminated from such sources is very often made the medium for distributing fever and pestilence through families and neighborhoods.

"Of late years, the agency of the wind has been quite extensively utilized in pumping water from wells into reservoirs for the use of stock. The wind-pumps have been improved in so many ingenious ways that they work almost as if they were intelligent agents, matching supply with demand, and adjusting themselves to the force of the wind. The common method, however, of providing stock water on those farms which are not traversed by living streams, is by means of pools, which obtain their supply directly and entirely from surface accumulations of rain. The water of such pools is always foul with mud and manure, and is heavily charged with vegetable and animal organisms in every stage of existence and decay, and yet it is claimed to be a safe and wholesome supply. Still another source of stock water is found in some sections of the county. The water delivered by draining tile in underground ditches is gathered and conducted to troughs in the pasture grounds. Where the make of the country admits of this system, a supply in every way advantageous is secured.

"Buried vegetation is less frequently met with in the drift of Madison County than in the regions further to the southward, but it can scarcely be said to be of rare occurrence. Considerable accumulations of vegetable matter are needed to explain certain facts met with in a little settlement called Kiousville, in Pleasant Township. Several attempts to obtain wells have been made here without success. The trouble has been, in every instance, that after reaching a certain depth, choke damp or carbonic acid escaped in such quantity as to render further work impossible. Several ·s e been lost in these attempts, and one during the summer of 1872. The section traversed is: Yellow clay, ten feet; blue clay, abruptly bounded on the upper surface, twenty to thirty-one feet; then cemented sand and gravel. On breaking through the crust of cemented gravel, the gas issues in strong volume. No water has ever been found in the gravel. The section is somewhat anomalous, but it seems safe to conclude that some such accumulations of buried vegetable matter as have been described in previous reports as existing in Montgomery, Warren and Highland Counties are to be found here.

"The remains of a young mastodon were recently found in Range Township on the farm of David McClimans. The skull and its appurtenances were in the best state of preservation. The tusks were six feet long, measured on the outside of the curve. A part of the lower jaw had perished,

but in the remaining portion a small molar tooth was found in place. It was afterward detached and found to weigh one pound and two ounces, while a larger tooth, but partially developed, lay back of it in the jaw. The occurrence of remains of these past glacial mammals is, however, comparatively rare in this immediate area.

"The principal points in the geology of Madison County have now been briefly treated, and it is seen that although the story of its bedded rocks is very short, there are still geological questions of great interest suggested by its broad and fertile plains."

WILD ANIMALS AND REPTILES.

Throughout the pioneer days of Madison County, the whole region of country embraced in the Scioto Valley was one vast hunting ground. Here nature's herds lived and flourished; but soon after the coming of the white man, they began to avoid his deadly aim and seek a retreat in the deeper fastnesses of the forest. Year after year passed away, until finally the larger animals became extinct in this portion of Ohio, and nothing was left for the huntsman but the smaller and more insignificant game, and even that is now a scare article. Through the assistance of Dr. Jeremiah Converse, we have been enabled to gather a brief description of the larger wild animals and reptiles that inhabited Madison County ere the progress of civilization destroyed or drove them from its soil.

The elk had become extinct prior to the occupancy of this country by the whites; but that the prairies of Madison County had shortly before been their grazing ground, is evident from the large number of horns that were found almost everywhere on top of the ground, partly and wholly buried beneath the soil, and turned up in broken fragments by the plow. The elk horn in a perfect state of preservation, especially the larger sizes, is a curiosity to persons who have never seen it. The diameter of the horn to the first prong was usually two or more inches, but where it was attached to the head, it often measured from three to four inches. If the pair was perfect, with the head of the animal attached, and set upon their points, they would measure from three to four feet in height. Each horn had from five to seven prongs, and so arranged that when the head and neck were in line with the body, as in the act of running, the largest elk could readily pass through the thickest under-brush with the greatest ease, and without any impediment therefrom.

Bears were not very numerous, but enough were left to remind the settler that when bruin made a raid upon the pig-sty, his assured rights were to be respected. Their favorite abode was in the timber along the streams. They were not considered a dangerous animal, except when suffering from hunger, their anger aroused, or their cubs in danger; but then it required great courage and good generalship to effect a safe retreat and thereby avoid a deadly battle. In the fall and winter, they were hunted for their meat and skins. Their flesh was rich and savory, while their skins were tanned and used for robes and bed covering in the winter seasons.

The wolf was the pioneer's dreaded enemy and were of two kinds, black and gray. The former was seldom seen, but the latter infested the country in immense flocks. The wolf is long legged, with heavy fore-shoulders, light hind-quarters, very lean and gaunt through the loins, keen-eyed, with

pointed nose, ears erect and a long bushy tail usually curled between his hind legs, giving him the appearance of a thievish, sneaking cur. The first settlers suffered more from the depredations of these animals than all others combined. They made onslaughts upon the sheep, pigs, calves and colts; and often great numbers would congregate under cover of night and attack individuals who happened to be belated, or even whole families whose cabins were isolated from the more thickly settled country. The wolf had a peculiar and instinctive howl, which was quickly taken up by others and in an incredible short space of time the bark could be heard in every direction, rapidly concentrating toward one point. Its manner of fighting was very different from the common dog. Instead of grappling with its antagonist, its fighting was done by springing forward, snapping or cutting with the front teeth, which were very sharp, and then retreat for another opportunity. This method of advance and retreat was rapidly repeated so long as its adversary was within reach; but when their numbers were overpowering, they exhibited a greater boldness and dash, thereby demonstrating their cowardly nature. As the settlements increased, these pests grew beautifully less in number, their destruction having been encouraged through a premium for wolf-scalps, offered by the County Commissioners during the first seven years of the county's history. In 1835, an immense wolf hunt was organized in the eastern portion of the county, which proved but a limited success, and was the cause of the Rev. Isaac Jones receiving an accidental shot through one of his wrists, which crippled him for life. He had purposed ascending a tree so as to obtain a better view of the animals that were to be gradually hemmed in toward that point, and shot by him as they came in sight. As a Mr. Pitcher was handing him his rifle ere he got too far up the tree, the weapon was discharged, with the foregoing result. Soon after this event, the wolf disappeared from this region, although an odd one was seen and dispatched at intervals.

The beautiful animal known as the red deer was a Godsend to the pioneers. From these harmless inhabitants of the forest, that were accessible at all times, they procured most of their meat. Deer were very numerous, and more than fifty in one flock have been seen grazing upon the prairie or "stamping flies" beneath the shady groves; but they were usually found in pairs, or half a dozen at most, except when chased by the wolf or dog. At such times, large numbers were aroused from their slumbers and joined in the stampede. Not only was the deer valuable as an article of food, but its skin, when tanned, served many useful purposes. The stalwart backwoodsman generally wore a vest and a pair of "buckskin breeches" made from the prepared hides of these animals. In an untanned condition, or rawhide state, it was cut into strips, twisted, then dried in the sun, after which it served the purpose of tugs or chains for the settlers' harness; also lines, bridles, mittens, moccasins and other articles used in pioneer life.

Wild hogs were frequently met with, and were more dreaded, perhaps, than any other of the wild beasts. The genuine wild boar, exasperated by the hunters, was the most terrible game of the forest, and the hunt was exciting and dangerous. His attack was too sudden and headlong to be easily turned aside or avoided, and the snap of his tusks, as he sharpened them in his fury, was not pleasant music to the timid or amateur hunter.

His tusks are known to have measured over a foot in length, and many desperate fights and hairbreadth escapes are recounted in connection with this animal. The wild hog was not valued for its flesh, but was regarded simply as a dangerous pest, and hunted mainly to rid the country of his presence.

There were other animals that once inhabited these parts, viz., the panther, lynx, native wild cat, porcupine, etc., but these, like the elk, the bear, the wolf and the more valuable deer, have long since become extinct. Even the fox, raccoon, woodchuck, opossum and squirrel, together with many other small animals, are growing scarcer year by year under the ruthless hunter's vengeance; and the day is not far distant when Madison County will be entirely devoid of the animal as well as the feathery tribes that once infested its forests and prairies. This is not as it should be. The few specimens that are left ought to be spared, and stringent laws should be passed to protect those innocent dwellers of the forest and prevent their utter extinction.

Among the venomous reptiles that once endangered life and limb were the racers, copper-heads and prairie rattlesnake. The latter were very numerous, as well as formidable and dangerous. The antidote for their bite, however, grew upon the prairie lands, and was a kind of herb called by the Indians "rattlesnake weed." The person bitten, by immediately chewing a considerable quantity of the stalk, swallowing the juice and binding the pulpy chewings upon the bitten part, prevented all ill effects that would otherwise result from the bite. It is well that these reptiles no longer exist in this land, and that all such venomous things disappear before the onward march of civilization.

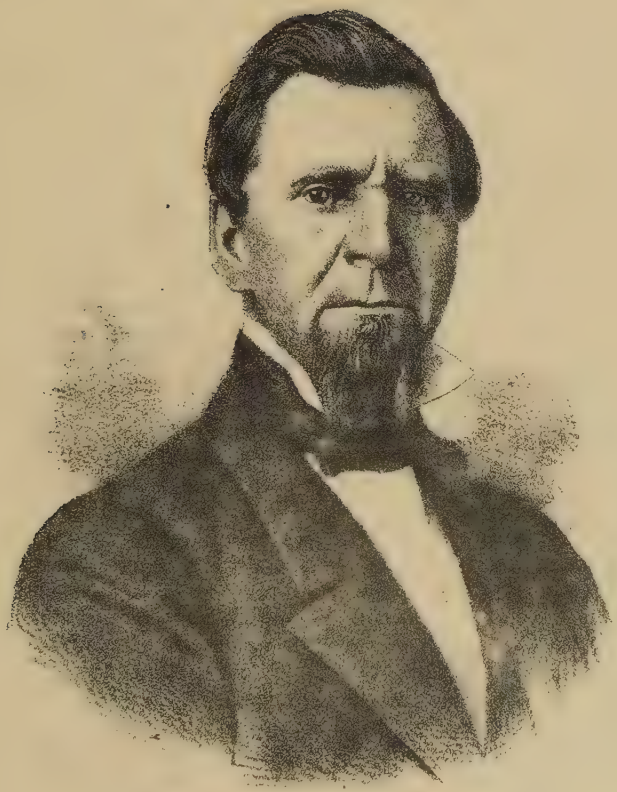
CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS—MEMBER OF CONGRESS—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—MEMBERS OF THE TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY—SENATORS—REPRESENTATIVES—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—SHERIFFS—TREASURERS—CLERKS—RECORDERS—SURVEYORS—CORONERS—COLLECTORS—AUDITORS—PROBATE JUDGES—BIOGRAPHIES OF PIONEER OFFICIALS—POLITICS.

IN writing a history of Madison County, we believe it to be one of the most important duties we owe to her citizens to give an authentic list of the men who have filled the many public offices and occupied a leading position in her affairs. Since the first white settlers built their cabins within her limits, there has never been a time when there were not men competent and trustworthy to transact the public business, and guide the affairs of the growing county in a manner satisfactory to her people. With the object in view of preserving the names of those officials, we have spared no pains in making a thorough research of all records within our reach, and, if there should be any list incomplete, it is because there is no source now in existence from which to obtain the information. The reader will bear in mind that seventy-two years have passed away since the birth of Madison County, and that in the first years of its existence little was done toward preserving many facts important to the historian of to-day. No regular method was followed in keeping the records of the several offices, often the events were not transcribed at all, and what does exist is in places so vague, or dimmed by the ravages of time as to baffle our efforts toward deciphering its meaning with any degree of certainty.

The only citizen of Madison County who has ever had the honor of being a member of the United States House of Representatives was Richard A. Harrison, now a resident of Columbus, Ohio, but who for many years was a leading member of the Madison County bar. He was elected to represent the Seventh Congressional District in the Thirty-seventh Congress (1861–63), vice Thomas Corwin, who resigned to accept the appointment of Minister to Mexico. Three citizens of this county have been Presidential Electors, viz.: James Curry, in 1816, as a Monroe and Tompkins Elector; Aquilla Toland, in 1840, as a Harrison and Tyler Elector; and Charles Phellis, in 1872, as an Elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket.

For seven years prior to the erection of Madison County its vote belonged to Franklin, and ere the formation of the latter its ballots were counted among those of Ross. It will, therefore, be of interest to the citizens of this portion of Ohio to know who represented the territory now embraced within its boundaries from the first Territorial Assembly up to the present. The members were, from 1799–1801, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findlay and Edward Tiffin; 1801–1802, Edward Tiffin, Elias Langham and Thomas Worthington. The Territory then became a State, and the constitution thereof provided for a General Assembly composed of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.



Yours truly
H. W. Smith.

SENATORS.

The members of the Senate were elected every two years by the legal voters of the State, which was apportioned every four years, the number of Senators being fixed by the Legislature according to the enumeration of white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, and the districts established accordingly. In the First General Assembly (1803), Ross County, which then embraced the present counties of Franklin and Madison, composed a Senatorial district. In the Second and Third (1803–04 and 1804–05) Ross and Franklin were together, this territory being a portion of the latter county, while in the Fourth (1805–06) Highland County was attached thereto and remained so throughout the two subsequent Assemblies. In the Seventh and Eighth (1808–09 and 1809–10), Franklin and Delaware formed a district. The Ninth General Assembly (1810–11) is the first time we find the name of Madison figuring as a portion of a Senatorial district, composed of Franklin, Delaware, Madison and Pickaway; while in the Tenth (1811–12), Pickaway was put into another district, and the others remained together until the Nineteenth General Assembly (1820–21), when the new county of Union formed a part thereof. Thus it remained until the Twenty-second Assembly (1823–24), at which time Marion and Crawford Counties were attached to this Senatorial district, which then read Franklin, Madison, Union, Delaware, Marion and Crawford. This lasted, however, only through that one session, and in the Twenty-third (1824–25), the three latter counties were cut off from this district, which existed as Franklin, Madison and Union up to the Twenty-seventh Assembly (1828–29), when Madison, Logan and Shelby constituted a district. The following session, Union County was added thereto and remained as such until the Thirtieth Assembly (1831–32), at which time Madison, Union, Logan, Shelby and Hardin were united. In the succeeding session, Shelby County, was replaced by Hancock. In the Thirty-fifth (1836–37), another change occurred, Madison, Fayette and Greene forming a district, existing thus four years, when the district was again changed. In the Thirty-ninth General Assembly (1840–41), Franklin, Madison and Clark were combined and remained united up to and including the Forty-sixth session (1847–48), but in the Forty-seventh, Franklin County was replaced by Champaign, so that Madison, Clark and Champaign were together at the time of the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, which provided that the Senatorial apportionment was to be established decennially, and obtained by dividing the whole population of the State by thirty-five, the quotient thereof to be the ratio of Senatorial representation. The State was divided into fixed districts, which were numbered, and these three counties have since constituted the Eleventh Senatorial District of Ohio.

The following is the list of Senators with their date of service: 1803, Nathaniel Massie, Abraham Claypool; 1803–04, Abraham Claypool, Nathaniel Massie, John Milligan; 1804–05, Abraham Claypool, Joseph Kerr; 1805–06, Joseph Kerr, Duncan McArthur; 1806–07 and 1807–08, Duncan McArthur, Abraham Claypool; 1808–09, 1809–10, 1810–11 and 1811–12, Joseph Foos; 1812–13 and 1813–14, John Barr; 1814–15 and 1815–16, Joseph Foos; 1816–17 and 1817–18, Thomas Johnson; 1818–19, 1819–20, 1820–21 and 1821–22, Joseph Foos; 1822–23, Henry Brown; 1823–24, James Kooken; 1824–25, 1825–26, 1826–27 and 1827–

28, Joseph Foos ; 1828–29 and 1829–30, William Fielding ; 1830–31 and 1831–32, John Shelby ; 1832–33 and 1833–34, Philip Lewis ; 1834–35 and 1835–36, Samuel Newell ; 1836–37 and 1837–38, John Arbuckle ; 1838–39 and 1839–40, Aaron Harlan ; 1840–41 and 1841–42, Alexander Waddle ; 1842–43 and 1843–44, Joseph Ridgeway, Jr.; 1844–45 and 1845–46, Alfred Kelley ; 1846–47 and 1847–48, Jennet Stutson ; 1848–49, 1849,–50 and 1850–51, Harvey Vinal ; 1852–54, John D. Burnett ; 1854–56, Henry W. Smith ; 1856–58, Joseph C. Brand ; 1858–60, Saul Henkle ; 1860–62, Richard A. Harrison ; 1862–64, Samson Mason ; 1864–66, A. P. Howard ; 1866–68, Toland Jones ; 1868–70, J. Warren Keifer ; 1870–72, Aaron P. Howard ; 1872–74, Wm. Morrow Beach ; 1874–76, Alexander Waddle ; 1876–78, W. R. Warnock ; 1878–80, George W. Wilson ; 1880–82, Thomas J. Pringle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the constitution of 1802, the Representative apportionment was established by the same law as the Senatorial, but the members of the house were chosen annually, while under the new constitution, their official term is two years, and the apportionment is designated by dividing the whole population of the State by "one hundred," and the quotient thereof is the ratio of representation in the House. The law provides for this apportionment every ten years. After the admission of Ohio, and prior to the formation of this county, it was represented in the First General Assembly (1803), by the Representative of Ross County, and in the Second (1803–04), Third (1804–05), and Fourth (1805–06), by those of Ross and Franklin ; in the Fifth (1806–07), and Sixth (1807–08), by Ross, Franklin and Highland ; in the Seventh (1808–09, and Eighth 1809–10, by Franklin and Delaware. This brings us up to the erection of Madison County, which first appears in the formation of a Legislative district in the Ninth General Assembly (1810–11), Franklin, Madison, Delaware and Pickaway, composing the same. In the next session, only a portion of Pickaway was in this district, while in the Eleventh (1812–13), Madison and Delaware were together, and so existed until the Fifteenth General Assembly (1816–17), when Madison County stood alone. Thus it remained until the Nineteenth Legislative Session (1820–21), at which time Madison and the newly created county of Union were united. For eight years they voted together, but in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1828–29), we find Madison, Union, Logan and Hardin forming a new district. The latter county was cut off ere the Twenty-ninth Assembly met (1830–31), but no other change occurred until the Thirty-fifth Session (1836–37), when Madison and Fayette were together. Four years passed by, and in the Thirty-ninth Assembly (1840–41), Fayette County was replaced by Clark. The next apportionment put Franklin and Madison together (1844–45), which, ere the meeting of the Forty-seventh Session (1848–49), was again changed, Madison, Clark and Champaign forming a district, and so existing until the adoption of the new constitution, since which event Madison County has been entitled to one Representative.

In the following list will be found the names of all who have represented the district of which Madison formed a part prior to 1852, as well as those who have represented the county since that date : 1803, Michael Baldwin,

Robert Culbertson, Thomas Worthington, William Patton; 1803–4, James Dunlap, William Creighton, John Evans, Elias Langham; 1804–05, Michael Baldwin, James Dunlap, Duncan McArthur, William Patton; 1805–06, James Dunlap, David Shelby, Abraham J. Williams, Elias Langham; 1806–07, James Dunlap, Nathaniel Massie, David Shelby, Abraham J. Williams; 1807–08, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Jeremiah McLene, William Lewis; 1808–09 and 1809–10, John Blair; 1810–11 and 1811–12, John Barr; 1812–13, 1813–14, 1814–15 and 1815–16, James Curry; 1816–17, 1817–18 and 1818–19, Isaac Miner; 1819–20, James Curry; 1820–21, Isaac Miner; 1821–22, William Lewis; 1822–23, Nicholas Hathaway; 1823–24, Robert Hume; 1824–25, 1825–26 and 1826–27, Philip Lewis; 1827–28 and 1828–29, Reuben P. Mann; 1829–30, Lanson Curtis; 1830–31, John F. Chenoweth; 1831–32, 1832–33 and 1833–34, Samuel Newell: 1834–35 and 1835–36, Nicholas Hathaway; 1836–37 and 1837–38, Batteal Harrison; 1838–39, W. H. Creighton; 1839–40, Batteal Harrison; 1840–41, Aquilla Toland, Stephen M. Wheeler; 1841–42, Stephen M. Wheeler; 1842–43, John M. Gallagher, Isaac Howsman; 1843–44, John M. Gallagher, Aquilla Toland; 1844–45, Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., Charles McCloud; 1845–46, Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., Edward Fitzgerald; 1846–47, John Noble, Jeremiah Clark; 1847–48, Aaron F. Perry, George Taylor; 1848–49, Jesse C. Phillips, Henry W. Smith; 1849–50, John D. Burnett, Henry W. Smith; 1850–51, John D. Burnett, James Rayburn; 1852–54, Zelot T. Fisher; 1854–56, Charles Phellis; 1856–58, E. E. Hutcheson; 1858–60, Richard A. Harrison; 1860–62, Robert Hutcheson; 1862–64, Milton Lemen; 1864–66, Ephraim Bidwell; 1866–68, R. M. Hanson; 1868–70, Jeriah Swetland; 1870–72, William Morrow Beach; 1872–74, George W. Wilson; 1874–76, Rodney C. McCloud; 1876–78. John N. Beach; 1878–80, H. S. Quinn; 1880–82, and 1882–84, John F. Locke.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

This office was established under the Territorial Government in 1788, at which time a law was published by which not less than three, nor more than five Justices were to be appointed by the Governor in each county, and known as the County Court of Common Pleas. In 1790, the law was so amended as to make the number not less than three nor more than seven, and these Judges transacted the minor law business of the county. The constitution of 1802, provided, that not less than two nor more than three Associate Judges in each county, who had to be residents thereof, should be elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, their official term to be seven years. In 1810, the number of Associate Judges in each county was permanently fixed as three, who, together with the Presiding Judge of the Circuit, constituted the Court of Common Pleas; yet the Associates had power to hold special sessions, try cases and transact the legal business of the county in the absence of the Presiding Judge. Under the Constitution of 1851, the judiciary was re-organized and the office of Associate Judge abolished.

From the erection of Madison County until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, the following is a list of those who filled the office of Associate Judge in this county: In 1810, Isaac Miner, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell. The first mentioned resigned and was succeeded by

John Arbuckle; so from 1811–16, the Associates were John Arbuckle, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell; 1817–19, Baskerville, Mitchell, James Curry. The latter was elected Representative, and in March, 1820, the Associates were Baskerville, Thomas Gwynne, Isaac Howsman, the two latter being only temporary, and in November Howsman was re-appointed William Lewis and Samuel Culbertson, succeeding Baskerville and Gwynne. In the following year, Lewis was elected to the Legislature, and was succeeded by John Arbuckle as Judge; so that in 1821–23, they stood Isaac Howsman, Samuel Culbertson, John Arbuckle; 1824–35, Howsman, Arbuckle, George Linson; 1836–37, Howsman, Linson, Nathan Bond; 1838–39, Howsman, Bond, William Blaine; 1840, Howsman, Blaine, Isaac Jones; May, 1841, Blaine, Jones, Thomas Jones; October, 1841, Jones, Jones, James Rayburn; 1842, Jones, Jones, Jacob Garrard; March, 1843, Thomas Jones, Jacob Garrard, James Rayburn; May, 1843–44, Jones, Garrard, William T. Rowe; 1845–49, Jones, Rowe, Patrick McLene; January, 1850, Jones, McLene, John Rouse; April, 1850–51, Thomas Jones, Edward Fitzgerald, John W. Simpkins.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The Prosecuting Attorneys were appointed by the court until January 29, 1833, when a law was enacted providing for their election biennially, vacancies to be filled by the court. Under this regime, the appointments were generally made for an indefinite length of time. No pretensions were made to regularity, and while some served but one term, others held the position for several years. Ralph Osborn, of Circleville, served from 1810–14; Richard Douglas, of Chillicothe, 1815–17; Caleb Atwater, of Circleville, June term, 1815; John R. Parish, of Columbus, and G. W. Doan, of Circleville, September term, 1816; David Scott, of Columbus, September term, 1817; John R. Parish, December, 1817–19; James Cooley, of Urbana, and A. D. Vanhorn, the first resident attorney of London, 1820; Patrick G. Goode, the second resident attorney of London, 1821–22; G. W. Jewett, of Springfield, October term 1822; Caleb Atwater, November, 1822–23; Joshua Folsom, of Circleville, November, 1823–24; Samuel N. Kerr, the third resident attorney of London, 1825–36; Isaac N. Jones, of London, 1837–38; James L. Torbert, of Springfield, special terms in March and May, 1838; Samuel N. Kerr, 1839–40; Henry W. Smith, 1841–46; Zelot T. Fisher, 1847–51; James F. Freeman, 1852–53; James S. Jones, 1854–55; Henry W. Smith, 1856–57; John L. McCormack, March term, 1858; John R. Montgomery, 1858–60; Henry W. Smith, 1861–62; George Lincoln, 1863–64; Henry W. Smith, 1865–66; George W. Wilson, 1867–70; Sylvester W. Durflinger, 1871–74; John J. Bell, 1875–76; John F. Locke, 1877–79, who was elected to represent Madison County in the State Legislature, resigned the Prosecutorship, and Martin O'Donnell was appointed to fill the unexpired term of 1879–80; P. C. Smith, 1881–82; D. C. Badger, 1883–84.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

By an act published June 19, 1795, adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, three Commissioners were ordered to be appointed in each county for one year, and each succeeding year one was to be appointed to

take the place of the Commissioner first named. These appointments were made by the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace on the first day of their January term. In 1799, the length of the official term was designated, viz.: The first Commissioner named on the list, one year; the second, two years; and the third, three years; one being appointed every year as before to supply the place of the retiring member. Their powers and duties were fully defined, and they were to meet annually the first Monday in July to attend to all county business coming under their jurisdiction. This law of appointment existed until February 13, 1804, when a law was enacted requiring three Commissioners to be elected in each county, said election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1804. The Commissioners elect were to determine by lot the length of time each should remain in office, viz.: One to serve until the following October; one until the October election in 1805; and the third until the same period in 1806. Thus the office became rotary and thus it has since remained. Vacancies were filled by the Associate Judges, said appointee to continue in office until the succeeding October election. The board were to meet annually in June to perform such duties as the law required. On the 22d of February, 1805, an act was passed by which, upon the erection of a new county, the Commissioners elected at the first election only held office until the next annual election; and January 15, 1810, all former acts were amended or repealed, but no change was made in the manner or time of holding elections or office, only the duties of the Commissioners were enlarged and more fully described. A great many acts have since been passed defining and regulating their powers and duties, which may be found in the Ohio statutes.

After the organization of Madison County, William Gibson was Clerk of the Board of Commissioners from 1810 until June, 1812, when Philip Lewis became Clerk, and filled that position up to and including 1818. The duties were then performed by Robert Hume until the creation of the Auditor's office, since which the Auditor has been Clerk of the board. The names of Commissioners who have served the county are as follows: 1810, Joshua Ewing, John Arbuckle and William Gibson. In the fall of 1810, Mr. Arbuckle resigned to accept the position of Associate Judge, and Jonathan Minshall was appointed to fill the vacancy. From 1811–15, Joshua Ewing, Jonathan Minshall and William Gibson; 1816, Ewing, Minshall and Burton Blizzard; 1817, Ewing, Blizzard and Philip Lewis; 1818, Blizzard, Lewis and Ira Finch; 1819, Finch, Blizzard and Patrick McLene; 1820, Blizzard, Finch and John Arbuckle; 1821, Finch, Arbuckle and Burton Blizzard; 1822, Blizzard, Finch and William Blaine; 1823, Finch, Blaine and Burton Blizzard; 1824, Blaine, Blizzard and Ira Finch; 1825, Blizzard, Finch and William Blaine; 1826, Finch, Blaine and Burton Blizzard; 1827, Blaine, Blizzard and John F. Chenoweth; 1828, Blizzard, Chenoweth and William Blaine; 1829, Chenoweth, Blaine and Burton Blizzard; 1830, Blaine, Blizzard and John F. Chenoweth; 1831, Blizzard, Blaine and Thomas Jones; 1832, Jones, Blizzard and Titus Dort; 1833, Blizzard, Dort and Thomas Jones; 1834, Dort, Jones and Burton Blizzard; 1835, Jones, Blizzard and Jacob Garrard; 1836, Blizzard, Garrard and Thomas Jones; 1837, Garrard, Jones and Burton Blizzard; 1838, Blizzard, Garrard and James Burnham; 1839, Garrard, Burnham and Burton Blizzard; 1840, Burnham, Garrard and James Guy; 1841, Garrard, Guy and

James Burnham; 1842, Guy, Burnham and Edward Fitzgerald; 1843, Burnham, Fitzgerald and Charles Phellis; 1844, Fitzgerald, Phellis and James Burnham; 1845, Phellis, Burnham and Edward Fitzgerald; 1846, Burnham, Phellis and John F. Chenoweth; 1847, Phellis, Chenoweth and Mathew Rea; 1848, Chenoweth, Rea and Charles McCloud; 1849, Rea, McCloud and John F. Chenoweth; 1850, McCloud, Chenoweth and Jesse Watson; 1851, Watson, Henry Alder and James W. Robinson; 1852, Watson, Alder, and John Garrard; 1853, Alder, Garrard and John T. Maxey. In the fall of 1853, Garrard resigned, and Joseph Chrisman was appointed to fill the vacancy; so in the beginning of 1854 it stood Maxey, Joseph Chrisman and F. O. P. Graham; but Chrisman and Graham soon resigned, and Edward Fitzgerald and Henry Alder were appointed to succeed them, so the most of 1854 the Board were: John T. Maxey, Edward Fitzgerald and Henry Alder; 1855, Maxey, Fitzgerald and David Haskell; 1856, Fitzgerald, Haskell and Harvey Fellows; 1857, Fitzgerald, Fellows and Charles Phellis; 1858, Fellows, Phellis and Benjamin Harrison; 1859, Phellis, Harrison and Thomas P. Jones; 1860, Harrison, Jones and Washington Withrow; 1861. Jones, Withrow and Jeremiah Converse; 1862, Withrow, Converse and Richard Whiteman; 1863, Converse, Whiteman and Ira Buzick; 1864, Whiteman, Buzick and Jeremiah Converse; 1865, Buzick, Converse and C. H. Slagle; 1866, Converse, Slagle and Edward Fitzgerald; 1867, Slagle, Fitzgerald and Charles Phellis; 1868, Fitzgerald, Phellis and John M. Lucas; 1869, Phellis, Lucas and William Hall; 1870, Lucas, Hall and Charles Phellis; 1871, Hall, Henry Burnham, vice Phellis resigned, and James Foster; 1872, Burnham, Foster and James Lilly; 1873, Foster, Lilly and Daniel Boyd; 1874, Lilly, Boyd and Benjamin Harrison; 1875, Boyd, Harrison and L. B. Wright; 1876, Harrison, Wright and James Millikin; 1877, Wright, Millikin and John M. Lucas; 1878, Millikin, Lucas and and James M. Willard; 1879, Lucas, Willard and James Millikin; 1880, Willard, Millikin and David Watson; 1881, Millikin, Watson and Charles Phellis, Jr.; 1882, Watson, Phellis and Henry Lilly; 1883, Phellis, Lilly and Charles H. Beale.

SHERIFFS.

Under the Territorial laws, passed at Marietta, in 1788, the office of Sheriff was adopted from the statutes of the older States. Previous to April 3, 1803, the office was appointive, but on that date an act was passed providing for an election every two years. The following is a list of men who have filled the office in Madison County since its organization: From 1810–13, John Moore; 1814, James Ballard; 1815–16, Philip Lewis; December 14, 1816–18, James Ballard; December 13, 1818—June, 1819, William Ware; June 8, 1819–24, Nathan Bond; 1825–26, Stephen Moore; 1827–30, Henry Warner; 1831–34, William Warner; 1835–36, J. Q. Lottspiech; 1837–40, William Warner; 1841–42, William T. Davidson; 1843–44, Stephen Moore; 1845–46, William Warner; 1847–48, John Jones; 1849, William Squires, who left the county, and the office was filled in 1850 by George W. Lohr, the Coroner; 1851–52, William Warner; 1853–56, Edward McCormack; 1857, William Smith, who left the county in March, 1858, and the Coroner, Calvin Newcomb, served out the term; 1859–62, W. S. Shepherd; 1863, Calvin Newcomb, who died in office;

1864–65, Robert Withrow; 1866–69, B. H. Lewis; 1870–73, Henry T. Strawbridge; 1874–77, E. R. Florence; 1878–81, William Jones; 1882–83, John F. Johnston.

TREASURERS.

The office of County Treasurer was created in the Northwest Territory August 1, 1792, and in 1799 the law was amended. On the 16th of April, 1803, the Ohio Legislature passed an act conferring on the Associate Judges the power of appointing the County Treasurer, but February 13, 1804, said power was transferred to the Board of County Commissioners. Thus it remained until March 12, 1831, when the office was made biennially elective. The following citizens have occupied the position in Madison County. From 1810—August, 1811, Thomas Gwynn; August, 1811–1815, Levi H. Post, who resigned in December of the latter year; December, 1815–16, John Simpkins; 1817–25, Amos G. Thompson; 1826—June, 1838, Robert Hume; June, 1838—June, 1850, Henry Warner; June, 1850—June, 1856, William A. Athey; June, 1856—September, 1860, William T. Davidson; September, 1860—September, 1864, William H. Chandler; September, 1864—September, 1866, Abraham Simpson; September, 1866—September, 1868, Alva L. Messmore; Horace Putnam began his duties in September, 1868, died in May, 1869, and Biggs D. Thomas was appointed to serve out the unexpired term; September, 1870—September, 1874, Benjamin T. Custer; September, 1874—September, 1878, Henry T. Strawbridge; September, 1878—September, 1882, E. R. Florence; September, 1882, Abraham Tanner began his duties, his term expiring in September, 1884.

CLERKS.

Until the adoption of the new constitution, the office of Clerk for the Court of Common Pleas, and for the Supreme Court, were separate and distinct appointments, each court appointing its own Clerk for the term of seven years; but, in Madison County, as in many others, the two appointments were always given to the same individual. Under the new constitution the District Court was created, and the Supreme Court established permanently at Columbus. The election of one Clerk was provided for, to serve the Court of Common Pleas and District Court, whose official term is three years. But five men have filled this office in Madison County, one of whom, A. A. Hume, held the position for the unprecedented period of forty-one years. From 1810, until June 19, 1815, Robert Hume was Clerk, resigning on the latter date. He was succeeded by John Moore, who served until his death, June 27, 1839, when James F. Freeman was appointed Clerk, serving until May, 1841, at which time A. A. Hume came into office. He was re-appointed under the old constitution, and re-elected under the new again and again, serving continuously until February, 1882. Mr. Hume was succeeded by E. W. McCormack, upon the latter date, who is the present incumbent, his term expiring in February, 1885.

RECORDERS.

This office and the duties thereof were adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, in 1795. After Ohio became a State, in 1803, an act was passed giving the power of appointing the Recorder to the Court of Common Pleas, his term of service to be seven years. The duties of the office were

changed and defined by many subsequent acts, until February 25, 1831, when a law was enacted making the office elective every three years, all vacancies to be filled by the County Commissioners. It will be seen that the same men filled the offices of Clerk and Recorder at the same time, for the first twenty-nine years of the county's career, as, doubtless, the labor did not justify an official for each during those early years. Robert Hume, from 1810 until his resignation, in July, 1815; John Moore, July 18, 1815, until his death, June 27, 1839; Robert Hume, July 6, 1839, until his death, May 9, 1854; Oliver P. Crabb served out the unexpired term from May 10, 1854, until the following October. In October, 1854, William Love came in, serving till his death, in May, 1857; W. A. Athey, was appointed in June, 1857, to fill the unexpired term, and served under the amended law until the end of that year; 1858–63, George Bowen; 1864–66, G. W. Darety; 1867–69, Sylvester W. Durflinger; 1870–June, 1880, Leonard Eastman, who died in office, and, in June, 1880, E. W. McCormack was appointed to serve until a successor was elected; 1881–83, Samuel P. Trumper.

SURVEYORS.

The office of County Surveyor was created and his duties defined by an act passed April 15, 1803. By laws enacted in 1816–17–19–20 and 1828, the duties of the office were changed and more fully described. The term of office was five years or during good behavior, and the incumbent was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. On the 3d of March, 1831, an act was passed providing for the election of the County Surveyor triennially by the legal voters of the county. The following is a list of those who filled the office, but the records are so incomplete and vague that we cannot explain the irregularity in many of the terms. Some resigned, and their successors were appointed to serve the unexpired terms or until the next general election: From 1810–31, Patrick McLene; 1832–37, Henry Warner; 1838–40, Elias Warner; 1841–50, Henry Alder; 1851, J. M. Christian; 1852–53, Henry Alder; 1854, James S. Burnham; 1855, William G. Allen; 1856–58, Henry Alder; 1859–64, Levin Willoughby; 1865–67, Henry Alder; 1868–70, James S. Burnham; 1871–73, Henry Alder; 1874–76, Jonathan Arnett; 1877, Lewis Creamer; 1878–80, Jonathan Arnett; 1881–83, Clinton Morse.

CORONERS.

This office was established under the Territorial government in 1788, and April 15, 1803, an act was passed making it elective and describing the duties thereof, which by subsequent acts were changed and more fully defined. The Coroner, in case of the resignation or death of the Sheriff, becomes the occupant of that office during the unexpired term; and the Sheriff holds the same official relations toward the Coroner's office. Since the organization of Madison County, this position has been filled by the following gentlemen, viz.: 1810–13, John Timmons; 1814–16, John Blair; 1817, J. K. De Lashmutt; 1818–19, Amos G. Thompson; 1820, M. H. Alkire; 1821–24, Henry Warner; 1825–27, Josiah James; 1828, John Graham; 1829–34, E. T. Hazell; 1835–48, David Dunkin; 1849–50, George W. Lohr; 1851–52, Samuel P. Davidson; 1853, Toland Jones; 1854–55, David Dunkin; 1856–59, Calvin Newcomb; 1860–61, Andrew L. Brown; 1862–63, Francis M. Chapman; 1864–65, Abraham Zombro; 1866–67,

Auburn Smith

George Harding; 1868–69, Francis M. Chapman; 1870, Owen Thomas, appointed vice Abraham Zombro, who was elected, but did not qualify; 1871–72, A. V. Chrisman; 1873, Andrew L. Brown; 1874–75, Francis M. Chapman; 1876–83, A. V. Chrisman.

COLLECTORS.

Many changes have taken place in the mode of collecting taxes. During the early history of the State, the chattel tax was collected by Township Collectors, and a County Collector gathered the land tax. From about 1806 to 1820, the State was divided into four districts, and a Collector of non-resident land tax appointed by the Legislature for each district, while at the same time the County Collector collected the chattel tax, and tax upon resident lands. From 1820 until 1827, the County Collector collected all taxes for State and county purposes, but in the latter year the office was abolished, since which it has been the duty of the Treasurer to receive or collect the taxes. In 1810–1811, John Moore; 1812, William McCormack; 1813, James Ballard; 1814–1815, Philip Lewis; 1816, James Ballard; 1817, John Simpkins; 1818, William Ware; 1819–1824, Nathan Bond; 1825–1826, Stephen Moore.

AUDITORS.

The office of County Auditor was created by an act passed February 8, 1820, by which said officials were appointed by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, to hold office one year, but in case of a vacancy occurring, the Court of Common Pleas was authorized to fill the same. The duties of the office were established by the same act, and February 2, 1821, a law was enacted, providing for the election of Auditors in the following October, to hold office for one year from March 1, 1822. The power of filling vacancies was transferred to the County Commissioners by the act of 1821. On the 23d of February, 1824, a law was passed, making the official term two years, which, five years ago, was increased to three years, and so remains. Prior to the creation of this office, the principal duties since performed by the Auditor were discharged by the County Commissioners and their Clerk. From 1820–1844, Patrick McLene; 1845–1850, John Melvin; 1851–1854, John Rouse, who resigned in the fall of the latter year; November, 1854—March, 1857, P. R. Chrisman; March, 1857—March, 1863, Oliver P. Crabb; March, 1863—March, 1865, J. Peetery; March, 1865—March, 1875, Noah Thomas; March, 1875—November, 1880, M. M. Thomas; November, 1880—November, 1883, Samuel M. Prugh.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The office of Probate Judge was created by the seventh section of Article IV of the New Constitution, and the first election held to fill said office on the second Tuesday in October, 1851, the official term to be three years. It is a court of record in the fullest sense, and belongs to that class whose records import absolute verity, that are competent to decide on their own jurisdiction, and to exercise it to final judgment without setting forth the facts and evidence on which it is rendered. The Probate Judge has jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of ad-

ministrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, also such other jurisdiction in any county as may be provided by law. The first to hold this office in Madison County was Nathan Bond, who served from 1852 to February, 1858; B. F. Clark succeeded him, serving from February, 1858, to February, 1864; J. H. Kennedy, February, 1864, to February, 1876; Oliver P. Crabb, February, 1876, to February, 1885, on which date his last term expires.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PIONEER OFFICIALS.

The destiny of every county in Ohio has been guided by a certain class of men selected by the people for their ability and peculiar fitness to transact the public business; and we find as a rule, that they were men well worthy of the trust imposed. We have, therefore, selected, without favor, for brief sketches in this chapter, those who first occupied the offices in Madison County. To continue the list farther would be foreign to the object in view, viz., the preservation of the biographies of the men who watched over the public affairs of Madison County during its infancy and guided its official bark in safety throughout its early career. The material at hand was, in most cases, very meager, and while we believe the sketches to be reliable, yet if we claimed freedom from mistakes, that perfection would have been attained of which we had not the faintest conception, and which Macaulay once said never could be reached

ELIAS LANGHAM.

The early life of Col. Elias Langham seems to be involved in complete obscurity, and we first hear of him coming to Chillicothe, Ohio, in the spring of 1798. We know, however, that he was a native of Virginia, a Major in the Revolutionary war, and a man of education and ability, whose later years were clouded by the demon of intemperance. He located first in Ross County, and was extensively engaged in land speculation. In 1799–1801, and 1801–03, he was a member of the Territorial Assembly; and in 1803, at the first election held in Ohio, was one of the four Congressional candidates, one of whom was to be chosen to represent the new State at Washington. In 1803–04, 1805–06 and 1807–08, he was a member of the Ohio General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House in 1803–04. During his residence in Ross County, he was one of the surveyors appointed to survey the residue lands which subsequently composed the Chillicothe Land District, which included Madison County. Thus he became familar with this region of country and acquired a large amount of land which he disposed of to the early settlers. It is said that considerable trouble was experienced by many of these purchasers in obtaining good titles, some of whom had to pay for their land a second time or lose it; but in justice to Col. Langham, we must say that it was not dishonesty on his part that caused this, he really believing the lands to be his, but it is laid at the door of his love for strong drink, which made him neglectful and unfitted him for attending to his business. The exact date of Col. Langham's settlement in Madison County is a mere matter of conjecture, but according to the reminiscences of David Watson, he was living in a cabin about one mile

south of London, in July, 1807. He was then a widower and father of three sons, viz., John, Angus and Elias, none of whom resided in this county any length of time. Col. Langham spent the balance of his days here; was active in building up London; died at the residence of Judge Baskerville, about 1830, and was buried on the Baskerville farm.

ISAAC MINER.

One of the most popular men during the pioneer days of Madison County was Judge Isaac Miner, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1778, subsequently removing to New York, whence, in 1806, he came to Franklin County, Ohio. In early life, he learned the trade of a millwright and upon coming to this State erected a mill at Georgesville, but getting into financial trouble, he, with his brother Jeremiah, who had come a year later, removed, in 1808, to leased lands on Deer Creek, in what is now Oak Run Township, Madison County, where they engaged in the stock trade which proved very remunerative, each of the brothers accumulating a fortune. In 1809, Isaac Miner was elected Associate Judge of Franklin County, and held that office until the territory composing Madison was cut off and formed into a new county, when he was elected one of the Associate Judges of Madison, serving through 1810, then resigning the office. In the sessions of 1816–17, 1817–18, 1818–19 and 1820–21, he represented this district in the Ohio Legislature. He married and became the father of three sons, viz.: Griffin, who removed to the West; John, who studied law, rose to the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in Cincinnati; and William, who was Sheriff of Franklin County, 1855-56. A few years after the expiration of his last legislative term, Judge Miner and his brother returned to Franklin County, and purchased the property known for many years as the "old Miner farm," near Columbus, where the Judge died in the fall of 1831, aged fifty-three years. His brother, Jeremiah, lived a bachelor, dying at the advanced age of seventy-four years at Sandusky, Wyandot County, in the spring of 1854. He was interred in Green Lawn Cemetery, on the "old Miner farm." Both were honest, independent-minded men, successful in getting property, but Jeremiah was very eccentric, while Isaac possessed a well-balanced legal mind and a capacity of winning friends which assisted him very materially in the battle of life.

SAMUEL BASKERVILLE.

Among the worthy pioneers of the Scioto Valley, Judge Samuel Baskerville stood deservedly high. Born in Virginia, he there grew to manhood, and upon the breaking-out of the Revolutionary war, entered the service of his country. For seven years and nine months he was a Lieutenant in a Virginia regiment, battling against the hereditary foe of liberty. Upon the triumphant close of that struggle, he settled down to enjoy the fruits of that independence he helped to win. He was twice married, and became the father of the following children: John, William, Mary, Samuel, Martha, James, Richard A., Nancy, and an older son whose name we have been unable to learn. About 1809, he removed with his family to what is now Paint Township, Madison Co., Ohio, settling on the head-waters of Bradford's Fork, and in June, 1813, he received a Virginia military land warrant for 333⅓ acres of land, upon which he had previously settled. In 1810,

Judge Baskerville was elected an Associate Judge of Madison County, and served continuously until November, 1820. All of his children lived to ripe old ages, and were well known throughout this section of country. Politically, Judge Baskerville was a Whig, and possessed that easy, suave, polite and hospitable manner, indicative of the old-fashioned Virginia gentleman. His remains were interred upon his farm, where he had passed his declining years in the enjoyment of that peace, happiness and liberty which he fought seven years to obtain.

JOHN ARBUCKLE.

In 1805, John Arbuckle, a native of Greenbrier County, Va., located upon 400 acres of land, where his son Jacob now resides, in Somerford Township. He was born October 2, 1771, and married Nancy Sturgeon October 3, 1799, who bore him two children—Elizabeth and Sarah. His wife died prior to the war of 1812, and, February 2, 1813, he married Elizabeth Bishop, who became the mother of the following children: William, Mathew, Susan, Charles, Rebecca and Jacob, several of whom are living and among the most respected citizens of Madison County. Upon the erection of this county, Mr. Arbuckle was elected one of the County Commissioners, and served through 1810. From 1811–16, he was one of the Associate Judges; was County Commissioner in 1820–21, and again Associate Judge from 1821 to 1835, inclusive. In the sessions of 1836–37 and 1837–38, he represented this Senatorial District in the Ohio General Assembly, and in all these official trusts he fully retained the confidence of the people who had chosen him to execute the public business. Like all valuable citizens, he was constantly called upon to fill the many minor offices of his township, from its organization until his death, September 30, 1845. His widow survived him nearly twenty years, dying, April 8, 1865. Judge Arbuckle was an adherent of the Whig party; yet, while firm in his opinions, he was not offensive, and won and retained hosts of friends of every creed and political faith.

JONATHAN MINSHALL.

Few men have had the good fortune to win the affectionate regard and honest friendship of the people of Madison County to such an extent as Jonathan Minshall. He was born near Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., November 8, 1782, and in October, 1803, became a member of the M. E. Church. Soon after his conversion, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Watson, daughter of Walter and Rachel Watson, natives of Maryland. In the fall of 1806, he removed to Ross Co., Ohio, where his wife remained until he could select the site of their future home. He, with his brother-in-law, David Watson, selected land on Walnut Run, in what is now Paint Township, Madison County, upon which they erected a small cabin, which was completed and occupied, January 17, 1807. There was no other house for many miles in any direction, and Jonathan Minshall and wife, with David Watson, comprised the entire settlement in that vicinity. They were not, however, discouraged, but went to work with vigor to make for themselves a home. In June, 1807, Rev. Benjamin Lakin, came and preached in this cabin, and formed a class, consisting of its three occupants. Mr. Minshall was appointed leader of this pioneer band of Christians, and the influence of this little society, from that day to this, has impressed its

fundamental character upon that neighborhood. About two years after the formation of the class, Mr. Minshall was licensed as a local preacher, and being the only one in that region of country, he did much, in every way, to sustain the principles of Christianity. Gifted in speech, upright in life, manly in appearance and personal bearing, and firm in purpose, he stood as a bright example in the midst of the gradually increasing settlement.

To Jonathan and Eleanor Minshall, were born the following children: Jessie, Rachel, Permelia, Hannah, Walter, Polly, James Quinn, Harriet, Lydia and Ellen; the last mentioned and Polly being the only survivors. His wife died, June 6, 1820, and he subsequently married Leah Bradford, who bore him seven children, viz.: Edward, Isaac, William, Enoch, Asberina, Wesley, and one died in infancy. Mr. Minshall was not only a useful man in the church, but also in the business affairs of the neighborhood. He was honored, both with township and county offices, the trust and duties of which he discharged with fidelity. He was a Justice of the Peace for some years, and County Commissioner from 1811–16, inclusive. Mr. Minshall was a good, plain, practical, common-sense preacher, who was much respected and loved by those who knew him best. At the meridan of life, he was broken down in health, and prostrated in his financial affairs, which embarrassed him all the remainder of his days. He still preached, when opportunity afforded, until the weight of age and afflictions pressed him down into comparative helplessness, but his declining years were solaced by the affectionate care of his son James Quinn, who was one of the leading business men of Madison County. Mr. Minshall passed away in peace and tranquillity, September 30, 1868, respected by all and loved by most who knew him.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

Little is known of this gentleman or where he lived prior to his settlement in Madison County. He located with his family two miles and a half north of where London stands early in the present century, upon land now owned by William Morrow Beach, and on the erection of this county was elected County Commissioner, serving in that capacity from 1810 to 1815. He was Clerk of the board until June, 1812, and must have been a man of fair education, as most of his work in the Commissioners' journal is very creditable for those days. It is said that he never owned land in this county, or if so, a very small amount, but was merely a "squatter." After he was deprived of the Commissioner's office, he left the county, and as far as we know, was never heard of again.

PATRICK MCLENE.

There was not in Madison County during his lifetime, a man more widely known or respected than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He came of Irish ancestry, who had settled in Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to the Territory of Tennessee, but whether Patrick was born in Pennsylvania or the latter State is yet a mooted question. His birth occurred about 1787, and his parents died when he was quite small, leaving him to the care of an aunt who resided in Alabama. There were four brothers in the family, viz., Jeremiah, who was born in Pennsylvania, removed to Tennessee with his parents, where he became an intimate friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and subsequently was a pioneer of the Northwest Territory. In

the beginning of the present century he located at Chillicothe, and while there was Sheriff of Ross County, and in 1807–08 represented Franklin County in the Legislature. From 1808 to 1831 he served as Secretary of State, and represented Franklin County in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions of Congress. By education a surveyor, he loved his compass; was one of the Commissioners who located the county seat of Franklin County in 1803, and served in the capacity of County Surveyor of Franklin County, also City Surveyor of Columbus for many years, dying at Washington, D. C., during the second session of his Congressional career March 19, 1837, aged seventy years; Isaac, went to Arkansas, where he spent his life; John, settled in Chillicothe, was engaged in the cattle trade for some years with his brother Patrick, removed thence to Little Rock, Ark., where he followed merchandising until his death.

In early life, Patrick learned surveying, but soon after coming to Ohio, he entered into a partnership with his brother John, in the cattle trade, grazing cattle near the present site of London, which he followed in connection with his profession. In 1811, he was appointed Director by the Court of Common Pleas to lay off the town of London, on the site selected by the Commissioners previously authorized by the Legislature to locate the county seat of Madison County. The wide, regular and handsome streets which are the pride of this city to-day are the result of the wisdom and foresight of Patrick McLene. He did more surveying in Madison County than any man of his time; from 1810 to 1831, he occupied the office of County Surveyor, and in 1811 established the boundaries of Madison County, and located the center of the same according to law. He owned a large farm in Oak Run Township, upon which he lived many years. In 1818, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and was very popular as an official to perform the marriage ceremony during those pioneer days, and through 1819 he served as County Commissioner. On the creation of the Auditor's office, he was appointed by the General Assembly Auditor of Madison County, until the next election, but he was elected continuously again and again, serving in that capacity from 1820 to 1844 inclusive. In 1845, he entered upon his duties as Associate Judge, and held that position something over five years. Mr. McLene was twice married, first to Mary Warner, sister of "Uncle Billy" Warner, of London, who was a weakly woman, and did not live long. He then married Rebecca Warner, a half-sister of his first wife, who became the mother of two children, who died in infancy, thus leaving no issue from either marriage. Mr. McLene died December 7, 1863, and his remains now lie in Kirkwood Cemetery. His widow still survives him. Although a Whig in politics, he was no politician, but rather a quiet unobtrusive man who attended strictly to his own business. In all his active business and official career, he sustained an unblemished character; as a husband, neighbor and citizen, his life was beyond reproach, and in his death Madison County lost one of its truest friends, and the world an honest man.

ROBERT HUME.

This well-remembered pioneer was a son of William and Annie Hume, he a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of a large family, but who died when Robert was about fourteen years of age. Our subject was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1781, and in 1799

came with two older brothers to the vicinity of Westfall, Pickaway Co., Ohio, where he assisted in raising one crop. Thence he went to Chillicothe, and engaged as clerk in a store, remaining there until 1804, when he removed to this county, purchasing land in what is now Paint Township. In 1808, he marred Isabella Stockton Davis, a native of Morgantown, Va., and daughter of John and Isabella Davis, of that State. Of this union were born the following children: Alexander A., Annie (deceased), John D. (deceased), Robert (deceased), William (deceased), James S., Thomas W. (deceased), Charles L. (deceased), Eliza J. (the wife of Elihu Fallis), Evelina (deceased), Edgar (deceased) and Edmund (deceased). Mrs. Hume died in 1829, and he married Mrs. Elizabeth Huston, a daughter of John Arbuckle, who bore him two children—Edward (deceased) and Isabella (the wife of John Stroup).

The official career of Robert Hume spreads over nearly forty years of the county's existence. He owned about 600 acres of land, upon which he was living when Madison County was erected, and he was chosen as Clerk, and Recorder of said county, serving in both offices, respectively, from 1810 until June and July, 1815, at which time he resigned, removed to Chillicothe, and thence to Kentucky. In the spring of 1811, he erected a cabin on the site of John Dungan's residence in London, into which he removed from the farm the same year. A couple of years passed away, and the cabin was replaced by a substantial two-storied hewed-log house, in which he kept a tavern until his removal to Chillicothe. During his absence from Madison County, a store was operated in London, under the name of Needham & Hume, these gentlemen supplying the capital. In a few years, he again came to Madison County, and in 1823–24 represented this district in the Ohio Legislature. He was County Treasurer from 1826, to June, 1838, and again Recorder from July, 1839, until his death May 9, 1854, his wife having died a few years prior to the latter date. Politically, Mr. Hume was a Whig, and an ardent supporter of his party. In size, he was of the ordinary cast of manhood, but although his life was a busy one, he seldom enjoyed good health, yet lived to the ripe age of seventy-three years. He was always regarded as a valuable citizen, and that the people had the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity, was demonstrated by the many official trusts they conferred upon him.

JOHN MOORE.

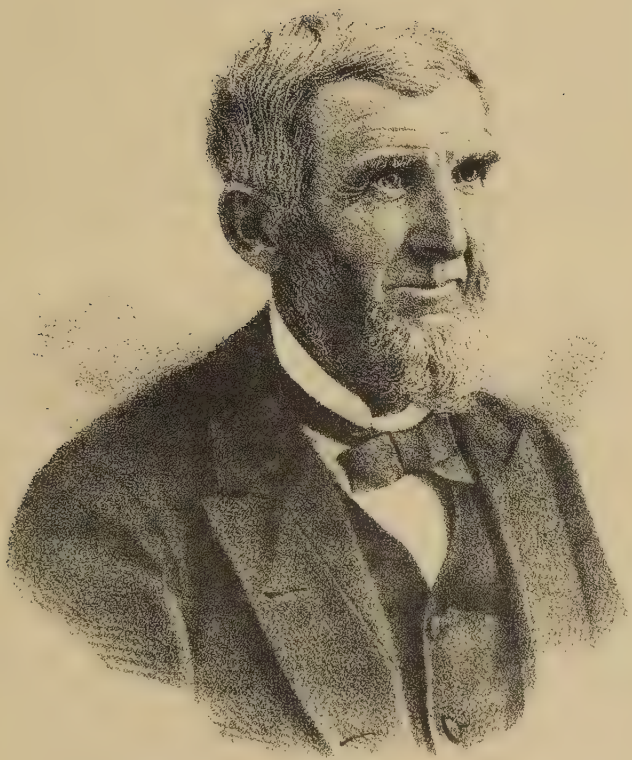
If a lifetime of business activity terminating in success, from every standpoint, deserves to be remembered in these pages, then are we doubly justified in inserting a brief sketch of John Moore. Of his ancestry, we know nothing, but his name evidently signifies his Irish origin. He was born near Richmond, Va., in 1780, at a time when the colonies were struggling against the tyranny of England, in that bitter contest for independence. We learn that in early manhood, he was in the habit of making periodical trips to the Northwest Territory, on hunting expeditions and in this way became familiar with the country, now embraced in Madison County. At what particular date he located permanently here is not even known by his only surviving child, but we are convinced it was early in the present century, as he was instrumental in finding the relatives of Jonathan Alder, who was then living with his Indian wife on Big Darby, and went to Virginia with John Moore, where he found his mother and brothers whom

he had not seen since his early boyhood. Upon the organization of Madison County in 1810, Mr. Moore was elected Sheriff, and served from 1810–13; was County Collector in 1810–11, and Clerk and Recorder, respectively, from June and July, 1815, until his death, June 27, 1839. He married Dorcas Phifer, of London, who became the mother of two children—Eliza and Caroline. The latter died in childhood, the former married Joseph Chrisman, a leading merchant of London, who died leaving no issue. His widow still survives him and resides in Topeka, Kan., although the owner of a large estate in this county. Politically, Mr. Moore was a stanch Democrat and an ardent admirer of Andrew Jackson. He was one of the pioneer merchants of London, which business he carried on in later years, in the present residence of Stephen Watson, which he erected in 1833. He was also an extensive stock-dealer and one of the largest land-owners of Madison County. As already stated, he died June 27, 1839, his widow surviving him until November 2, 1870, aged seventy years. Both are sleeping side by side in Oak Hill Cemetery, where free from the cares of a life of activity and usefulness devoted to the welfare and prosperity of his adopted county, rest the remains of an honest, successful citizen, a Christian and a patriot.

PHILIP LEWIS.

The history of Madison County would be incomplete without a brief sketch of the career of Philip Lewis, who, during the first thirty years of his residence therein, took a leading place in its affairs. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1778, his infancy being passed in the midst of the eventful days of the Revolutionary war. His father's name was also Philip, and about 1796 the family removed to the Northwest Territory and settled in Adams County, on the Ohio River. Here our subject attained his manhood, and in the session of 1804–05, represented Adams County in the Ohio Legislature. In 1805–06, and 1806–07, his father was one of the Legislature members from that county, and was succeeded by Philip, Jr., in 1807–08. Thus, prior to his coming to Madison County, he was one of the rising young men of the Scioto Valley. He was married, in Adams County, July 4, 1805, to Miss Nancy Umble, and in 1809 located temporarily on Deer Creek, in what is now Somerford Township, Madison Co., Ohio. His stay there was brief, for we find upon record that he was appointed Director in the summer of 1810, to lay off the county seat for the newly organized county, and call the same Madison. The plat of this town bears date of having been certified to November 13, 1810, but its exact location is a matter of dispute. It, however, was short lived, being legally displaced by London, which was laid out by Patrick McLene the following year. To Philip and Nancy Lewis were born the following children: Betsy, who married Dr. Aquilla Toland; Alithea, became the wife of Samuel N. Kerr; George W.; Delilah, who married A. W. Tinder; and Hamilton. Mrs. Lewis died about 1814, and March 8, 1816, he married Abigal Melvin, daughter of John Melvin, of this county. She was born in Tennessee March 25, 1796, and by this union became the mother of seven children, viz., Augustus, Jane, John, Elias L., Minerva (who married Richard Acton), Joseph R. and Missouri (who became the wife of Thomas Acton).

Soon after London was laid out, Mr. Lewis erected a log tavern, and was engaged as an inn-keeper for nearly forty years. His official life is one



Robt Boyd

of much interest. In 1813, he was appointed Paymaster of the First Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Second Division of the Ohio Militia, and we presume it was on account of holding this position that in subsequent years he bore the title of "Colonel." In 1814–15, he served as County Collector; was Sheriff in 1815–16, and County Commissioner in 1817–18. He represented the Madison County District in the Ohio Legislature, in 1824–25, 1825–26 and 1826–27; and in 1832–33 and 1833–34, he occupied a seat in the Senate. He filled many of the minor offices in the township, such as Justice of the Peace, etc., and throughout his official career his ability, honor and integrity, were never questioned. Generous to a fault, he was not a successful money-getter, but if to be a kind husband, an indulgent father, a warm and faithful friend, an efficient public officer, and an honest man, is worthy of record, then indeed does the life of Philip Lewis deserve a place in the pages of history. He died June 28, 1851, and was interred with Masonic honors, of which order he was a member, in the old Methodist Graveyard, but was subsequently re-interred at Oak Hill Cemetery. His widow survived him until May 8, 1878, when she, too, passed away, and was laid to rest beside the companion of her earlier years.

THOMAS GWYNNE.

Some time prior to the erection of Madison County, probably as early as 1808, six brothers—Thomas, John E., William, Eli W., David and Horatio Gwynne—natives of Maryland, came to the territory now composing this county, and settled in what is now Deer Creek Township. Upon the organization of the county, the temporary seat of justice was established at the house of Thomas Gwynne, where it remained throughout 1810 and the greater part of 1811. He served as County Treasurer from 1810 until August, 1811, and Associate Judge, by appointment of the Governor, from March to November, 1820. Prior to the permanent location of the county seat, Mr. Gwynne labored hard to have it established on his land in Deer Creek Township, and was much chagrined at the defeat of his pet project. He kept the first tavern and store in the county after its creation, subsequently removing the latter to London. Thomas Gwynne married a Miss Murdock, of Maryland, of which union was born Lewellen, David, Thomas M., Mrs. John W. Andrews, Mrs. Buttles and, perhaps, others. In 1816, he laid out the town of Lawrenceville, which has since become extinct. His brother David was a Paymaster in the United States Army, and assisted his brothers very materially in their business ventures. They were all connected together in their mercantile transactions, operated stores at London, Urbana and Columbus, and while living in Urbana, Thomas died, leaving to his heirs a large estate. These Gwynnes were very active, energetic business men, and all died wealthy. The descendants of the family still own a large amount of land in Madison County, but none are residents thereof.

A. A. HUME.

We believe there can be no more appropriate way of closing these sketches than to briefly mention the long official career of A. A. Hume, who, although not a pioneer in the strictest sense of the term, has, nevertheless, lived so long in Madison County, and served the people so faithfully that to leave him out of this chapter would be an injustice. He was born in Paint

Township, this county, September 30, 1809, and is a son of Robert and Isabella S. Hume, who are mentioned in the foregoing pages. Here he grew up during the pioneer days, and in 1841 was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He was elected to fill that position eleven times in succession, serving continuously until February, 1882. The amount of official work done during this period of forty-one years cannot easily be estimated—a period stretching over one and one-third generations of people. Since the time when he took office, eight out of ten who were then living have passed away. On the 22d of February, 1882, the bar of London tendered Mr. Hume a banquet at the Phifer House, in honor of his long official life and his worth as a public servant. Every member of the bar was present, excepting two, all of the county officers and many other leading citizens to celebrate the close of the longest continuous official career in the history of Ohio. Col. J. C. McCloud, President of the Bar Association, presided at the banquet, while Hon. Henry W. Smith, on behalf of the bar, presented Mr. Hume with a gold-headed cane, on the head of which was engraved the following: "Presented to A. A. Hume, Clerk of Court from 1841 to 1882, by the London, Ohio, Bar, February 22, 1882." It was a fitting testimonial to the integrity of Mr. Hume, and a worthy mark of friendship from those whom he served so long. Letters of regret were received from Hons. Joseph R. Swan, Joseph Olds, Richard A. Harrison, Eli P. Evans and Samuel W. Courtright, while Hon. James L. Bates was present to testify to his warm friendship for the old ex-Clerk, whom he had known intimately many years. As is the general custom at such entertainments, wit and wisdom flowed freely, assisted materially by the invigorating viands prepared for the occasion. Hon. James L. Bates responded to "The Common Law;" Hon. George Lincoln to "The Court;" James M. Horrell to "The Lawyers;" S. W. Durflinger to "The Jury;" B. H. Lewis to "Attorney's Fees;" Ernest McCormack to "Costs;" G. W. Wilson to "George Washington;" Bruce P. Jones to "The Mayor of London;" O. P. Converse to "The Ladies;" D. C. Badger to "The Law of Evidence;" George B. Cannon to "The Civil Code;" Martin O'Donnell to "The Bar;" W. B. Hamilton to "Our Host and Hostess;" M. L. Bryan and George E. Ross to "The Press." The worthy recipient of this banquet is proud of the place he won in the hearts of the Madison County bar, and fully appreciates the honor, which was a just and fitting tribute to his official honesty and ability.*

POLITICS.

The political history of Madison County may be told in a few brief sentences. During the first ten years after its erection, politics were in a crude state, and party organization was not fully developed; therefore, the political ties then binding men to any particular party were easily severed. In 1812, its vote was cast for James Madison, and in 1816 and 1820, it went for James Monroe. The first election at which partisan spirit was in any degree aroused, was in 1824, when Andrew Jackson carried the county on the Democratic ticket. He again carried it in 1828 and 1832; but by this time the Whigs had devoloped such strength that the Democrats never again carried the county in a State or Presidential election during the existence of the Whig party.

* The biographies of David Mitchell and Joshua Ewing will be found in the chapter on pioneers.

The Know-Nothing craze swept over both parties in Madison County for the time being, but this fanaticism soon passed away, leaving the new-born Republican party in the ascendency. It has ever since had a small majority in State and Presidential contests, with the exception of the Gubernatorial election between Allen G. Thurman and R. B. Hayes, in which the former carried the county by seventeen majority; and one or two other State elections when the Republicans were defeated. The Democrats usually elect a portion of the county ticket, while the county has been represented in the General Assembly several times by a Democratic member; yet in a close contest, where party spirit ran high, Madison County has always given a majority for the candidates of the Republican party.

CHAPTER IX.

TERRITORIAL JUDICIARY—STATE JUDICIARY PRIOR TO 1851—SUPREME COURT—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CIRCUITS—JUDICIARY SINCE 1851—SUPREME COURT—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DISTRICT COURTS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—PIONEER COURTS OF MADISON COUNTY.

AS people often fail to agree with regard to their relative rights and duties, and as they sometimes violate their agreements with each other, and even violate and disobey those rules and regulations prescribed for their conduct, it is necessary that tribunals should be provided to administer justice, to determine and declare the rights of parties, to investigate and decide whether the laws are observed or violated, and to declare and pronounce judgment according to law and the just deserts of the citizen. These determinations are called judicial. Upon the organization of the Northwest Territory, courts were established and laws promulgated for the proper government of the same. The first to take shape was the Court of Common Pleas, established by the Governor and Judges at Marietta, August 23, 1788. This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five Justices, appointed in each county and commissioned by the Governor, "to be styled the County Court of Common Pleas," whose sessions were held twice a year in each county. By an act passed at Cincinnati, November 6, 1790, this court was authorized to hold four sessions per year for the greater facility in the transaction of business, and the number of Judges were increased, to not less than three nor more than seven in each county. Beside the regular sessions, these courts were empowered to hold special terms, as often as necessary, while their powers and duties were fully defined and regulated by law.

On the 30th of August, 1788, the General Court of the Territory was organized for the trial of "civil and criminal cases." Its sessions were held once a year in each county, and November 4, 1790, the time and place for holding said courts was defined. An act was adopted from the Virginia statutes July 16, 1795, giving the Judges power to continue suits in necessary cases.

Probate Courts were created by an act passed at Marietta August 30, 1788, establishing a Judge of Probate in each county. He was authorized to hold four sessions annually, and special sessions whenever necessary. Probate Judges were appointed by the Governor, and had charge of all probate and testamentary business. Their decisions were not final, but they could call in two Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, who, with the Probate Judge constituted the Court of Probate, which had power to render final decisions and decrees in all matters cognizable in said court, subject, however, to appeal in all cases to the General Court of the Territory.

The act establishing Orphans' Courts was adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, June 16, 1795. They consisted of the Justices of the Gen-

eral Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and were created in each county. These courts were domestic, possessing peculiar facilities for acquiring correct information of the condition of intestate estates within their jurisdiction, and much was intended to be confided to their discretion because their proceedings were *ex parte*, and in most cases operated upon and effected the rights of minors. They worked in harmony with the Judge of Probate, and their duties and powers were defined in conjunction with his. Upon the organization of the State judiciary April 15, 1803, all business of a probate or testamentary nature, pending in the Orphans' Courts, or Courts of Probate, was transferred to the Courts of Common Pleas; and the law of 1795, defining the limits of judicial power in relation to intestate estates remained in force. Thus the Court of Common Pleas was endowed with all the former duties and power of the Probate and Orphans' Courts, and so remained until the adoption of the new constitution, when the office of Probate Judge was created as it exists to-day.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace were established August 23, 1788, to be held four times a year in each county. This court consisted of not less than three nor more than five Justices, who were appointed by the Governor. It was created for the trial of small causes, and its jurisdiction was defined by law.

Circuit Courts were created by an act approved December 9, 1800. They were held annually in the several districts into which the Territory was divided, by one or more Judges of said Territory, to which cases from the Court of Common Pleas were taken, removed or appealed. These several courts comprised the Territorial judiciary, until the admission of Ohio into the Union.

STATE JUDICIARY PRIOR TO 1851.

At the first session of the Legislature in April, 1803, an act was passed organizing Judicial Courts. The Supreme Court consisted of three Judges, elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, their official term to be seven years. One session a year was held by this tribunal in each county. The Constitution gave the Supreme Court original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as the law should direct. On the 17th of February, 1808, the number of Judges were increased to four, and the State divided into two districts, Eastern and Western, two of said Judges to hold court in each, as they should determine among themselves. This county was in the Eastern District, but the law was repealed February 16, 1810, at which date the number of Supreme Judges was reduced to three. By this act the Supreme Court was given concurrent jurisdiction of all civil cases, both of law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded $1,000, and appellate jurisdiction from the Court of Common Pleas in all cases wherein that court had original jurisdiction. It also was given exclusive cognizance of all cases of divorce and alimony, and in all criminal cases except where the prisoner elected to be tried by the Court of Common Pleas. The number of Judges was again increased to four February 13, 1816, and exclusive cognizance of criminal cases conferred upon this tribunal. Thus it stood until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851. Many laws were passed, defining more minutely the powers and duties of the Supreme Court, which may be found in the Ohio statutes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The State was divided into circuits, for each of which a Judge was elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, whose term of office was seven years. In each county, not less than two nor more than three Associate Judges were chosen in a similar manner and for the same period of service. The President Judge with the Associates composed the Court of Common Pleas of each county, whose powers and duties were defined and time of holding court stated. Under the constitution, this court had common law and chancery jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, while both had complete criminal jurisdiction, as the law from time to time should define. The Associate Judges were empowered to hold special sessions to transact county business whenever such was necessary. The Court of Common Pleas, by an act passed February 22, 1805, had cognizance of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment whereof was not capital, and January 27, 1806, an act was passed allowing capital punishment offenses to be tried before this tribunal, at the option of the prisoner, but the decision was final. On the 16th of February, 1810, the several acts organizing judicial courts, defining their powers and regulating their practice, were reduced into one. By this enactment, the decisions of the Common Pleas Court in all criminal cases might be taken to the Supreme Court on error, the former final clause being repealed. The Court of Common Pleas was to consist of a President and three Associate Judges, and were to have original jurisdiction in all civil cases of law and equity where the sum or matter in dispute did not exceed $1,000, and did exceed the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace. It also had appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of Justices of the Peace, in all cases in their respective counties. It had exclusive power to hear and determine all causes of a probate and testamentary nature, to take the proof of wills, grant letters of administration, appoint guardians, etc.; also exclusive cognizance of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment of which was not capital, and then if the defendant so desired. In 1816, the power of trying the latter class of cases was taken from the Court of Common Pleas, and by many subsequent acts their powers were defined and regulated. In 1831, this court was given exclusive cognizance of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment whereof was not capital; also original and concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment of which was capital. Thus the judiciary remained with immaterial changes until the adoption of the new constitution, at which time the courts were again re-organized.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

When the State was organized, a law was passed (April 16, 1803) providing for the election in every township of Justices of the Peace, the number to be determined by the Court of Common Pleas. The official term was three years, and many subsequent acts were passed defining and regulating the duties and powers of this court. Under the constitution of 1851, a competent number of Justices was authorized to be elected in each township, the term of service being the same as under the old Constitution. The jurisdiction of Justices is fully established by law and will be found further along in this chapter. Although the office of Justice of the Peace is generally looked upon as an insignificant one, yet it has done its share in

moulding the law-abiding sentiment of every community and causing evil-doers to respect the power and majesty of the judiciary.

CIRCUITS.

Under the old constitution, the State, as already mentioned, was divided into judicial circuits, which were increased and changed from time to time, as necessity and the growing population demanded. The territory composing Madison County was then a portion of Franklin, and belonged, of course, to whatever circuit the latter county formed a portion of. It will therefore be proper to give the organization of the circuits into which this county was thrown from 1803 until 1852. In 1803, the Second Circuit was composed of Adams, Scioto, Ross, Franklin, Fairfield and Gallia Counties, to which Muskingum was added in 1804. In 1808, the State was divided into four circuits, the Second being Adams, Highland, Scioto, Gallia, Ross, Franklin and Delaware Counties. In February, 1810, the counties forming the Second Circuit were Ross, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Clermont, Adams, Scioto and Gallia, The following year the circuit was again changed and comprised the counties of Pickaway, Franklin, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Clermont, Adams, Scioto, Gallia and Ross. On the 27th of February, 1816, the State was divided into six circuits, and this county became a part of the Sixth, viz., Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Champaign, Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Fayette; but in 1817, Clermont was attached to the First Circuit. In January, 1818, the Seventh Circuit was created, leaving the following counties comprising the Sixth, viz., Franklin, Delaware, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Fayette. In February, 1819, two more circuits were established and Fayette County was thrown into the Second Circuit. Upon the erection of Union County, in 1820, the Sixth Circuit contained Delaware, Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Pickaway, Madison and Union. Thus it remained for four years, when another change occurred and the following counties composed the Sixth Circuit, viz., Madison, Fayette, Ross, Pickaway, Hocking, Fairfield and Franklin. In 1828, Union was again added to the Sixth and thus this circuit existed until January 24, 1834, when the State was divided into twelve circuits, this county forming a part of the Twelfth, viz., Clark, Madison, Franklin, Delaware, Union, Logan, Hardin, and Champaign. In 1839, the Thirteenth Circuit was created, and in 1840 the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, yet no change was made in the Twelfth. In 1845, the Sixteenth Circuit was created, and Hardin County was put into that circuit and Delaware into the Second. In 1848, the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Circuits were formed; in 1850, the Nineteenth, and in March, 1851, the Twentieth, none of which made any change in the Twelfth, it standing from 1845 to 1852, Clark, Madison, Franklin, Union, Logan and Champaign Counties.

JUDICIARY SINCE 1851.

The constitution of 1851 provided for the re-organization of the judiciary, to consist of the Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal consistsof five Judges, to be chosen by the electors of the State at large, whose official term is five years. Its sessions are held in

Columbus, and its original jurisdiction is limited to *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, *procedendo*, and such appellate jurisdiction as has been provided by law, extending only to the judgments and decrees of courts created and organized in pursuance of the constitutional provisions. It has power when in session to issue writs of error and *certiorari* in criminal cases, and *supersedeas* in any case, and all other writs which may be necessary to enforce the due administration of justice throughout the State. It has also power to review its own decisions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The new constitution provided for the division of the State into judicial districts, and each district into subdivisions. In each subdivision one Common Pleas Judge was to be chosen by the qualified electors therein, who must be a resident of said subdivision, but the Legislature can increase the number of Judges whenever such becomes necessary. The State was divided into nine judicial districts. The counties of Adams, Brown and Clermont formed the First Subdivision, Highland, Ross and Fayette the Second, and Pickaway, Franklin and Madison the Third Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District. In April, 1858, the Tenth Judicial District was created, abolished in 1862, and again created June 7, 1879. On the 29th of March, 1875, a law was passed cutting the Third Subdivision in two, and thus creating an extra subdivision in the Fifth Judicial District; but the act was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, although the Judge elected under said act was allowed to serve his full term. In May, 1878, an act was passed re-districting the State into five judicial districts, but the same decision of the Supreme Court applied to this act, and it never took effect. The constitution confers no jurisdiction whatever upon the Court of Common Pleas, in either civil or criminal cases, but it is made capable of receiving jurisdiction in all such cases, yet can exercise none until conferred by law. It has original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both at law and in equity, where the sum of matter in dispute exceeds the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and appellate jurisdiction from the decision of County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other inferior courts in the proper county in all civil cases; also of all crimes and offenses except in cases of minor offenses, the exclusive jurisdiction of which is invested in Justices of the Peace, or that may be invested in courts inferior to the Common Pleas. It also has jurisdiction in cases of divorce and alimony. Three terms of the Court of Common Pleas are usually held in each county annually.

DISTRICT COURTS.

These tribunals are composed of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of their respective districts and one of the Supreme Judges, any three of whom is a quorum. For the purposes of the District Courts the nine judicial districts are divided into circuits. Its sessions are held once a year in each county, but the Judges have power to appoint special terms for good cause. This court has original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court and appellate jurisdiction from the Court of Common Pleas of all cases in equity in which the parties have not the right to demand a trial by jury; and orders dissolving injunctions in certain cases. The district courts have power in certain cases to allow injunctions and to appoint receivers, also to review their own decisions.

J. L. Bridgman

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, with a few exceptions, is limited to the townships in which they reside. They, however, have authority co-extensive with their respective counties, among other things, to administer oaths; to take acknowledgments of instruments of writing; to solemnize marriages; to issue subpœnas for witnesses in matters pending before them; to try actions for forcible entry and detention of real property; to issue attachments and proceed against the effects and goods of debtors in certain cases, and to act in the absence of the Probate Judge in the trial of contested elections of Justice of the Peace. Under certain restrictions, "Justices of the Peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of any sum not exceeding $100, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas in any sum over $100 and not exceeding $300." Justices are conservators of the peace and may issue warrants for the apprehension of any person accused of crime, and require the accused to enter into a recognizance with security, or in default of bail commit him to jail to answer before the proper court for the offense. Persons accused of offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment in the jail, brought before the magistrate on complaint of the injured party and who plead guilty, may be sentenced by the magistrate or be required to appear before the proper court for trial.

The establishment of Probate Courts under the constitution of 1851, together with the powers and duties of said office, will be found under the head of Probate Judges, in the chapter on public officials, to which we refer the reader.

PIONEER COURTS OF MADISON COUNTY.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed on the 16th of February, 1810, establishing the County of Madison, Isaac Miner, Samuel Baskerville and David Mitchell met at the house of Thomas Gwynne, on Deer Creek, the temporary seat of justice for said county, April 6, 1810, and produced their commissions from the Governor of Ohio, as Associate Judges of Madison County. The oath of office was administered to them by Jonathan Minshall, a Justice of the Peace of said county, whereupon the Judges proceeded to advertise the time and place for holding an election for the purpose of electing the following county officers, viz., Sheriff, Coroner, and three County Commissioners. Robert Hume was elected by the Judges, Clerk, and Recorder *pro tem.* This completed the business for which the Court met.

On the 17th of May, 1810, the Associate Judges opened court at the same place. Letters of administration were granted to Ziba Wingett, on the estate of Luther Wingett (deceased). Ziba Wingett executed a bond, together with Luther and Abijah Cary, as securities in the penalty of $700; the court thereupon appointed said Carys and Thomas Gwynne appraisers of said estate. This was the first probate business executed in Madison County.

The first regular session of the Court of Common Pleas was opened at the house of Thomas Gwynne, Monday, July 30, 1810; present, Hon. John Thompson, President, Isaac Miner, and Samuel Baskerville, Associates. The following Grand Jurors were impaneled, viz.: Elias Langham, foreman, Andrew Cypherd, Hugh Montgomery, Curtis Ballard, Charles Atchison, Paul Adler, Thomas Foster, Nicholas Moore, William Blaine, John McDon-

ald, Nehemiah Gates, William Gibson, Andrew Shields, Philip Lewis, and John Arbuckle. The court then appointed Ralph Osborn as Prosecuting Attorney; and Robert Hume as Clerk, for the constitutional term of seven years. On the following day, the court met, pursuant to adjournment, the President and three associates being present. Its first act was accepting and ordering to be recorded the will of John Blair (deceased), Samuel Blair, and Samuel McNutt, being the executors of the same. Elias Langham, having been appointed to examine applicants for the office of County Surveyor, recommended Patrick McLene, whom the court appointed to the position. The first indictment presented at this session was against George Blair, for assault and battery, who pleaded guilty, and was fined $1 and costs. Michael Dickey, John Graham, and Thomas Gwynne, were appointed appraisers of the estate of John Blair, deceased. Indictments were found against Philip Cryder, John Graham, and Nathan Frakes, and the causes continued. Ralph Osborn was allowed $25 as compensation for his services as prosecuting attorney, and after some other business, unimportant in this connection, all cases on the docket were continued, and court adjourned until the November term.

As an item of history, we give a verbatim copy of the will of John Blair, for the reason that it was the first will recorded in Madison County:

In the name of God, amen, I JOHN BLAIR, SR., of the County of Madison, and State of Ohio, being frail in body, but sound in judgement and memory, do ordain this my last will and testament, and do hereby revoke all and every former will or testament made at any time prior to this; and, first, I recommend my soul to Almighty God, who gave it to me. Secondly, I allow all my lawful debts to be paid, of which the following is a true list, according to the best of my memory, viz.: By book account to Nathan Gregg, $28; also, Ephraim Doolittle $45, by book account; also, $10 per note to Lyne Starling; also, $6 per note to John Brickell; also, a book account to Dr. John Ball, supposed to be twelve dollars. Thirdly, I do hereby will to each and all my children $2 in cash, apiece, with which I request them to buy each of themselves a bible with. Fourthly, I do hereby will and bequeath to my loving wife, Susannah, all that tract or parcel of land which I obtained from James McNutt, deceased, for service done to said McNutt, by myself, whilst he was living, together with all town lots which may be included in the bounds of the above mentioned tract of land; also, I leave my loving wife all the late purchase of land that I made from James Galloway, Jr., to be disposed of as she thinks proper; also, all my personal property that I now have, to her own proper use and behoof forever; and lastly, I do ordain my loving sons, Samuel Blair, and Samuel McNutt, executors of this, my last will and testament. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

J. BLAIR. [SEAL.]

MICHAEL DICKEY,
ANDREW SHIELDS, } Witnesses present.
ROBERT SCOTT,

The next term of the Court of Common Pleas began November 19, 1810, with Hon. John Thompson, President, Samuel Baskerville and David Mitchell, Associates. The Grand Jurors were Jonathan Minshall, Foreman, David Groves, John Timmons, John Simpkins, Daniel Wright, John Shields, John Blair, Charles Atchison, Paul Alder, Calvin Cary, Jr., Frederick Sager, William Ware, Patrick McLene, John Turner and Elias Brock. The first case was against John Graham, for retailing spirituous liquors without license. He was found guilty in two cases, and fined $5 and costs in each case. The jury in the trial of Graham were David Bradley, Abraham Johnson, David Harris, Henry Roby, Jacob Johnson, Peter Paugh, William Jamison, William Chard, John Scott, John Beetley, John Wilson and Frederick Loyd, which is the first Petit Jury that appears on record.

Philip Cryder was arranged at this session for assault and battery on John Sutherland, pleaded guilty, and was fined $6 and costs.

One of the most noted cases during this early period was the trial of Tobias Bright, for killing Nicholas Monhem, an Indian. The story goes that Bright, with one of his neighbors, both residents of Jefferson Township, went up Little Darby on a hunting expedition, and, toward evening, called at the camp of two Indians at the noted camping ground, near the "big mound," close to the junction of Spring Fork and Little Darby. After remaining a short time, they started for home, but when a few rods' distant, Bright wheeled around, and, without any provocation, shot one of the Indians dead. This treacherous act caused great indignation, both among the whites and Indians, and nearly led to more bloodshed, but during the summer of 1810, the excitement died away, through the prompt arrest of the murderer. In connection with this act, we find the following item on record, "Ordered, that Peter Paugh be allowed the sum of $3 for making one pair of handcuffs and fetters for the use of the county to put on Tobias Bright." On the second day of this session, the case came to trial, Bright pleading "not guilty." The jury were Jacob Johnson, Abram Johnson, David Bradley, Andrew Shields, Charles Ewing, William Ross, John Graham, John McNutt, Samuel Blair, James Barr, Isaac Williams and George Blair. It is not strange, considering the feeling against the Indians during the pioneer days, that Bright was acquitted. During this session, John McNutt was fined $6 and costs for an assault and battery on James Blair. For this and all future terms, it was ordered that Ralph Osborn be allowed $33⅓ for his services, as Prosecuting Attorney during each term.

At the next term of the Common Pleas Court, held at the same place and beginning March 18, 1811, with Hon. John Thompson, President, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell and John Arbuckle, Associates, the following Grand Jurors were returned, viz., Philip Lewis, Foreman, Jacob Vandevender, Jonathan Minshall, William Frankabarger, William Jamison, John Phoebus, Enoch Thomas, Curtis Ballard, John Kelso, Daniel Taylor, Henry Shover, Michael Dickey, Abijah Cary, Charles Atchison and John Wilson. A number of indictments were found, the majority of which were for assault and battery. Nathan Frakes, John Murfin and Samuel McNutt were each fined $6 and costs for this latter offense.

A special session of the Associate Judges was held May 27, 1811, to try Usual Osborn, charged "with bantering one John Davis to fight a duel." Osborn pleaded "not guilty," and was acquitted.

On the 19th of August, 1811, the Court of Common Pleas began its next session. Hon. John Thompson, President, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell and John Arbuckle, Associates. The Grand Jury were Joshua Ewing, Foreman, James Robinson, John Taylor, Jacob Vandevender, Peter Cutright, Nathan Lowe, John Mozier, Reason Francis, Levi H. Post, John Cowan, William Ware, Samuel Taggart, James Graham, Samuel Mitchell and Peter Paugh. The three latter jurors not appearing, the Sheriff was ordered by the court to summon a talisman at once; thereupon Isaac Miner was returned. The first case tried at this session was the State vs. Samuel Blair, John McNutt and Samuel McNutt, "for a riot or conspiracy" against Elias Langham. They were found guilty, and fined $25, $15 and $6 respectively, and bound over to keep the peace for one year. The names of the jury in this case

were Jonathan Alder, Frederick Lloyd, John Johnston, Jacob Coon, John Beetley, Hezekiah Bayliss, Garrison Waddle, Thomas Mullin, John Clarnoe, Richard King, Jesse Indicott and Leonard Alkire. Another jury during the session was as follows: Nicholas Moore, Andrew Shields, John Wilson, David Foster, John Blair, John Ross, William Jamison, Thomas Foster, James Marks, Charles Dickinson and Richard King. The case they tried was Isaac Williams vs. John Graham, for assault and battery, the latter being found guilty and fined $10 and costs. Simon Shover and William Kirkley served on a jury in this session, taking the places of Richard King and Jesse Indicott, all the balance of the jurors being the same as the first chosen in the session.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas held in London, the newly laid out county seat, was opened November 18, 1811, by the Hon. John Thompson, President, Samuel Baskerville, David Mitchell and John Arbuckle, Associates. The following were the Grand Jurors impaneled at this term: James Withrow, Foreman, Curtis Ballard, Richard Brock, James Pringle, Philip Cryder, Calvin Cary, Jr., John Kent, Daniel Brown, Peter Helphenstine, Samuel Timmons, John Shields, Charles Atchison and Philip Lewis. The Petit Jury were Thomas Pattison, Robert Soward, Nicholas Moore, Dennis Lane, Joseph Powell, Christopher Ladd, William Hume, James Criswell, James Barr, John Blair, David Bradley and John Kelso.

We have now ran through the two first years of the Court of Common Pleas, and the reader will notice that the majority of the cases tried were those in which muscular development took the leading part. The early settlers were in the habit of taking the law into their own hands. They were, as a rule, peaceable, yet ever ready to assert their personal prowess, or resent an insult, and woe betide the man who showed "the white feather." John Graham was considered "the best man" of his locality during the pioneer days of Madison County, and throughout these two first years of the county's career, we find his name figuring at every term of court in an assault and battery case, and in every instance he was found guilty as charged. Our object in giving the lists of jurors for 1810–11 is to transmit to these pages the names of many worthy pioneers who have long since been lost sight of, some of whom were prominent in enforcing civil law at that early day. Doubtless, each had a record worthy of preservation, and while the history of many will be found elsewhere in this work, some there are of which nothing can be gleaned but their names to rescue them from oblivion. We have, however, culled from the musty records of bygone days, "dimned by the dust of the years rolled away," names and events which we believe can properly be given a modest place in the pages of history.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL—THE BENCH—PRESIDENT JUDGES—JUDGES SINCE 1851—THE BAR—VISITING LAWYERS—RESIDENT ATTORNEYS—MADISON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

AMONG the prominent agencies which give shape and order in the early development of the civil and social condition of society, the pulpit, press and bar, are perhaps the most potential in molding the institutions of a new community; and where these are early planted, the school, academy, and college are not long in assuming their legitimate position, and the maintenace of these institutions secures at the start a social and moral foundation upon which we may safely rest the superstructure of the county, the State, and the nation. The establishment of courts and judicial tribunals, where society is protected in all its civil rights under the sanction of law, and wrongs find a ready redress in an enlightened and prompt administration of justice, is the first necessity of every civilized community, and without which the forces and press of society in its changeable developments, even under the teachings of the pulpit, the direction of the press, and the culture of the schools, are exposed to peril and disaster from the turbulence of passion and conflicts of interest; and hence the best and surest security that even the press, the school, or the pulpit can find for the peaceful performance of its highest functions, is when protected by and intrenched behind the bulwarks of the law administered by a pure, independent and uncorrupted judiciary.

The Madison County bar has from its beginning numbered among its members able jurists, talented advocates and safe counselors. Here, many eminent lawyers from the surrounding counties have, with "silver tongue of ready utterance," sought to make the wrong appear the better reason, or with honest purpose and manly courage maintained their client's cause; while others of the local bar are still upon the stage of action, who have been prominent in the advancement of the interests of Madison County, and figured conspicuously in the councils of the State.

THE BENCH.

It will not be inappropriate to recall the names of the Judges of of the court who sat in the "old temples" and the new, and dispensed justice with impartial hand. Material changes have been made since the first court was opened in Madison County, both in the organization of the court and in the general practice of attorneys; but as the different changes in the State judiciary has been given in the previous chapter, we will here confine ourselves to a record of the Presiding Judges under the old constitution and those who have sat upon the "Woolsack" in London, since the adoption of the new.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Hon. John Thompson comes first in the order of time. We have been unable to find anything further regarding the life of Judge Thompson than

that he lived at Chillicothe, and occupied the bench in this county from 1810 to 1815 inclusive. Old settlers tell us that he was a small, compactly built man, a good Judge and a well-read lawyer. In August, 1811, he adopted the following rules for the government of those practicing law in the courts of Madison County, and which we here give for the sake of "auld lang syne." "First—Attorneys and counselors shall never make a motion unless they ask the court if they will hear such, and shall always stand in the place appointed for them. Second—They shall be orderly and treat each other with respect at the bar, make no noise or contradict any gentleman addressing the court or jury unless moving the court to interfere, and if the gentleman thus contradicted talk back, he shall suffer suspension at discretion of the court. Third—No gentleman is to interfere with the papers of the court or Clerk. Fourth—Counsel shall consult and agree on separate and distinct points of law and fact, otherwise only one on each side will be permitted to speak. Fifth—Only one counsel shall be admitted on each side to examine and cross-examine witnesses. Sixth—In all causes, one counsel, before the introduction of testimony, shall open the nature of the issue and the testimony to be offered." Similar rules were laid down by Judge Thompson for the guidance of the prosecuting attorney and other officers of the court. The judicial business in those early days was insignificant compared with the present, but with the passing years it gradually increased, and the duties of the Judge became more arduous.

Orris Parish was the next Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., in the year 1782. His father was Reuben Parish, and his mother Zurilla Bishop. Orris received the early part of his education in the common schools of Connecticut. In 1790, his father's family, with those of his grandfather and uncle, Levi Parish, settled in Middletown (now Naples), Ontario Co., N. Y., where Orris attended such schools as were found in the first settlements in the wilderness, and he may have attended the academy a few terms, in Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1807 or 1808, he entered the law office of the late John C. Spencer, but, before completing his course, his parents died, and he left Spencer's office, and finished his studies with his cousin, John Parish, in Windham, Windham Co., Conn. In 1811 or 1812, he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Franklin, Franklin County. He was there during the war, and, in 1815, moved to Columbus, after the capital was fixed there. He acquired some distinction as a practitioner, especially in jury cases, where his style of oratory was very effective. His services were consequently in large demand, and he had a large practice on the circuit, which, in those times, was traveled on horseback from court to court, even to distant counties, by the jolly lawyers of the olden time, among whom he was noted. He was a very eccentric man, and many stories are related of him, his free translation to a jury of the legal phrase, "*rectus in curia*," which he gave as "coming into court head and tail up," was long remembered by the fun-loving generation of that day, and has descended as a *bon mot* in the profession. In 1816, he was elected President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for this district. At the legislative session of 1818–19, charges were preferred against him calling for an investigation of his official conduct. They were referred to a committee, and the Judge published his address to the committee, in which he says: "To you, gentlemen, I submit my official conduct, and of you I solicit the most rigid

inquiry and the severest scrutiny;" concluding, "I neither ask nor desire any other justice at the bar of my country or Heaven, than that which I have contributed my best exertions to measure out to those whose rights have been confided to my hand." The committee reported in his favor, and afterward he resigned, and returned to the practice of the law, at which he continued with great success, as his reputation as a jury lawyer was co-extensive with the State.

In 1817, he was married to Aurelia Butler, daughter of Judge Butler, of Madison County, N. Y., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard Douglas, in Circleville, Ohio. He built, on Fourth street, Columbus, a residence known now as the Whitehill property, at present the residence of Chauncey N. Olds, a leading lawyer of the city. He and Gustavus Swan, David Scott and David Smith were the first four lawyers, that located in Columbus after it was laid out in 1812.

Upon the resignation of Judge Parrish, Frederick Grimke was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next session of the General Assembly, and served throughout 1819; but as Judge Grimke was regularly elected at a later date, we will omit any further mention of him in this connection, and take up his successor.

John A. McDowell, son of Samuel McDowell and Ann Irvin, was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., May 26, 1780. He studied law, and served with distinction on the staff of Gov. Shelby in the war of 1812. At the battle of the Thames, in Upper Canada, the British commander, Gen. Proctor, escaped from the field of battle, leaving his carriage and personal baggage, which were captured. Among the spoils was a heavy old-fashioned silver watch, with a seal, which was presented to Gov. Shelby, who detached the seal and gave it to his aid-de-camp, Maj. John A. McDowell, who retained it, and often exhibited it in after life as a trophy. It is now in possession of his relative, Joseph Sullivant, of Columbus, who preserves it as a memento.

On November 9, 1809, he was married to Lucy Todd Starling, youngest daughter of Col. William and Susannah (Lyle) Starling, and at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, removed to Franklinton in 1815, or early in 1816, and became a prominent and successful lawyer. In 1819, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, and in the session of 1818–19 was a member of the Legislature. In 1820, he was elected President Judge for this judicial district, and died September 30, 1823. He was a fine-looking, handsome man, of great talents and very popular; but his bright future was cut short by his early decease, leaving two surviving children to mourn his departure to that land beyond the grave.

His successor as Judge of this district was Gustavus Swan, son of John and Sarah (Mead) Swan, born July 15, 1787, at Petersboro, N. H. His means of early education were limited, as his parents were poor, but, by his own perseverance and exertion, he obtained an excellent classical, mathematical and scientific course of instruction at the Aurean Academy, Amherst, Hillsboro Co., N. H. Dr. Reuben D. Murrey, son of Dr. John Murrey, and who subsequently settled in the city of Boston, and became one of the most celebrated surveyors in the country, was a fellow-schoolmate. Judge Swan always said he was indebted to Dr. John Murrey's aid in his studies and encouragement more than than to any one else for his

subsequent success in life. He studied law with Samuel Bell, a celebrated lawyer, at Concord, N. H., who was afterward Governor of the State, and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire.

He first came to Marietta, Ohio, in 1810, and remained a year there, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. In 1811, he came to Franklinton, then the county seat of Franklin, and commenced the practice of the law. His ability and industry soon gave him high professional reputation, and he was employed in all the important cases, which brought him in constant conflict with Beecher, Ewing, Irwin, Baldwin, Grimke and other distinguished leaders of the Ohio bar, who then rode the circuit, and practiced in the courts held at the capital of the State. Judge Swan, in these legal contests, involving nice questions, under the old rules of pleading, and requiring a thorough knowledge of the land laws, especially in the Virginia Military District, soon took rank among the first at the bar. He was a diligent student and fine speaker, having great power with a jury, and his practice extended through Fayette, Madison, Union, Delaware, Pickaway and Fairfield Counties, where his name is still associated, in the traditions of the people, with the pioneer lawyers of his day. He was the first Representative elected by Franklin County to the Legislature, as soon as she was entitled to elect alone, in 1812, and was elected again in 1817. He was constantly engaged in the practice of his profession until 1823, when he was appointed by Gov. Morrow Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Judge J. Adair McDowell, deceased, and was elected by the Legislature, on its meeting, for the term of seven years, and was the Judge when the court was removed from Franklinton to Columbus, in 1824, and made an able one. In pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly, passed January 22, 1825, he compiled the land laws for Ohio, including the State laws to 1815–16, an invaluable publication to the practitioner. He was subsequently promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court.

In 1830, he resumed the practice of law in Columbus, to which place he moved his residence in 1815. He continued from that date in active practice until 1843, doing a lucrative and extensive business. By this time, he had acquired a large fortune. He had been President, from 1823, of the old Franklin Bank of Columbus, incorporated by the Legislature February 23, 1816, whose charter expired January 1, 1843. On the organization of the State Bank of Ohio, and its branches, under the act of February, 1845, the old Franklin Bank, on July 1, 1845, organized as one of its branches, Judge Swan was elected one of its directors, and afterward President of the State Bank of Ohio, he being considered one of the ablest financiers in the State. The duties of the place required his whole time, in connection with his other large private interests, and he retired from practice.

The last time he appeared as counsel in court was in defense of William Clark, a convict in the penitentiary, tried for the murder of Cyrus Sell, one of the guards, by a single blow with a cooper's ax. He was tried at the December term, 1843, of the Supreme Court of Franklin County, reported in the eighth volume of the Ohio State Reports, and convicted of murder in the first degree, and hung on February 9, 1844, with a female colored convict, Esther, who had killed another prisoner. The defense was insanity, and there was an array of eminent counsel on both sides. Judge

B. F. Clark

N. H. Swayne conducted the prosecution, examining the medical experts for the defense, including his own family physician. Judge Swan, who had been generally successful in criminal cases, put forth his full powers, and confidently remarked, it is *said*, that he had never had a client hung in his life, and if Clark was, he *never* would put his foot in the court house again, as a lawyer; and he never did, unless on his own business.

Judge Swan, from this time, devoted himself to his duties as President of the State Bank of Ohio, and the management of his large estate. He was very fond of books and philosophical discussions. On October 14, 1819, he was married, by Rev. Dr. James Hoge, to Mrs. Amelia Weston, daughter of George and Mary Aldrich, born at Meriden, Mass., December 20, 1785; died November 5, 1859, and is buried under the same monument, in Green Lawn Cemetery, with her husband, who died February 6, 1860. Judge Swan had two sons, both of whom died before him. George was lost at sea, on the ill-fated steamer Lexington. It was a great grief to his father, which was intensified by the death of Charles, who, he hoped, would have lived to take his position. He had two daughters—Mrs. Sarah Whitney, of New York City, and Mrs. Jane Parsons, wife of George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio.

Frederick Grimke was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, for this judicial district, at the session of 1829–30. He came from the Southern States to Chillicothe, early in the present century, and was a cotemporary of Ewing, Beecher, Swan, Irwin, Baldwin and other distinguished lawyers who rode the circuit during those pioneer days. As already mentioned, he served throughout 1819 as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, after which he practiced his profession until his election to the Judgeship by the General Assembly. He sat upon the bench but three years of his second term, when he was promoted to a Supreme Judgeship, and was noted for his eminent legal ability, and high-toned sense of justice. Like many able men, he was very eccentric on one point—his dislike of women, which he carried to extremes. It is said of him that upon one occasion while out horseback riding near Chillicothe, he was met by a bevy of young ladies, who, knowing his aversion to their sex, mischievously determined to make him speak to them. They joined hands across the road, which was flanked on one side by a fence, while upon the other the bank led down a steep descent toward the Scioto River. Seeing the trap set for him and divining their intention, he turned his horse's head, and with the contemptuous remark, "What an infernal set of fools," rode in the opposite direction. Judge Grimke was of medium size, possessing a slender figure, and lived and died a bachelor, carrying to the grave this foolish eccentricity. He was very well liked by the bar throughout the district, and is said to have been an honorable upright man, whose mind was of the highest judicial cast, and whose decisions were always just and equitable.

Joseph R. Swan, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rockwell) Swan, was the next to don the judicial ermine in this district. He was born at Westernville, Oneida Co., N. Y., December 28, 1802. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry (from Londonderry) and received an academic education at Aurora, N. Y., where he commenced the study of law, which he completed at Columbus, Ohio, with his uncle, Gustavus Swan, and was there admitted to the bar in 1824. He immediately commenced the practice of his pro-

fession in Franklin and the adjoining counties, and soon gained the reputation of a learned, honest and safe lawyer and counselor.

In 1833, he was married to Hannah Ann Andrews, of Rochester, N. Y., daughter of Samuel S. Andrews, one of the early residents of that city from Darby, Conn., and has three sons and two daughters, one of whom is married to Maj. R. S. Smith, of Columbus. Mrs. Swan died in 1876. Mr. Swan was Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin from 1830 to 1834. In 1834, he was elected by the Legislature as Common Pleas Judge for the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union and Delaware, and re-elected in 1841, and by his satisfactory and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, obtained the reputation of being one of the best Judges in the State. Judge Swan, on the expiration of his second term, resumed the practice of law in Columbus, and formed a partnership with John W. Andrews, which did a large business under the firm name of Swan & Andrews.

In 1854, the opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the Kansas-Nebraska act, which created quite an excitement in Ohio, nominated and elected him Supreme Judge by over 77,000 majority. On the bench, he maintained his distinct characteristic of great conscientiousness, that neither personal interest nor sympathy could, in any manner, influence his judgment of right or law. This was strikingly illustrated in May, 1854, when S. P. Chase, then Governor of Ohio, brought a strong pressure to bear upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, to obtain a decision declaring the fugitive slave laws unconstitutional and void, that the enforcement of them might be resisted by the State; the court stood, two Judges in favor of nullifying, and three opposed. If there had been a majority in favor, and the United States Marshal had re-arrested the discharged prisoner, as he was instructed to do, and the Governor had resisted the re-arrest with military force, as he proposed to do by orders issued to the military to be ready for service, a conflict might have been brought on that would have changed the subsequent history of the loyalty of Ohio to the laws and constitution of the United States. Great excitement prevailed—party passion and prejudice ran high in the political convention that was to pass on the question of his renomination, and to assemble on the day after the opinion of the court was delivered. Rising to the importance of the coming crisis, Judge Swan, then Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court sustaining the fugitive slave law, in his closing remarks, says:

> As a citizen, I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from service. But if a weary, frightened slave would appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is probable I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and the constitution, and give him a covert from those who were upon his track. * * * And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and were then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust that I should have the moral courage to say, before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a Judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law—THE PRISONER MUST BE REMANDED.

In the convention, the next day, the prejudices and passions of the hour defeated his nomination, but the judgment of the bar of Ohio sustained him. The politicians who raised the issue never reached the Presidency. Ohio made Abraham Lincoln, President, and resistance to the constitution and laws of the Union, pronounced valid by its highest court,

came from those who took the sword to defend the right to extend slavery, and broke their idol in pieces by their own folly.

Judge Swan, in 1859, resumed the practice of law, and soon after became connected with the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, and afterward the general solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, in which capacity he is still engaged. Gov. Brough appointed him to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Gholson, which he declined, as he did also the same position tendered him since the war. Judge Swan has prepared the following elementary law books, which have been accepted by the profession in Ohio as the best authority on the subjects upon which they treat: In 1835–36, "Swan's Treatise"—an indispensable companion of every Justice of the Peace—which has passed to the tenth edition; 1843, "Guide for Executors and Administrators;" 1841, "Swan's Revised Statutes;" 1854, a revised edition of the statutes; 1860, a revised edition of the statutes to which L. S. Critchfield annexed notes of the decisions of the Supreme Court; in 1868, a supplement to the edition of 1860 was compiled and published, with notes of the decisions of the Supreme Court, by Milton Sayler; 1851, "Swan's Pleadings and Practice," two volumes; 1862–63, "Swan's Pleading and Precedents under the Code." None of the decisions of the Supreme Court rendered by him have ever been overruled. As a jurist, his opinions stand high with the profession. His well-known integrity has secured him the universal respect of the people where he resides, and of the State where his books have made his name a household word. For years he has been an active member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

The last to sit upon the bench under the old constitution was Judge James L. Torbert, the eldest son of Lamb and Eliza (Slack) Torbert, of Bucks County, Penn., where he was born in 1796, on the 22d of February. He was the recipient of a liberal classical education, Princeton being his *Alma Mater;* coming to this State in 1818, he was, for several years, engaged in educational duties in an academy at Lebanon, Ohio, assisting in the intellectual training and development of a number of young men, who have since achieved distinction, among whom may be mentioned the distinguished astronomer, Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the founder of the Cincinnati Observatory, and author of several astronomical works and text books. Judge Torbert made his advent in Springfield in 1824, and being a fine linguist, devoted himself, during the first few years of his residence here, to giving instruction in the languages; having been admitted to the bar in the meantime, he became associated with Gen. Samson Mason in a law copartnership. In 1846, he succeeded Joseph R. Swan as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Twelfth Judicial District and filled that office until the adoption of the new constitution, holding his last term of court in London, in November, 1851. He filled most satisfactorily and ably, for several years, the office of Judge of Probate for Clark County.

While Judge Torbert was a man of superior scholarly attainments and literary tastes, he was modest, unobtrusive and retiring; and with a remarkable gentleness and amiability of disposition, he united an immovable firmness and fidelity to his convictions, which were sincere and earnest on all subjects, whether religious, political or domestic; he was found at an early date, battling, with voice and pen, against oppression, especially as he be-

lieved it to exist in the institution of slavery, and at this period to take so advanced a position, indicated the possession of a rare order of courage. But the stern logic of events has demonstrated the correctness of his views and position on this important question. On the 31st of July, 1821, he married Hannah C., daughter of Dr. John C. Winans, of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, to whom were born eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters survived their father; his death occurred very suddenly on the 15th of May, 1859, on board the steamboat Tecumseh, on the Mississippi River, near New Madrid, *en route* from New Orleans, whither, accompanied by his wife, he had gone to bring home their eldest son, who had been for some time ill in that city. The occasion of his funeral elicited marks of the highest esteem and sincerest affection from the whole community, and especially his late associates of the bar. Gen. Samson Mason, his quondam law partner, who has long since joined him on the other side, and who was well-known to bestow none but sincerest praise, said of him on the occasion of the meeting of the Springfield bar, to pass resolutions of condolence and respect, that J. L. Torbert was "one whom no mede of praise could flatter."

The November term, 1851, closed the regular sessions of the Court of Common Pleas of Madison County under the old *regime*, but the Associate Judges held two sessions subsequently for the transaction of probate business, viz., in December, 1851, and February, 1852.

JUDGES SINCE 1851.

At the April term of the Court of Common Pleas for 1852, the Hon. James L. Bates, who had been elected the previous fall, produced his commission dated January 16, 1852, as Judge of the Third Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District. James L. Bates was born near Canandaigua, N. Y., January 4, 1815. His father was Stephen Bates, and his mother Naomi (Handy) Bates; the former from Granville, Mass., and the latter from Guilford, Conn., both descendants from old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather settled in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1790. James L. was educated at the Canandaigua Academy and Geneva College, New York; read law with John C. Spencer two years; came to Columbus in October, 1835, and read a year with Orris Parish and N. H. Swayne, and was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1836–37; commenced practice, and formed a partnership with N. H. Swayne in the spring of 1837, which continued until he was elected in 1851, on the adoption of the present constitution, Judge of the Common Pleas, for the third subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Pickaway, Franklin and Madison, and was re-elected in 1856 and 1861, the last time without opposition—a handsome compliment in a district politically against him, serving thus fifteen years continuously. Judge Bates made a safe and excellent Judge, was a sturdy worker, and alone did the business of the three counties satisfactorily, without allowing the docket to accumulate, with undisposed business.

Judge Bates held the office of Director of the Ohio Penitentary from 1866 to 1874, and was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Columbus from 1844, six years consecutively, being Secretary of the board the first four years. He was active in advancing the city school system of Columbus to a high state of perfection.

On October 18, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Kelley, eldest daughter of Hon. Alfred Kelley, one of the ablest and most prominent men in Ohio. Since Judge Bates has retired from the bench, he has principally been employed in the management and settlement of large estates involving the interests of minors and widows, without engaging in general practice. His straightforward honesty and known integrity, especially qualify him for trusts of this kind, and the community where he has lived over forty years, fully appreciate the fact.

The second Judge under the new constitution was the Hon. John L. Green, a native of Virginia, who located in Circleville, Ohio, about 1830, where he won and retained a large and successful practice. He was elected to the State Senate from Pickaway and Franklin Counties, serving in the sessions of 1837–38, 1838–39, 1839–40, and 1840–41. He subsequently removed from Circleville to Chillicothe, and was there elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Thence he removed to Columbus, and in October, 1866, was elected Judge of this subdivision to succeed Judge Bates. He was re-elected in 1871, and again in 1876, his term expiring in February, 1882.

During the legislative session of 1867–68, an act was passed creating an extra Judgeship for the Third Subdivision, and in April of the latter year Joseph Olds, of Circleville, was elected to fill the position. Judge Olds is a native of Pickaway County, and a graduate of Yale College. After serving his full term on the bench, he returned to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the firm of Harrison, Olds & Marsh, and one of the leading attorneys of Columbus, whither he removed from Circleville.

In 1873, Edward F. Bingham, of Columbus, was elected to succeed Judge Olds, and re-elected in 1878. Judge Bingham is one of the best Judges in the State, and takes great pains in examining the points and authorities submitted to him by council. His decisions satisfy all who hear them, of the impartiality with which he has formed his opinions.

The Legislature in March, 1875, passed an act creating an extra subdivision in the Fifth Judicial District. In April of that year, Samuel W. Courtright, of Circleville, was elected as Judge of the new subdivision of Pickaway and Madison Counties. He is a native of Pickaway County; read law with D. M. Jones, of Circleville, and with Hon. Belamy Storer, of Cincinnati. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1863 began the practice of his profession. He has been Prosecuting Attorney of Pickaway County for two terms, and for more than a year was in partnership with C. F. Krimmel. After twelve years of practice, he was elected Judge, but the act creating an extra subdivision in this district being subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the office died at the expiration of Judge Courtright's term. He was said to be the youngest Judge in Ohio, and was well liked by the bar of Madison County.

Under the act of 1878, Eli P. Evans was elected Judge of the Fourth Subdivision. He is a son of George W. and Mary R. (Eberly) Evans, and was born June 10, 1842, at Dublin, Franklin Co., Ohio; attended the common schools, and obtained his education chiefly by his own efforts; read law with James E. Wright, and was admitted to the bar September 6, 1870, by the District Court of Franklin County, Ohio. He immediately commenced the practice of the law, and opened an office in Columbus, Ohio. In 1878,

the General Assembly erected a Fourth Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District out of Franklin County, by separating it from Pickaway and Madison. He was elected Judge on the 1st of April, 1878, the term beginning on the 1st of May, 1878. This office, like Judge Courtright's, expires under the decision of the Supreme Court, but the Legislature in 1881–82, passed an act creating an extra Judgeship, and in October, 1882, Judge Evans was elected to fill the position. He is a diligent worker on the bench, and carefully examines all questions before deciding them. The criminal docket, however, has been assigned him in the division of the business, and occupies most of his time.

The General Assembly of 1878–79, passed an act creating an extra Judgeship in the Third Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District, by virtue of which George Lincoln, of London, was elected in October, 1879, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in Westford, Windham Co., Conn., June 24, 1825. His paternal grandfather, George Lincoln, was of Puritan stock, his ancestry being among the first settlers of Massachusetts. He married Delia Ingalls, and George, the father of our subject, was born of this union in 1799. He was reared in New England, was a tanner by trade, and married Laura, daughter of Joseph and Delia (Record) Ashley, of Connecticut. Five children were the fruits of this union, four of whom are living. The father died in 1872, but his widow resides in Connecticut, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Judge Lincoln grew to manhood in his native State, working in his father's tanyard, and attending school three or four months per year until he attained the age of twenty-one, when he left home and began working on a farm. He followed this vocation for several months, teaching school the following winter, and the next summer attended Monson Academy, at Monson, Mass., and again engaged in teaching school the subsequent winter. In the spring of 1848, he commenced to read law in the office of the Hon. Jared D. Richmond, at Ashford, Conn., and the following spring went to Toland, Toland Co., Conn., and for two years pursued his law studies under Hon. Z. A. Storrs, of that place. He taught school during the winter of 1850–51, and in the spring of the latter year came to Rockport, Ind., where he engaged in teaching. Failing health induced him to go to Genesee, Wis., where he continued teaching during the winter of 1851–52, but not regaining his health he returned to Connecticut in June of the latter year, weighing less than 100 pounds and anticipating death from consumption.

After a few months visit, his health being somewhat improved, he again came West, stopping at the home of his uncle, Charles Lincoln, in Champaign County, Ohio. Throughout the winters of 1852–53 and 1853–54, he taught school at Woodstock, reviewing his law studies with John H. Young, of Urbana. In March, 1854, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, the oath being administered by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman. Judge Lincoln immediately went to Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, and began the practice of his profession, and in the fall of 1854 entered into a partnership with Hon. C. S. Hamilton, of Marysville, which existed until his removal to London, in October, 1860. In 1863–64, he was Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, and soon won the reputation of being one of the leading lawyers at the bar. In October, 1879, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, taking his seat in February, 1880. Judge Lincoln was

married, June 15, 1859, to Harriet M. McMullen, a native of Madison County, who bore him one son, John A. Mrs. Lincoln died May 29, 1867, and September 7, 1871, he was married to Annette T. Phelps, of this county.

Politically, Judge Lincoln is a stanch Democrat, and although not a politician, always takes a warm interest in the success of his party. He is the only member of the Madison County bar, since the organization of the county to the present time, who has been honored by an elevation to the bench, where by his impartial and unswerving rectitude in his rulings, he has sustained the purity of the judiciary and the dignity of his profession.

THE BAR.

In the early days of mud roads and log cabins, the lawyers rode the circuit with the Judge on horseback from county to county, equipped with the old-fashioned leggings and saddle-bags, averaging about thirty miles a day. The party had their appointed stopping places, where they were expected, and, on their arrival, the chickens, dried apples, maple sugar, corn dodgers and old whisky suffered, while the best story-tellers regaled the company with their humor and anecdotes. With the organization of Madison County came also the attorneys—a necessary appendant to the administration of justice. Throughout the earlier period of the county's history the disciples of Blackstone and Kent do not seem to have looked upon London as a fruitful field for their profession, and for many years the county did not possess a single lawyer. From Chillicothe, Circleville, Columbus, Xenia, Urbana and Springfield came the first attorneys who figured before the courts of this county, and as some of them held the office of Prosecuting Attorney during those early days, it will be appropriate to give them a brief space in this chapter.

VISITING LAWYERS.

Ralph Osborn, a native of Waterbury, Conn., where he acquired his profession of the law, came to Franklinton in 1806, where he remained a few years; but, upon the organization of Delaware County in 1808, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of that county. Soon after he removed to Circleville, and, in December, 1810, was elected Clerk of the Ohio Legislature, which position he filled five consecutive sessions. Upon the organization of Madison County, he was appointed at the first term of court Prosecuting Attorney, serving in that capacity from 1810 to 1814, inclusive. In 1812, he married Catharine Renick, daughter of John Renick, then living on Big Darby. In 1815, he was elected Auditor of State, and held that office eighteen years in succession, and, in the fall of 1833, was elected to the Ohio Senate to represent Franklin and Pickaway Counties. After his election as Auditor of State, he did not practice his profession. His wife, Catharine, having died, he was married, in 1831, to Jane, eldest daughter of Col. James Denny, and widow of Dr. Daniel Turney. Upon the location of the seat of government at Columbus, he removed his residence to that point, and there died December 30, 1835, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Osborn was, in manners, courteous, discharging his several trusts with care and integrity. The Hon. J. R. Osborn, of Toledo, Ohio, is one of Mr. Osborn's sons, and Mrs. Josiah Renick, Mrs. P. C. Smith, and Mrs. S. H. Ruggles are his daughters. Mr. James Osborn, another son, was a leading merchant in

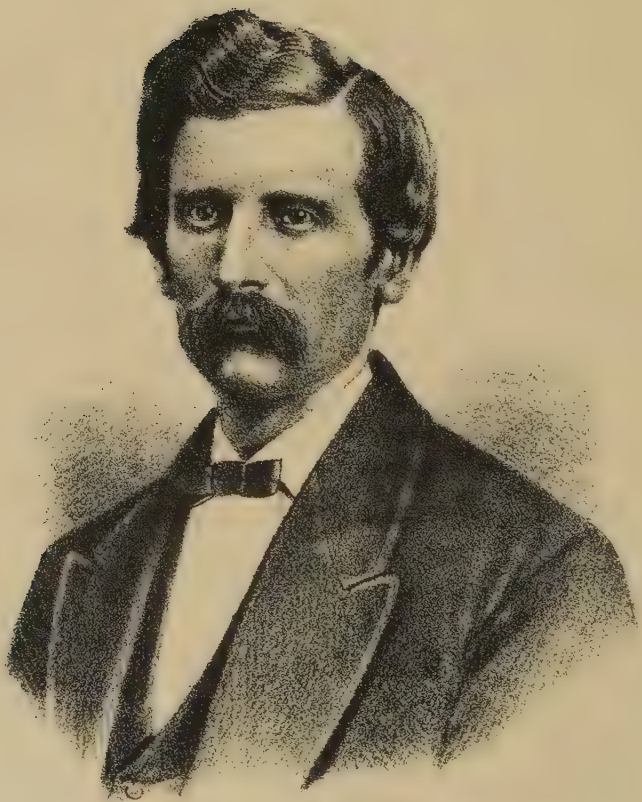
Columbus, and died, leaving sons who still carry on his old firm business, and are leading men in the city.

Richard Douglas, the Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County from 1815–17, was also born in Connecticut. He read law with Hon. Henry Brush, of Chillicothe, and settled as an attorney first at Jefferson, Pickaway County, removing to Circleville soon after the county seat had been located there. Thence about 1815, he removed to Chillicothe, where he died in 1852, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Douglas was Prosecuting Attorney of this and Ross Counties, a member of the Ohio Legislature, and First Lieutenant of the company commanded by Capt. Tryatt in the war of 1812. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and his abounding humor and fund of anecdotes made him the most agreeable company to the lawyers while circuiting. It is said that he possessed considerable poetic talent, and bore the title among his cotemporaries of "the poet of the Scioto." His son and grandson, Messrs. Albert Douglas, Sr., and Jr., are residents of Chillicothe.

Caleb Atwater located in Circleville about the close of the war of 1812, as an attorney at law. For several years he was Postmaster, and a member of the Ohio Legislature for one term. At the June session of the Court of Common Pleas of Madison County, in 1815, he was Prosecuting Attorney, and held the same position from November, 1822, to the same period in 1823. About the year 1827 or 1828, he was appointed, by President Jackson, as one of the Commissioners to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their lands at Prairie du Chien. Mr. Atwater's information was extensive, but he is better known as an antiquarian and historian, upon which subjects he has written several works. He died in Circleville, on the 3d day of March, 1867, nearly ninety years old; he was a native of North Adams, Mass.

John R. Parish was the next Prosecutor of this county. He was a son of Roswell Parish, and born at Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., in 1786; educated in the common schools and the Plainfield Academy, which was in a town of that name close to Canterbury. He read law in the office of his uncle, John Parish, of Windham, and was there admitted to the bar. In 1816, he came to Columbus, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession. He was a man of vigorous mind, a good lawyer, and soon obtained a fair share of the litigated business. In 1820, he was elected to the Legislature from Franklin County, and re-elected in 1821; was a popular legislator, and upon the expiration of his second term, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of that county. Prior to this, he served as Prosecutor of Madison, viz., in the September term, 1816, and from December, 1817, up to the close of 1819. Mr. Parish married Mary Phillips, of Columbus. Like many lawyers of that period, he indulged in the convivialities of the times. He died in June, 1829; was a cousin of Judge Orris Parish, and is said to have been much the abler lawyer, and better versed in the legal learning of the profession.

Among the early Prosecuting Attorneys were G. W. Doane, of Circleville, in 1816; David Scott, of Columbus, in 1817; James Cooley, of Urbana, in 1820, and George W. Jewett, of Springfield, in 1822. G. W. Doane was a native of New Milford, Conn.; graduated at Union College, New York, and attended the law school at Litchfield, Conn.; located in Cir-



CAPT. ROBERT M. HANSON.
[DECEASED]

cleville, in the year 1816, as an attorney at law; was one of the editors of the *Ohio Branch*, a weekly newspaper of Circleville, now continued and published by S. Marfield, Jr., as the *Union-Herald*. Mr. Doane was a man of liberal education, and a most exemplary citizen. On the 4th day of February, 1862, he died, aged seventy-six years. For many years previous to his death, he had entirely lost his sight, and, consequently, was disqualified for business. He was a brother-in-law of the late Judge William B. Thrall, for a long period publisher of the paper above referred to. A son of his, George W. Doane, is now in practice, as an attorney, in Omaha, Neb. Mr. Doane, for one term, represented the county of Pickaway in the Lower Branch of the Legislature. David Scott was born in Peterboro, N. H., in 1786, came to Franklinton in 1811, engaged in the practice of the law, and was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of that county in 1813, serving until 1819, a portion of which time he was Prosecutor of Madison County. James Cooley was one of the pioneer lawyers of Urbana, and, in 1826, was appointed United States Minister to Peru, where he died April 24, 1828. He was a young man of brilliant parts, of fine appearance and prepossessing manners, and stood in the front rank of his associates. We have been unable to learn anything definite of Mr. Jewett, only that he practiced law in Springfield for some years, during the early history of that town.

Another of the pioneer visiting lawyers of the courts of Madison County, and who was Prosecuting Attorney from November, 1823, until the close of 1824, was Joshua Folsom, born at Henniker, N. H., in the year 1783. His parents were Quakers, and his ancestors came from the north part of England, and settled at Hingham, Mass., in the year 1638. His grandfather was known as "Quaker Joshua," and was extensively known and respected as a man of strong sense and integrity. Joshua Folsom, the subject of this sketch, studied at Dartmouth College, but did not graduate. After leaving college, he read law two years, at Baltimore, in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper, who was a very distinguished lawyer and orator, and member of the United States Senate. Mr. Folsom began the practice of law at Circleville, Ohio, about the year 1810, and practiced, also, in many other counties of the State, as most lawyers of that day did, on account of the paucity of cases at home. About the year 1824, at the time Gustavus Swan was appointed Judge, he went to Columbus to practice, being requested by Judge Swan to come there to take charge of his business. After remaining at Columbus two or three years, he returned to Circleville. In 1830, having accumulated a moderate fortune, for that day, and not being in good health, he retired from practice and settled on a large tract of land which he owned in Logan County, Ohio. Mr. Folsom was a man of very extensive information, having, also, a respectable knowledge of Latin, Greek and French, and being well read in history and general literature. We have, also, the authority of Hocking Hunter, for saying he was "a very good lawyer." Some of his arguments at the bar are yet remembered as very fine. He never held any office, except that of Prosecuting Attorney of Pickaway and Madison Counties.

Besides those attorneys who were Judges and Prosecutors of the courts of Madison County, the following have practiced at this bar, viz.: John S. Wils, James K. Corey, Noah H. Swayne, John W. Anderson, Brush & Gilbert and P. B. Wilcox of Columbus. From Urbana came Moses B. Cor-

win, Israel Hamilton and John H. Young. Circleville sent Joseph Olds, Sr.; Chillicothe, William Creighton and Henry Brush, the latter of whom subsequently settled in Madison County, and here died. He was not, however, identified with this bar to any extent, but resided on a farm close to London for many years. From Xenia, came John Alexander, and from Springfield, Charles Anthony, William A. Rogers, Samson Mason, James L. Torbert, William White and perhaps a few others from the several towns of the adjoining counties.

RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

The first lawyer to locate in London was A. D. Vanhorn, a native of Vermont, who came to Columbus, and in 1819 settled in this town. He made his home at the hotel of Phillip Lewis, and is said to have been a fine-looking man, and a lawyer of considerable ability. We find his name on record as Prosecuting Attorney, in 1820, and we learn that he died shortly afterward. It is said that he left a wife and family in the East, as he often spoke of his children. He was somewhat dissipated, and this perhaps was the cause of his leaving his Eastern home, to die far away from wife and family.

The next lawyer who settled in London was Patrick G. Goode. He came from Xenia in the spring of 1821, and from July, 1821, until October, 1822, was Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County. He possessed an overpowering appetite for strong drink, and after remaining here a couple of years removed to Sidney, Ohio. Soon afterward he abandoned his drinking habits, was joined by his wife, who had previously separated from him, became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Member of Congress, and during his lifetime was one of the most prominent men in that portion of Ohio. We have also heard that he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his latter years was a preacher of that denomination.

Samuel N. Kerr comes next in the order of time. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, studied law at Troy, was there admitted to the bar, and in 1824 located in London. He boarded with Philip Lewis, and subsequently married Alithea, the second eldest child of Col. Lewis. Of this union were born four sons and two daughters, viz.: Lucien, deceased; Josephine, the wife of James Jones, of San Jose, Cal; Wellington, who resides in Oregon; Maria J., the wife of Captain Fuller, of Peoria, Ill.; Newell, who resides on the homestead near Peoria, Ill., and Lewis, deceased. Mr. Kerr practiced his profession for many years in this county, and accumulated considerable property. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1825 to 1836 inclusive, and again in 1839–40. During a considerable period of the county's history, he was its only resident lawyer, and is said to have been a good one. About 1851, he removed to a farm which he purchased near Peoria, Ill., and spent the remainder of his days in that State. Politically, he was an ultra Democrat. His health and mind became shattered in old age, and he died at Decatur, Ill., while upon a visit to one of his daughters who then resided in that town.

Isaac N. Jones and William R. Roberts were the next to "hang out shingles" in London. The former came from Tennessee, and was Prosecuting Attorney in 1837–38. In the fall of 1840, he went to Philadelphia, and engagad in merchandising. Thence he removed to Missouri, where he fol-

lowed his profession with considerable success. While in London, he married a daughter of George Phifer, a well-known pioneer of Madison County. William R. Roberts came from Philadelphia to Ohio, and settled in London prior to 1838. He was a large, prepossessing-looking man, and a talented lawyer, but indulged too freely in strong drink. After a short residence, he removed to Indianapolis, there married a rich wife, and became much respected.

James F. Freeman was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 6, 1815, and died at Harrisburg, Franklin Co., Ohio, September 21, 1857. His father, Richard Freeman, with his brother, Thomas, and cousin, Richard, emigrated from Ireland to America immediately after the American Revolution, and as early as 1799 settled at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1800, he married Marjory Carter, who died in 1849, of cholera. From Wheeling he emigrated to Belmont County, Ohio, and in 1833 came to Madison County, where he died in November, 1836. James F. received the advantages of the town schools, and obtained a good common school education. At the age of twenty or twenty-one years, he entered the law office of Samuel N. Kerr, of London, and in 1838 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at a session of that court held in Marysville in that year. He immediately began the practice of his profession in London, and devoted to it the whole of his energies, until shortly before his death, when he removed to Harrisburg. He was appointed Clerk of the Court in 1839, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Moore, and served in that capacity until May, 1841. During the years of 1852 and 1853, he served as Prosecuting Attorney of the county. On July 3, 1838, he married Eleanor Dawson, orphan daughter of Ephraim and Eleanor (Buckingham) Dawson, of Virginia, and by her had ten children, of whom seven survive. Shortly before his death, his wife having died, he married Margaret Chafer, of Franklin County, and by her had one child—now deceased. Mr. Freeman was a man of much natural ability, a good lawyer, a keen observer, and a ready speaker. By his witty sallies, for he was a perfect wag, he ingratiated himself into the hearts of a large circle of friends, by whom he was always welcomed as a genial friend and an entertaining companion.

Hon. Henry W. Smith, the nestor of the Madison County bar, was born at Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 6, 1814. His ancestors were from Great Britain, and located in Massachusetts and Connecticut at an early day in our colonial history. He was educated at the common schools principally, although he attended the academy at Champion, and the Rensselaer (Oswego) Academy in New York. When he was three years old, his father, who was a farmer, moved to Jefferson County, N. Y. , Henry was reared on a farm, working in the summers and going to the common schools in the winters. His leisure time was spent in study and reading while on the farm. In May, 1838, he emigrated to Ohio, and stopped at Circleville. In June, following, he commenced the study of law with H. A. Hedges, Esq., with whom he remained about one year. He completed his study of law with G. W. Doane, Esq. In June, 1840, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at Delaware, Ohio. Shortly afterward, he settled at London, where he has since resided and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1840, in 1842 and in 1844, thus holding the office for six consecutive years, the

last term expiring in 1846. In 1856, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the same office by the court; in the fall of 1860, he was again elected thereto for two years, and yet again in 1864. The duties were performed by him during all that time to the satisfaction of the court and the people. His business in his profession has been extensive and lucrative; he has acquired a competence and raised a large family. He commenced life poor, without money or friends, but he soon acquired both, by energy and perseverance. In his politics, Mr. Smith belonged to the old Whig party as long as it lasted, and in 1856 he became a member of the Republican party, and has always remained a consistent and active member of that party to the present time. In the fall of 1848, he was elected to represent Madison, Clark and Champaign Counties in the General Assembly of Ohio, and re-elected in 1849. During his legislative service—the winters of 1848–49 and 1849–50—he was an active and useful member, and originated and carried through a great reform in the law of evidence. Prior to that time, by the law of evidence, neither parties in an action at law, nor any person, having any pecuniary interest in the event of a suit, could be witnesses. The law seemed to be based on the theory, that a witness who had a pecuniary interest, large or small, in the event of a suit, would be tempted to, and often would, commit perjury, etc. Mr. Smith, early in the session of 1848–49, introduced a bill "To improve the law of evidence," providing that parties to actions at law might call each other as witnesses, and that a pecuniary interest in the event of a suit should not disqualify a person from being a witness. The bill, after its second reading, was referred to Mr. Smith and the Hon. George E. Pugh, as a select committee. On February 21, 1849, Mr. Smith, of said committee, made an elaborate report on the bill, which was ordered to be printed. (The report is found in the "Appendix to the House Journal," session of 1848–49, page 185.) This proposed reform was so bold and radical, in striking down rules, venerable for their antiquity, that many members hesitated, although the report in favor of said measure was unanswerable and absolutely convincing. Finally, it was proposed, in order to give the bar time for reflection and consideration, to postpone the measure till the next session, which was done. During the next session, 1849–50, the measure was passed into a law with remarkable unanimity (vide Vol. XLVIII, page 33, session laws of 1849–50). This was a great advance in law reform. This remained to be the law till the adoption of the Code in Ohio, when the same principle was carried into the code, extending a little on one point by allowing parties to volunteer as witnesses. In the session of 1848–49, Mr. Smith introdnced a bill to amend the law of descents, by providing that husband and wife, in default of children, should be heirs to each other. Prior to that time, and for a short time after, the act regulating descents postponed the heirship of husband and wife to the last degree before property escheated to the State. The bill was referred to Mr. Smith as a select committee, and on the 24th of February, 1849, he made an exhaustive report thereon, which was ordered to be printed. (This report is in the "Appendix to the House Journal," for 1848–49, page 198.) This bill did not then pass; and, as it proposed such a radical change in the rules of descent, a great many of the members were afraid to support it, not because it was not reasonable and equitable, but because it was a great innovation; the seeds were sown, however, and produced fruit in due time. In

the session of 1851–52, the principle was adopted, and ever since that time husband and wife, in default of children, have been heirs to each other. At the same session, Mr. Smith introduced a bill to punish the stealing of a will, after the death of the testator, or a testamentary paper before his death. The bill was enacted into a law February 23, 1849 (vide S. and C. "Statutes," Volume II, page 1632). Thus was a great omission in the criminal law of the State of Ohio very efficiently supplied. In the fall of the year 1853, Mr. Smith was elected to the Senate of Ohio, from the district composed of Madison, Clark and Champaign Counties. He made a useful and active member, and assisted in enacting a large amount of useful legislation, including the liquor law, the ten per cent law, the fee bill, etc., etc., and aided in reforming abuses and in reducing taxation. He discovered, at the end of his term in the Senate, in the spring of 1854, that he could not live very high, and support his family by going to the Legislature (as many more have before and since discovered), and he determined to abstain therefrom in the future, and to devote his time exclusively to his profession. This determination he rigidly adhered to until 1864, when he was nominated and elected a Presidential Elector by the Republicans, when the Hon. A. Lincolin was a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. He met the Electoral College of Ohio at the Capital of the State, in 1864, and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice President of the United States. In the spring of 1865, he aided in establishing the Madison National Bank of London, and was elected its President. He served in this position for about two and a half years, then sold his stock and invested the proceeds in land. In 1870, he was appointed Assessor of Interval Revenue by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for the Seventh Collection District of Ohio, and he held the office for nearly three years, when the taxes having all been taken off by Congress except on whisky, beer and tobacco, the Assessors of Internal Revenue were abolished by Congress. During Mr. Smith's term as Assessor, nearly $2,000,000 internal revenue per year was raised in this district, comprising the counties of Franklin, Madison, Greene and Clark. He administered the office prudently and honestly, and to the satisfaction of the Government and the people. He supported the war of 1861 strenuously, but did not go into the service, as he was over the military age when the war commenced. He did, however, go into the service for ten days, at Camp Chase, during the Morgan raid, as Captain of a company. In 1876, he was selected as the delegate from this Congressional district to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and assisted in nominating. Gen. R. B. Hayes for President. He was married at Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., in June, 1844, to a most estimable lady, Miss Jennette Smith. She is a descendant of the celebrated Otis family, of Revolutionary memory, in Massachusetts. She has been a model wife, and an ornament to her sex. Mr. Smith is still hale and vigorous, and stands a fair chance to live beyond the allotted age of man. Mr. Smith and wife have been blessed with ten children, five of whom survive. They are as follows: Ellen A., wife of W. S. Squires, of Squires and McCollum, grocers, London; Mary G., wife of G. A. Florence, of Circleville, Ohio; Luke D., a farmer of Deer Creek Township, who married Grace Mayne, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Palmer C., an attorney at law,

and ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, who married Bertha, daughter of Hon. George W. Wilson, of London, and Benjamin F., on the farm with his brother, Luke D. During the summer of 1882, Mr. Smith and his wife made the tour of Europe, and visited Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Prussia and Germany, escaping all the dangers, of the sea and land, and arrived home in October, 1882.

Charles Harrold, a native of Stokes Township, this county, came here soon after Mr. Smith. He studied law at Springfield; was admitted to the bar, and in 1842–43 was in partnership with Samuel N. Kerr. He subsequently quit the profession, and engaged in farming. He was a cripple, and prior to his entering the legal profession, followed school teaching.

In 1843, Z. T. Fisher, a one-armed man, and a native of Delaware County, Ohio, where he had read law and been admitted to practice, came to London. He was here married to Jemima Jones, daughter of Barney Jones. From 1847 to 1851, he was Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, and represented the county in the Ohio General Assembly in 1852 and 1854; but soon after the latter date removed to Iowa, where he continued the practice of his profession.

Hon. Richard A. Harrison was born April 8, 1824, in the city of Thirsk, Yorkshire Co., England, where his parents then resided. In the spring of 1832, the family removed to the United States, and settled in Clark County, Ohio. He was educated in the common school, the *Republic* printing office, and in an academy under the charge of Rev. Chandler Robbins, Springfield, Ohio. He was obliged, on his arrival at twelve years of age, and until he commenced the practice of the law, to earn by daily labor as a typographer, the means requisite for his support and education. He studied law in the office of Judge Rodgers, Springfield, Ohio; graduated from the Cincinnati Law School April, 1846, and was admitted to the bar May 23, 1846, at a term of the Supreme Court, on the circuit held at London, Madison County, by Judges Hitchcock and Wood. He at once began the practice of the law in London. He was married, December 25, 1847, to Maria Warner, daughter of Henry Warner, of Madison County, and in the spring of 1848, he commenced a circuit practice, which he has ever since kept up. He was a member of the Legislature, from Madison County, during the sessions of 1858–59 and 1859–60, and served on the Judiciary Committee; was a member of the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Madison, Clark and Champaign, during the sessions of 1859–60 and 1860–61, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate; was elected a Member of Congress from the district composed of the counties of Madison, Fayette, Clinton, Warren and Greene, at a special election held in May, 1861, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. Corwin upon his appointment as Minister to Mexico; served during the special session held in July, 1861, and until the expiration of his term, March 3, 1863. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1870, but was defeated with the rest of the State ticket at the ensuing election. In January, 1876, he was appointed and commissioned by Gov. Hayes a member of the judicial commission, provided for in the amendment, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State, but he declined the appointment. In the spring of 1873, he formed a partnership with Joseph Olds, who had just retired from the Common Pleas bench, and removed to Columbus in the

spring of 1874. His son-in-law, Mr. Marsh, is also now a member of the firm of Harrison, Olds & Marsh. Mr. Harrison attributes much of whatever success he has met with to the encouragement and assistance which he received, in his early struggles at the bar, from Judge Rodgers, Judge J. R. Swan, P. B. Wilcox, Judge N. H. Swayne, and John W. Andrews. Mr. Harrison ranks as one of the best lawyers in the State; he is not only learned in the books, but presents his cases with great force to the court and jury. His reputation has extended his circuit practice all over the State, and in the Supreme Court he is engaged, on one side or the other, of many important cases. His success in the Boesel Railroad cases, reported in Granger's Supreme Court reports, established his eminence as a lawyer on constitutional questions, while at the same time it saved the people from the imposition of an oppressive system of taxation, that would yield no return. Mr. Harrison furnishes another example of the fact that a lawyer who desires to rise to the head of this honorable profession must subordinate every other considerstion to the law, which is a jealous mistress and brooks no rival. One of the early students of Mr. Harrison was James S. Jones, a native of London, born July 31, 1830. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and was Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County in 1854–55. His parents were William and Elizabeth Jones, natives of Tennessee, who settled at London in 1814. Soon after the expiration of his term as Prosecutor, he removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he engaged in teaching school and the practice of his profession, the latter not proving sufficiently remunerative to support him. He returned to London during the exciting period of the war, and thence went to Champaign City, Ill., where he was married to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Robert Houston, one of the pioneer physicians of Clark County, Ohio, who practiced at South Charleston, where Mrs. Jones was born, subsequently removing with her father to Champaign County, Ill. Mr. Jones has since continued to follow the legal profession at that place.

John R. Montgomery was born in Richland County, Ohio; came to this county in 1855, and was soon after admitted to practice. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County from 1858–60; here married Josephine T. Edwards, and about 1861 removed to Little Rock, Ark., became Attorney General of that State, and continued in the practice of the law until a few years ago, when he removed to Jacksonville, Ark., purchased a a plantation, and engaged in farming. He was an ardent Republican, and a fair lawyer.

Col. J. C. McCloud, of McClouds & Converse, attorneys at law, London, and a prominent member of the Madison County bar, was born in Union County, Ohio, February 15, 1829. He is a son of Curtis McCloud, a native of Vermont, and grandson of Charles McCloud, who emigrated from Vermont to Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1808. Curtis McCloud subsequently settled in Union County, and about 1839 located on a farm in Darby Township, this county, three miles west of Plain City. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided there till his death in December, 1863. He married Elizabeth Cutler, also a native of the "Green Mountain State," and a daughter of John Cutler, who came to Ohio in 1815. Eight children were sent to bless this union, five living, our subject being the only one in Madison County. Mrs. McCloud departed this life in 1880. Col. McCloud came to Madison County when about ten years of age. He

received a fair education in the district schools, and, after reaching his majority, attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He assisted his father on the farm, and subsequently taught school for a short period. He read law with R. A. Harrison, a prominent attorney of London, now residing at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1857. He immediately formed a law partnership with Mr. Harrison, the firm being known as Harrison & McCloud, until April, 1859, when it was dissolved. He has subsequently been in partnership with Emery Smith, George W. Burnham, Martin O'Donnell, R. H. McCloud, and, on March 9, 1881, the present firm, consisting of J. C. and R. H. McCloud and O. P. Converse, was formed. He was married, in 1854, to Elizabeth Winget, a native of this county, and reared by a cousin of her father, William Winget, of Union County. Mr. and Mrs. McCloud have been given five children, four living —William Mc., R. H. (of McClouds & Converse), Luther and George. John is deceased. Mrs. McCloud is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Col. McCloud is well and favorably known to every person in Madison County, and his success in law practice has been steady and firm. He was Chairman of the County Republican Central Committee for sixteen years, but was never an aspirant for office of any kind. He is recognized as one of the best jury lawyers at the bar, and his citations of law and fact are looked upon as being always correct. To be a lawyer, in the highest sense of that term, has ever been his aim, and the undoubted success he has met with in the practice of his profession, while at the same time he has won and retained the confidence of the people of Madison County, is the strongest evidence that his dealings with his fellow-man have at all times been straightforward, upright and honorable.

Robert Hutcheson and John L. McCormack, both read law with R. A. Harrison, and were admitted to the bar in 1857. Mr. Hutcheson was born in the northern part of Madison County, was a fine scholar and a bright lawyer. In 1860–62, he represented this county in the Ohio Legislature, and upon the expiration of his term was married, subsequently removing to New Orleans, and was appointed Attorney General of Louisiana. He is now residing at Washington, D. C., in the practice of his profession. John L. McCormack was born in London, Ohio, December 15, 1836, and is a son of Thomas McCormack, a life-long resident of this county. Immediately after his admission to the bar he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Prosecuting Attorney, and elected in the fall of 1857. He occupied the office in 1858, then resigned and removed to Iowa, where he has since resided. He was married, in this county, to Miss Ella Crain, and is said to have been a promising young lawyer.

Benjamin F. Montgomery came from his home in Richland County, read law in his brother's office at London, was admitted about 1860, and formed a partnership with John R., which continued during their residence here. He married Elizabeth Riddle, of Union County, removed to Michigan, and from there to Utah Territory, where he engaged in mining speculations and became very wealthy. Like his brother, he was an ardent adherent of the Republican party.

Emery Smith was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 9, 1838, and in 1844 removed to Canaan Township, of this county, where he received the benefit of a common school education. In 1856–57, he attended Oberlin

John F. Locke

College; thence, in 1858, he went to the Cleveland Law College, graduating in the spring of 1860, and was immediately admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at Columbus. On the 16th of August, 1860, he came to London, and formed a law partnership with Col. J. C. McCloud, which lasted about seven years, when it was dissolved and he continued alone. He subsequently was in partnership with John J. Bell, B. H. Lewis and D. C. Badger, respectively, but since the dissolution of the last partnership, has practiced alone. He was married to Sarah McClimans, daughter of James and Margaret McClimans, of Madison County. She lived but a few months after her marriage, and he was subsequently united to Frances McClimans, a sister of his first wife, who has borne him one son, Forest. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Republican, and in 1861 enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three months' service. After the expiration of that term, he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the Seventh District, which he held until the close of the war. He has been Mayor of London one term, and is a well-read lawyer, who obtains a fair share of the law business of Madison County.

Robert M. Hanson, a native of Madison County, born April 14, 1837, was for a short time a member of this bar. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He read law with Henry W. Smith, and was admitted to the bar early in 1861. In April of that year, he went into the army and served throughout the war. In the fall of 1865, he returned to London, and was elected to represent Madison County in the Ohio Legislature. During this time he practiced his profession in London, but in 1869 he was appointed by President Grant, Consul to Bremen, returning to the United States in December, 1870, on account of poor health from wounds received during the war, and on the 29th of February, 1871, was married to Miss Kate Williams. In March, he again set sail for Bremen, but was destined to never again see his native land. His health continued to fail while in Europe, and in August, 1873, he embarked for home, but died September 14, ere reaching New York. A fuller sketch of Capt. Hanson will be found in the biographical department of this work.

Judge B. F. Clark, Cashier of the Madison National Bank, and a life resident and well respected citizen of this county, was born in Deer Creek Township, October 23, 1829, in the neighborhood familiarly known as "Limerick," and where the first term of court was held in Madison County. His father, Franklin Clark, was a native of Massachusetts, and a trunk maker by trade. While a resident of the township, he served as Justice of Peace for many years. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three children, probably none now living. His second wife was Narcissis (Babcock) Newcomb, widow of William Newcomb. Our subject was their only child. The father died in October, 1843, aged sixty-five years, and the mother in March, 1874, aged eighty-two years. When fourteen years of age, Judge Clark went to Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, where he learned carriage-trimming and harness-making, following these two trades for twelve years at Urbana and Columbus, and eight years after locating in London. He was appointed to the position as Postmaster of London by President Franklin Pierce, serving in that capacity for a period of six years. He was then elected Probate Judge of Madison County, holding the

office for six years. During this time, he studied law, and on February 22, 1864, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He opened an office at London, and remained in the practice of his profession until July 1, 1870, when he was appointed Teller of the Madison National Bank. He accepted the position, acceptably filled it until October, 1880, when he was made Cashier. Judge Clark is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138, and Adamran Chapter (Masonic), and Madison Lodge, No. 70, and London Encampment, No. 126 (I. O. O. F.). He has always evinced a deep interest in religious matters, and for twenty years has served as Elder in the Presbyterian Church at London. In 1870, he was a delegate from the Columbus Presbytery to the General Assembly, which met at Philadelphia, Penn., and which was the first union of the Northern and Southern branches of the church after the close of the war. Judge Clark has ever voted the Democratic ticket, and was serving his second term as Mayor of London when he resigned to accept the position offered him in the bank. He was married, in August, 1850, to Rachel Jones, a native of this county. Two children were given them, one living—Job J.. an insurance agent of London. The elder son, Quinn, died in 1879. Mrs. Clark is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

George W. Wilson, of the law firm of Wilson & Durflinger, London, was born at Brighton, Clark Co., Ohio, February 22, 1840. He is the third son of Washington and Mary A. Wilson. His parents are natives of Ohio, and now reside in Springfield. Washington Wilson is a retired farmer of considerable wealth, and highly respected by all who know him. He is a son of Michael Wilson (deceased), who was a brother of Valentine Wilson (deceased), late of Madison County. Mary A. Wilson is a daughter of William Foreman (deceased), late of Clark County, Ohio. Washington and Mary A. Wilson had eleven children, named, respectively, Michael, William J., George W., Harrison, John, Addison, Nancy T., Luther, Harriet F., Mary A. and Flora Etta, all of whom are living, except Luther. George W. Wilson, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he was sent to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he remained three years. During this time, that institution was presided over by Horace Mann, and after his death by Dr. Thomas Hill, subsequently President of Harvard College. In the year 1861, Mr. Wilson commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. R. A. Harrison, of London. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward commissioned respectively Second and First Lieutenant in the regiment. On the 2d of July, 1864, he received a commission from the President as First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, the only organization of the kind in the service. About the close of the war, he was appointed Captain of Company L, of that regiment, but never received the emoluments of that rank. He was mustered out of the army about October 1, 1865, the services of his regiment being no longer required. After the war, Mr. Wilson resumed his studies in the office of his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar on August 7, 1866. In the October following, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County for a term of two years. At the expiration of his term, he was re-elected to the same office for another term. In October, 1871, he was elected to the

House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio, and served in that body two years. In October, 1877, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate from the district composed of the counties of Champaign, Clark and Madison. He has also held several minor offices of honor and trust. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Wilson has always been a Republican, believing that by means of that party, the best interests of the country would be promoted and preserved. He is a successful lawyer, the firm of Wilson & Durflinger enjoying a large practice, and no member of the legal profession has a better standing at the Madison County bar than the subject of this sketch. Before going to the army, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Martha L. Rice, of Yellow Springs, Ohio. They have three children—Bertha J., William R. and Fannie. Miss Bertha J. was recently married to Palmer C. Smith, Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County. Mr. Wilson has a pleasant home, and, while devoted to his profession, takes time for social intercourse with his friends and neighbors.

Otis C. Smith, a deceased member of the bar of Madison County, Ohio, was born in London, in said county, on the 29th of September, 1845. After graduating from the London schools, he prepared himself for college under the tuition of Rev. C. W. Finley; entered the Miami University, and graduated therefrom in 1866. He studied law with his father, Hon. H. W. Smith, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and commenced the practice of his profession in Madison County, Ohio, with his father. He was married to Miss Sallie Coons on the 20th of October, 1871. On the 24th of June, 1873, after a lingering illness, he departed this life. He was in good standing as a member of the bar, a kind son and husband, and a good citizen. On the 25th of June, 1873, a meeting of the bar of the county was held to take action concerning his death. This was the first time in the history of the county that the bar had lost one of its members by the hand of death. Appropriate resolutions were passed, showing the standing and merit of Mr. Smith, as a member of the bar to have been of the first order, as considered by his brethren. The proceedings and resolutions of the bar at that meeting will be found recorded on the journal of the Court of Common Pleas for the year 1873. Mr. Smith was also a member of the Lodge of I. O. R. M., which lodge passed appropriate resolutions concerning his death.

Sylvester W. Durflinger, of Wilson & Durflinger, attorneys at law, London, was born near Jefferson, in this county, April 20, 1836. His father, Philip Durflinger, was a native of Ohio, and located in Madison County at an early day. He died about 1839. He was united in marriage to Mary Lilly, a native of Ross County, who bore him two children—Philip, a farmer of Jefferson Township, and our subject. Mrs. Durflinger subsequently married Samuel T. Pearce, an old an honored resident of London, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. S. W. Durflinger was the oldest of two children, and was reared on the old homestead. He received a fair education in early years, and at eighteen years of age entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, graduating in 1860. Soon after this date, he came to London, and commenced the study of law with R. A. Harrison, an able attorney, now a resident of Columbus. Mr. Durflinger remained with Mr. Harrison six months, and then removed to

Bloomington, Ill. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He served nearly four years, being once wounded in a railroad accident, while in Louisiana. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and soon after returned to this county. In the summer of 1866, he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Recorder, and elected the ensuing fall. He served his constituents in this position for a term of three years. During this period, he employed his spare time in reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He immediately formed a law partnership with George W. Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Durflinger, and the firm has remained such to the present. Both members are able attorneys, and enjoy a large share of the legal patronage of Madison County. Mr. Durflinger served as Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, in 1871–74, is politically a Republican, is a member of the Board of Education of London, and holds a position as Trustee in the official board of the M. E. Church. He is connected by membership with Chandler Lodge, No. 138, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Durflinger was married, October 17, 1867, to Eliza J. Silver, a native of this county. Two children were given them—Mary K. and Annie L. Mrs. Durflinger departed this life May 22, 1878. Mr. Durflinger was again married, in the fall of 1879, to Mary A. Flannigan, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child—Florence.

John Fletcher Chapman was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 8, 1843, and was a son of James and Mary Ann (Chapell) Chapman, natives of Virginia. Fletcher, as he was always called, grew to maturity in this county, and was self-educated, never having attended school but three months in his life. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the war closed, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., with the balance of his regiment. He was an ardent Democrat all his life. Upon the close of the war, he began to read law in the office of Col. J. C. McCloud; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced his profession until his death, December 7, 1879, leaving his widow, Clara B. Chapman, with two children, all of whom reside with her father, James B. McCarty, of Xenia. Mr. Chapman enjoyed a fair practice, and is kindly remembered by the bar of the county.

Bruce P. Jones, Mayor of London and attorney at law, was born in this village May 9, 1843. His father, Job K. Jones, was a member of the Jones family of the eastern part of Tennessee, where he was born November, 1811, and accompanied his father, William Jones, to this county in November, 1814. He located in London, where he resided till his death, April 4, 1877. At that time, he had 813 acres of land in Union and Deer Creek Townships, which he had owned for many years. He married Miss M. C. Custer, a native of Rockingham County, Va., who accompanied her father, Paul Custer, to this county about 1822. She died in January, 1874. They were the parents of nine children, six now living. Two sons were in the late war. Jasper enlisted in Company K (Capt. Hanson's), Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner, and confined in the Andersonville Prison, Georgia. After release, died at Wilmington, N. C. The other son, Berthier W., enlisted in Company D, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the hospital at Franklin, Tenn.

The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the London High School, and subsequently attended Miami University at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio. He studied a term of five years, and graduated in the regular course in the class of '68. He commenced the study of law with Col. J. C. McCloud, of London. He was admitted to practice at the December term of the Ohio Supreme Court, in 1869, and to the United States Court, at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1874. He removed to Ottawa, Kan., and practiced five years with fair success. He was Police Judge two years, and City Attorney two years. In 1875, he came back to London, and has since practiced his profession. Mr. Jones has always advocated Republican principles. In December, 1880, he was appointed Mayor by the Village Council, and elected the following April to fill an unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1882 for a full term. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with Chandler Lodge, No. 138, of London.

B. H. Lewis, a well-known attorney at law of London, was born at Jefferson, this county, August 1, 1839. He is a son of George W. Lewis, a farmer, and grandson of Philip Lewis, one of the early settlers of the county, who assisted in laying out London, and who represented this district in both Houses of the General Assembly of the State. He first attended school in Jefferson, and subsequently became a student in the London High School, where he remained until he attained the age of eighteen years. He then passed a year as clerk in a warehouse in London, and afterward taught school for three terms of four months each. During the late civil war, he enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, 1862, and was an Orderly Sergeant, and afterward Sergeant Major of the regiment. He served in that command for the full term of three years, being honorably mustered out in August, 1865. In the autumn of the same year, he was elected Sheriff of Madison County, and re-elected in October, 1867, serving four years in that office. During this time, he was also Deputy United States Marshal for Madison County, under Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio. After his term as Sheriff had expired, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar May 12, 1872. He opened an office in London, and practices his profession in Madison and adjoining counties. In April, 1875, he was elected City Attorney of London for a term of two years. Mr. Lewis' progress, so far in life, is entirely due to his own energy and perseverance, combined with unremitting patience and industry, never having received assistance from any source whatever. He was united in marriage, October 14, 1875, to Nannie, daughter of A. Dunkin, of London (and a grand-daughter of Simon Kenton), a prominent stock-raiser and dealer of Madison County.

Hon. John F. Locke, attorney at law, London, and Representative to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Sessions of the Ohio Legislature from Madison County, was born in Somerford Township August 12, 1848. His father, John B. Locke, is a native of West Virginia, and located in Madison County in 1836. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits through life, and now resides on the old homestead in Somerford Township, consisting of 300 acres of valuable land. He was married in this county to Louise Morris, a native of Adams County, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, all living. Both parents are living, father sixty-eight years of age and mother fifty-four. Our subject is the eldest child, and resided on the farm till

eighteen years of age. In 1865, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, graduating in the class of '70. He immediately commenced the study of law with R. A. Harrison, of London, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1873. He commenced the practice of his profession alone, and has continued successfully, with one exception, to the present time. Mr. Locke has always been an advocate of Republican principles, and in 1873 was elected City Solicitor of London, serving two years. In 1875, he was elected Mayor of the village to fill a vacancy. In 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, and re-elected in 1878. In 1879, he was the Republican nominee from this county, for Representative, and though the county was close on party votes, yet he was elected. His services were well appreciated, and in 1881 his constituents once more elected him to the same position. In his official duties, Mr. Locke has been governed by no partisan views, but has endeavored to assist in creating and voting for those measures which be believed would tend to promote the best interests and prosperity, both in a moral and financial way, of his constituents and the State at large. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138 (Masonic), of London, and a Master Mason. He was united in marriage, in 1876, to Sally E. Waite, a native of New York. There was one child given them, a daughter named Gertrude. Mrs. Locke departed this life, June 29, 1877. Mr. Locke is a suave, pleasant gentleman, who by his genial manners has won hosts of warm friends.

John J. Bell was admitted to practice about 1873, and in the spring of 1874 came to London from Greene County, Ohio. He served throughout the war in a regiment from that county, and upon coming to London formed a partnership with Emery Smith, which lasted until his election as Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1874. He held that office two years, and is said to have been a bright young lawyer. He married Susan Pepper, and in March, 1879, left for Texas, thence removed to New Mexico, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law and publishing a newspaper.

George W. Burnham, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, removed to Iowa, with his parents, in childhood; there grew to maturity and graduated from the Agricultural College. He returned to Ohio, and began reading law in the office of Col. J. G. McCloud, of London. In the spring of 1873, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, and immediately entered into partnership, with his preceptor, under the firm name of McCloud & Burnham. This continued until November, 1874, and soon afterward Mr. Burnham went back to Iowa, where he is now residing.

James M. Horrell was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 3, 1829, and is a son of Christopher C. and Rebecca (Skiles) Horrell, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Horrell was raised in Pleasant Township, receiving his education in the common schools, and subsequently taught school five years. He served as Justice of the Peace in Range Township six years, during which time he began reading law. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court at Columbus, October 22, 1874, and afterward studied for one year under John J. Bell, of London, since which time he has been following the legal profession. In politics, Democratic; he has served as Justice of the Peace one term since locating in London.

Orson P. Converse, attorney at law, was born in Champaign County, near Mechanicsburg, Ohio, May 27, 1842. He was the fifth in a family of

twelve children, seven of whom are living. His parents, Caleb H. Converse and Lovira L. Ketch, were natives of Vermont, and came to Ohio about 1822. Our subject removed from Champaign County, with his parents, about 1847, to the home farm near Unionville Center, Union Co., Ohio. His parents still reside there. Our subject lived on that farm, and did general farm work, going to school about three months each year, until 1860; he then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, with the intention of preparing himself for the legal profession. During this time he taught school for a period at $1 per day, "boarding around" with the scholars. When the war commenced, he left his studies, bidding good-bye for the time to his high aspirations for a professional life, and enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served about four months in all, chiefly in the Virginias. In the spring of 1863, when the regiment was re-organized at Camp Cleveland, for a term of six months, he again enlisted as a private, this time in Company B. When the re-organization of the regiment was completed, he was appointed Orderly Sergeant of his company. He served in this position two months, and then failing health caused him to enter the hospital at Columbus. He was discharged from there on account of general disability, from which he has never fully recovered. On December 23, 1863, he married Emiline Cramer, and went to work on a farm. He sometimes taught school of winters, having very reluctantly given up reading law on account of ill health. In 1869, he accepted the position of ticket and freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, at Unionville, Union County, which position he held until 1876. During this time, he read law with a cousin, George L. Converse, of Columbus, commencing in 1871. In order to support his family and continue his studies, he taught school four or five months each winter, his wife attending to the duties of the station. He was admitted to practice at the December term, 1874, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and shortly after located at Columbus. His wife and family still resided at Unionville and carried on the railroad company's business, with what assistance Mr. Converse could give after office hours. In 1876, he removed to Columbus, where he followed his profession until the spring of 1881, when he formed his present partnership with Col. J. C. and R. H. McCloud, under the firm name of McClouds & Converse. The firm enjoy a very extensive law practice. Mr. Converse resides on Lafayette street with his wife and two sons—Walter and Ebbie. In the fall of 1872, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Darby Township, Union County, declining a re-election three years later, on account of his law practice at Columbus. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity; he belongs to no church, although his parents were both connected with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Martin O'Donnell, an able and rising attorney of London, was born at Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, May 7, 1853. He is a son of Manus O'Donnell, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States about 1851, locating at Xenia, where he now resides. He married Onour Berry, also a native of Ireland. They were the parents of ten children, seven living. Mrs. O'Donnell departed this life in April, 1879. Martin is the second eldest, and when he was about five years of age his parents removed to Oldtown, the site of the Shawnee village destroyed by Gen. Clark, in 1780. In

1865, our subject returned to Xenia; from there he went to St. Paul, Minn., thence to Chicago, Ill., and in the fall of 1866 came back to Xenia. He attended the High School of that town, and on the 9th of January, 1867, removed to London, where he remained six months. For the following three years, he made his home in Xenia and Morrow, engaged at book-keeping. In 1871, he again came to London and entered the employ of Michael Riley, a leading merchant of the town. During this time he commenced to read law, and subsequently completed his studies with Col. J. C. McCloud. On the 2d of March, 1875, Mr. O'Donnell was admitted to the bar and immediately became the law partner of his preceptor. The firm continued as McCloud & O'Donnell for four years; it was then dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. O'Donnell has since been practicing alone. He possesses the largest and best law library in the city, and his practice is fully in proportion. His jovial manner, free and ready "mother wit," combined with steadiness of purpose, have won for him hundreds of friends in this and adjoining counties, and have placed him in the front rank among the prominent young attorneys of Central Ohio. He is recognized as a sound judge of law, determined and aggressive in argument, and noted for his quick perception of the legal points involved in a case. Of fine personal appearance, a fluent speaker, and possessing strong common sense, he is sure to discover the weak points in an adversary's plea, and is, therefore, looked upon as a dangerous foe in a legal conflict. He is politically Democratic, and in 1880 was appointed by Judge Courtright (then on the bench) as Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County. He served in that position one year. Mr. O'Donnell was married, in September, 1879, to Katy E. Malloy, a native of Warren County, Ohio. One child was given them—Carrie, now about two and a half years of age. Mrs. O'Donnell was a member of the Catholic Church, and departed this life May 8, 1881.

W. B. Hamilton, attorney at law, was born at Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, November 28, 1855. His father, Hon. C. S. Hamilton, was also a native of Ohio, and an attorney by profession. He died December 22, 1867, being at that time a member of the United States Congress, from the Eighth Ohio Congressional District. He married Louiza Bizant, of Muskingum County, Ohio. They had eight children, six now living. Mrs. Hamilton died in May, 1868. The subject of this sketch is the fifth child of the family, and was educated at Adrian College, Adrian, Mich. After leaving college, he taught school for some time, and then studied law with M.C. Lawrence (since deceased). He was admitted to the bar in April, 1877, and first commenced practice with Judge Lincoln, of London, in the spring of 1878. They were associated together in law practice for two years, since which time Mr. Hamilton has been alone. His efforts have gained for him reasonable success. He is a Republican in politics. He was married, June 13, 1881, to Mrs. Eva Graham, widow of Z. T. Graham, deceased, and daughter of Dr. Toland Jones, of London. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Palmer C. Smith, ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, and a well-known young lawyer of London, was born in this county April 22, 1857. He is a son of Hon. Henry W. Smith, whose sketch appears in this volume. His mother was Miss Jennette Smith, a descendant of the celebrated Otis family, of Revolutionary fame, in Massachusetts. Our subject

W. Farrar

received a good education, and early commenced the study of law with his father. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School May 8, 1877, and was admitted to practice by the District Court of Cincinnati on the following day. He returned to London, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in connection with his father. In April, 1880, he was appointed Mayor of London, to fill out the unexpired term of Noah Thomas, now Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, in the fall of 1880, on the Republican ticket, for a term of two years. He resigned his former position of Mayor, in December of that year, to accept the latter one. Mr. Smith was married, in April, 1882, to Bertha, daughter of Hon. George W. Wilson, a prominent attorney of London. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter of London.

George B. Cannon, attorney at law, office with Mayor Bruce P. Jones, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 11, 1851. His father, Matthew W. Cannon, was a native of Maryland, and accompanied his parents, Jesse and Margaret Cannon, to Ross County, when a small child. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Pickaway County until 1859, when he removed to Madison County, and now resides at Mt. Sterling, in the Seventy-second year of his age. He married Mary A. Lister, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of William Lister. He was a resident of both Ross and Madison Counties, and a man of great physical endurance; he died in 1877, at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. He lived under the administrations of all the Presidents, up to the time of his death, and walked two miles to cast his vote for Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon were the parents of twelve children, nine living. Mrs. Cannon departed this life February 26, 1872. Our subject was the eighth child of this family, and was seven years of age when his parents removed to Madison County. His educational facilities were rather limited, his time being taken up in assisting his father on the farm until his twentieth year. His principle education was obtained in the hours between farm labor and retiring for the night. When twenty-one years of age, he taught the "Maxey School," in Paint Township, and was engaged in that profession for about eight years. During this time, he commenced the study of law, and in 1874, came to London and entered the law office of R. A. Harrison, and subsequently that of George Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar April 24, 1878, and afterward taught school for one year. Mr. Cannon has met with fair success in his law practice. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138, Masonic, and the Knights of Pythias. Politically, his views are in strict accordance with those of the Democratic party. He once served as Clerk of Paint Township. Mr. Cannon was married, on "Thanksgiving Day" of 1878, to Laura J., daughter of John T. Maxey (deceased). They have two daughters—Mary E. and Georgia B.

Richard Harrison McCloud, was born in London, Ohio, March 11, 1858, and is a son of Col. J. C. McCloud, a leading attorney of the county. Richard H. grew up in his native town, and in 1875, graduated from the London High School. He then spent two years at the Ohio University, read law during his school days in his father's office, and began to read regularly in 1877. On the 13th of March, 1879, he was admitted to the bar at Marysville, Ohio, by the District Court then in session. Prior to this,

on the 1st of March, he had formed a partnership with his father and is now of the firm of McClouds & Converse. Politically, he is a Republican. In April, 1880, he was elected a member of the School Board, being the first graduate of the school who has ever filled the office, and the youngest member ever elected to that position, which he looks upon as an honor to bestow upon so young a man.

D. C. Badger, Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, was born in Range Township, this county, August 7, 1857. His father, Benjamin Badger, is a native of Fayette County, Penn. He came to Ohio about 1827, locating in Fayette County, and to Madison County in 1845; he bought a farm in Range Township, where he has since resided; he owns 110 acres of land, and is one of the prominent farmers of Southern Madison. He married Martha, daughter of Levin Willoughby, an honored pioneer of Range Township. Our subject is the second of five children, four of whom are living. He grew up on the farm and when between fifteen and sixteen years of age, taught school in his native township. He subsequently attended the academy at Bloomingburg, Fayette County, and Mount Vernon College, Stark County, Ohio. He afterward resumed teaching in Range Township for nearly four years. During this time, he read law and was admitted to practice November 4, 1879, and has since been located at London. Mr. Badger is still a young man, but his energy and perseverance bid fair to win him a place among the legal lights of the State. He is Secretary of the Madison County Bar Association, and connected by membership with the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Politically, Mr. Badger is an ardent Democrat, and in the summer of 1882 was nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, and in October was elected by 520 majority, which was one of the largest majorities ever given in this county.

Manus O'Donnell, the youngest attorney at the bar of London, was born at Oldtown, Greene Co., Ohio, and is a brother of Martin O'Donnell, previously spoken of. He attended the Xenia High School, and in December, 1876, came to London, where he has since resided. He read law in his brother's office, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. In October, 1881, he was appointed official stenographer of the courts of Madison County, which position he still occupies, and is often employed by the adjoining counties to act in the same capacity.

Among other lawyers who have resided in Madison County were J. T. Lacy and A. F. Reed, in 1852; Lawrence Weldon, in 1854; D. M. Creighton, in 1858; Darius Warner, the present United States Consul at St. Johns, New Brunswick; George E. Rapp, at one time Mayor of London; Martin Marshall, and A. Waddel, Jr.; also Charles P. Neal, of Plain City. At the present time there are William P. Andrews, of Plain City; B. F. Thomas of Mount Sterling; John C. Hayes, of South Solon; R. S. Leake, of Jefferson; George Hamilton and F. Webster, of London.

MADISON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized December 2, 1880, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The following officers were elected and have served continuously to the present time. Col. J. C. McCloud, President; George W. Wilson, Vice President; Sylvester W. Durflinger, Treasurer; D. C.

Badger, Secretary; John F. Locke, P. C. Smith and Bruce P. Jones, Executive Committee. The association meets annually, also at the call of the President or Executive Committee; and all members of the Madison County bar, in good standing, are eligible to membership.

The senior members of the bar of Madison County, have, many of them, made up their records; those left are still to follow, and the juniors are to assume their places at the bar and on the bench; to them will soon be committed these great, responsible trusts. The perpetuity of our free institutions is committed to the guardianship and keeping of the bar and judiciary of our free country, for the history of the world teaches, and all free governments illustrate this truth—treat the subject lightly as you will—that to the profession of the law civil government is indebted for all the safeguards and intrenchments with which the liberties of the people are protected; that legislation is shaped, constitutions enlarged, amended and adopted by the enlightened administration of the statesmen in all free governments, educated for the bar, and, ascending by the inherent force of their disciplined professional life, they become the directors of the destinies of States and nations. Military chieftains may spring into power; tyrants may for the hour dazzle, with the glamour of military parade and the pomp of war, an oppressed and frenzied nation; but they turn as the cannonade dies away, to the statesmanship of the country, and call to the legislative halls for final debate the arbitraments of the liberties of the people.

From the days of King John to the present hour, the bench and the bar have furnished the great majority of the statesmen who have erected the bulwarks of constitutional law, and extorted from tyrants the Magna Chartas which have secured to the oppressed the guarantees of free institutions. Imbued with the historical traditions of their predecessors, tracing the higher paths they have trod, and emulating their good example, it should become more and more the resolute purpose of the Madison County bar to so walk in the light of their professional teachings that when they are called to follow them to that upper court, and file their judgment-roll of the great trial of life with that Supreme Judge from whose bar there is no appeal,

> "Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach the grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CHAPTER XI.*

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF MADISON COUNTY—PAST AND PRESENT PHYSICIANS OF LONDON—PLAIN CITY—JEFFERSON—MT. STERLING—AMITY—MIDWAY—LA FAYETTE—SOMERFORD—LIVERPOOL—SOUTH SOLON—CALIFORNIA—TRADERSVILLE—NEWPORT—DANVILLE—LILLY CHAPEL—MADISON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—ARMY SURGEONS FROM MADISON COUNTY.

IN the preparation of the following history of the medical profession of Madison County, I have tried to be thorough and impartial. The time given me for its preparation has been limited, and I have found an apathy on the subject that I did not foresee or expect when I gave my consent to attempt the enterprise. In the preparation of it, I have arranged by villages, in as near a chronological order as my information would admit. In the year 1829, there existed in Ohio a law, under which the income of all professional men was taxed. Samuel Kerr was the Prosecuting Attorney of this county, and he was ordered by the court to return for taxation the names of all practicing lawyers and physicians in the county. His own name was returned as the only practicing lawyer in the county; and Lorenzo Beach, Aquilla Toland, Israel Bigelow and John Warner, as the only physicians in the county. They were each taxed $5 per annum.

In 1847, the income tax was in proportion to the amount of income, and in that year the following physicians were reported, and assessed the amounts opposite their respective names:

Thomas Adams, $1; Jacob Swank, $1; Milton Lemen, $3; Elam Bodman, $3; Samuel McClintick, $3; William McClintick, $2; D. E. McMillen, $3; Aquilla Toland, $4; William A. Strain, $3; Toland Jones, $1; William F. Cartmell, $1; Dennis Warner, $1; Daniel Wilson, $2; M. Valentine, $1; William Cheney, $1; David Wilson, $3; Jennet Stutson, $4; Ezra Bliss, $2; Charles McCloud, $3; D. W. Seal, $1; A. W. Fields, $3; D. K. Bigelow, $3; J. L. McCampbell, $1; Willis H. Twyford, $2; J. H. Taylor, $1; M. P. Converse, $2; William Adams, $1; C. A. Putnam, $1; D. R. Bell, $3; J Simmerman, $1; Dr. Withrow, $1.

It is presumable that the many different isms and systems of practice that have prevailed here have prevailed in common elsewhere throughout the country, but it may not be amiss to mention that, owing to the scarcity of physicians, and the difficulty that the early settlers experienced in obtaining the wherewithal for a *quid pro quo* when they were obliged to employ them, cheaper systems of practice were introduced by charlatans. One of these was the system of "steaming" the patient. The practice was to place the patient in bed, closely covered. Then a large kettle of water was placed over the fire, in the open fire-place, with a close fitting lid, through which a long tin spout was inserted. When the water began to boil, the farther end of the spout was thrust under the bed clothes, and all the generated steam was thus turned on to the patient. A large portion of the families through the country had their steam kettle and tin spout. I remem-

*By William Morrow Beach, M. D.

ber of an old woman over in the Darby Plains who sent for a "steam doctor," and who was really very sick. She did not live many hours after the "doctor's" arrival, and when they came to "lay her out," they found her parboiled! The skin slipped from her body like the skin from a boiled eel!

Upon the heels of this system came the Thomsonian or botanical system. For this system they sold "family rights." Their different preparations were numbered and labeled. No. 1 was good for one thing, and No. 2 for another thing. Their favorite number was "No. 6." To take a teaspoonful of it one would think they had made a mistake and got No. 60! Capsicum, or Cayenne pepper, was the chief ingredient. "Dr. Gunn," a work on domestic practice, was placed on the table by the side of the Bible and Fox's Book of Martyrs. But this was a great improvement over the "steam doctors." But No. 6 and lobelia, as universal panaceas and specifics, have had their day. A lobelia doctor was called to see a very nice little woman, a bride of three months, up at Milford, in the palmy days of lobelia and No. 6, who was moderately sick with milk-sickness. He prescribed a lobelia emetic. He told her to stick her finger in her throat to aid the emetic. It is likely it did to some extent, as she died in two minutes, from collapse. But a new light has dawned. More rational systems now prevail, and the main differences now existing exist mostly in the names. Under the laws of Ohio now, all practitioners are required to be graduates of some regularly chartered college; and most of the physicians of Ohio, and all in Madison County, are moderately well qualified for the responsibilities and requirements of the calling.

LONDON.

Dr. Simon Steers was the first resident physician in or near London. He probably came from Jefferson County, Ohio. He lived on the John Thompson land, on the north side of the road, near where the lane comes out from Israel Dalby's house. He was a lame man, and under size. William Wingate, of Union Township, north of London, says that he had heard him called "little old Dr. Steers." He came to that farm, west of London, about 1810, and probably died in this county. Dr. Samuel Baldridge was the second physician here. He came about 1811. He was also a Presbyterian preacher. He is remembered by the old citizens with a moderate degree of respect. When he left London, about 1820, it is thought he went over about Cambridge, Ohio. Dr. Blount located here for a short time in about 1814. He was from Massachusetts, and probably from Boston. He married a Miss Donlin, who lived on the west side of Deer Creek, in Deer Creek Township, on the James Wilson farm, and nearly opposite his residence.

Dr. Aquilla Toland was born September 26, 1793, in Harford County, Md. He was a pupil of Dr. Luckey, of Baltimore, and, after one course of lectures in the University of Maryland, he came West and located for a time at Franklinton, near Columbus, and, in 1819, located in London. He graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in the year 1837, after he had been for eighteen years a practitioner here. In 1843, he was elected by the Whig party to the State Legislature. He was tall, portly, dignified, of a somewhat haughty demeanor, but extremely gracious and courteous, and courtly to his colleagues. He never had occasion for jealousy toward them, for they were compelled to be respectful, and as for practice, he always had more than was desirable. His practice was scarcely confined to the limits of the county. The business about Midway was divided between him and

Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, and he was the one relied on in great emergencies for twenty miles around in all directions. He always rode on horseback, and he looked like a very Knight Errant, he sat a horse so gracefully. In the summer season he generally returned late at night, when he returned at all, and, in riding through the tall prairie grass and in unbeaten paths, he would usually return wet to the waist by the heavy dews. Dr. Aquilla Toland was the Nestor of the profession at London for forty years, both in medicine and surgery. He died at London, of erysipelas, December 30, 1866, aged seventy-three years, leaving a large estate. He married, April 11, 1822, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, of London, Ohio, who still survives him.

Dr. —— Scott was at London for several years from about 1820 While here, he married a Mrs. Gregory, from Oldtown, Ohio. Dr. —— Eastman, Mrs. Aquilla Toland thinks, was here prior to her marriage, and probably as early as 1820. Dr. Seeley Waite located at London as early as 1820. Mrs. Toland and William Warner remember him as an elegant gentleman. He married Miss Clara Phifer, sister of George Phifer. His widow married Lewis Crane, and, after his death, she married William Vance, of Champaign County, Ohio, brother to ex-Gov. Vance, of Ohio. Dr. Waite died in Springfield, Ohio, in about 1822. Dr. —— Gage came to London in about 1820, but lived only about three years. Dr. Robert Martin, a brother of Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, located here about 1822.

Dr. —— Raiff, a German, located at London in about 1823. He was an eccentric, fiery, impetuous, but educated physician. Many anecdotes characteristic of the man are still extant. Gabriel Prugh, of Somerford, Ohio, says that he rode like a whirlwind. It is said of him that one Delashmutt, down on the Glade, once sent him a formula after which he wanted him to make him some pills. The Doctor flew into a passion and said: "Cot tam him! Vat's dat? Some bills? He no dink I un'erschtan how to make bills! I makes him bills! I show 'im!" The pills were sent, and Delashmutt lived just two hours. He had carried Schuler McDonald through the milk-sickness. When convalescent, he cautioned him repeatedly about guarding his appetite. He was sent for in great haste, and went and found his patient dead. He ascertained that death had been caused by the immoderate indulgence of the appetite on a plate of bacon and cabbage. He lost his temper again, and, going to the corpse, he caught it by the nose, and, tweaking it violently, he said: "You eat cabbitch, ha! Cot tam you! eat cabbitch again mit bacon, will you, as much as you blease now!" and, mounting his horse, was off like a rocket.

Dr. John Warner, twin brother of William Warner, ex-Sheriff of the county, located here for a time in about 1825. He subsequently went West, and died at Pekin, Ill. Dr. Craig was also here for awhile in about 1825. Dr. Grover was also here about 1825. Dr. Joseph Anthony, brother to old Gen. Charles Anthony, of Springfield, Ohio, came to London in about 1831 or 1832. He was a lame man, but large, portly and prepossessing. He is remembered best, however, by his having a printing press, upon which he printed sacred hymns and such like literature as was in demand. Dr. —— Herriman came here in about 1834. He married a Miss Mitten, somewhere beyond Jefferson, in the Darby country. Dr. David J. Maulsby, born in Fredericktown, Md., came in about 1835; practiced here until about 1842 or 1843, and returned to Maryland. He became quite irregular in his habits, but was a good practitioner when not in his cups. Dr. Dennis Warner was a pupil of his for awhile.

Dr. Dennis Warner, son of William and Susan (Matthews) Warner, born in Union Township, Madison Co., Ohio, May 19, 1818. Commenced the study of medicine in 1838, under Dr. David J. Maulsby, and afterward with Dr. Aquilla Toland. Commenced the practice of medicine, but graduated M. D. at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1847. He was married, November 10, 1847, to Miss Mary Chenoweth, daughter of John F. and Margaret (Ferguson) Chenoweth, born in Madison County, Ohio, October 10, 1829. Dr. James M. P. Baskerville, of Range Township, studied medicine, but did not practice to any extent. He was scholarly, and devoted to the dead languages and the exact sciences. Read medicine with Dr. A. Toland, of London, Ohio. Dr. Alfred Jones practiced here at one time. Dr. Enoch Thomas, an eclectic, was a man of more than ordinary ability. About 1842, was in Cleveland, Ohio, the last I knew of him. Dr. Lewis was here about 1842. Dr. Jehial Gregory came in about 1840 (vide Midway).

Dr. William A. Strain, son of John C. and Margaret Strain, born in 1813, in Greenfield, Ohio, studied medicine with Dr. McGarry, of Greenfield, Ohio. Located at Mt. Sterling, Madison Co., Ohio, about 1837. Came to London about 1840, where he remained until 1865, when he moved to Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, the place of his birth. He graduated at Starling Medical College in the class of 1852. He married, shortly after commencing practice, Miss Mary G. McMillen, daughter of William McMillen, of Greenfield, Ohio. Dr. —— Thomas was here as a partner of Dr. William A. Strain in about 1859. He moved to California, this county, in about 1860, and died there in 1861. He was a partner, while there, of Dr. O. G. Field. He married, in about 1860, a daughter of Sylvanus Bates, of this place. Dr. David E. McMillen, vide Mt. Sterling. Dr. James Allen married, first, Betsey Russel; second, Martha Reyburn; was more identified outside of the county, but was a highly respected gentleman and a good physician—much above the average. Read medicine with Dr. A. Toland. Moved to Darbyville, and returned to London in 1859.

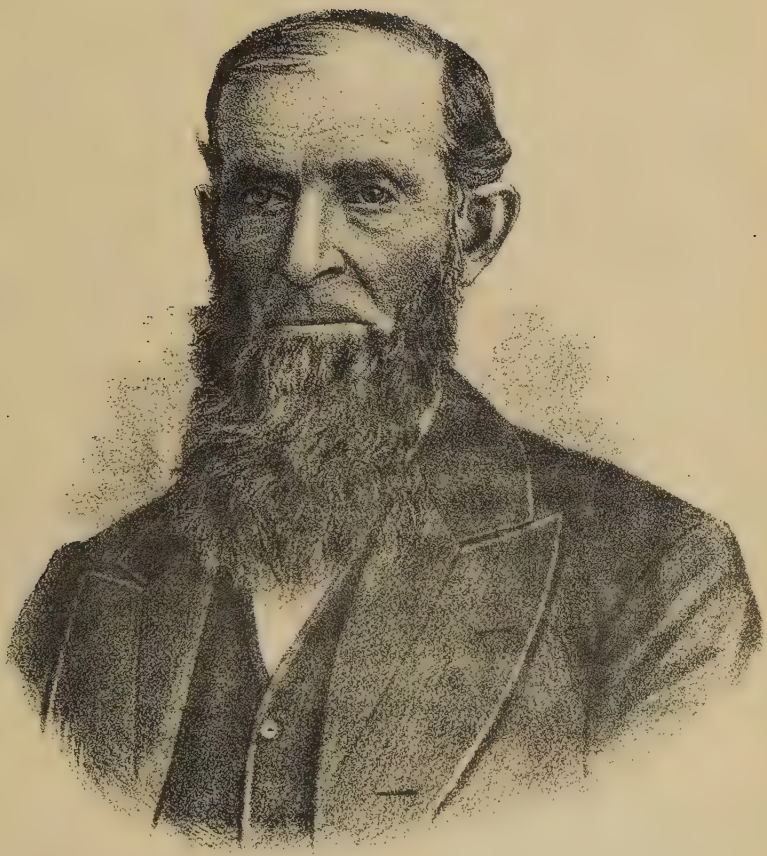
Dr. Toland Jones, born in Union Township, this county, January 10, 1820, son of Thomas Jones, studied medicine with Dr. Aquilla Toland, of London, Ohio, and, after one course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, commenced practice of medicine in London. The title of M. D. was conferred upon him by the Cleveland Medical College about 1858. He has been in practice at London for thirty-six years. He married, March 19, 1846, Miss Frances A. Toland, of London, Ohio, oldest daughter of Dr. Aquilla and Elizabeth (Lewis) Toland. He was Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Regiment during the war. Dr. Nelson Strong Darling, vide Midway. Dr. A. J. Miles was a practicing physician before entering the army in 1862, as a private in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from Darke County, Ohio; was the Hospital Steward of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was discharged for disability, and came to London and commenced practice in 1864; went to Cincinnati, Ohio. He married, and has been a college professor there for several years. Dr. D. W. Williams, born in Granville, Ohio, July 15, 1836, educated at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, studied medicine with Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Zanesville, Ohio. Graduated at Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1865, and came to London in the spring of that year. He was married to Miss Adelia Chrisman, youngest daughter of Jacob Chrisman, in the fall of 1866. Dr. William Morrow Beach lives two miles north of London; moved to the farm in 1865, after the war, since which

time London has been his post office. Dr. John H. Holton practiced first at Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Came to London in 1866. He was eminent in the profession. Could not obtain a sketch of his life. He died of pneumonia in about 1874. His death was caused by exposure and overwork. His widow resides in Columbus, Ohio. Dr. D. B. Wren came from Mechanicsburg in 1864; did not remain long.

Dr. A. H. Underwood was born April 21, 1836, in Brimfield, Portage Co., Ohio. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. S. Weatherby, of Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1862. Graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1865. Commenced practice the same spring, in South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, and, in February, 1866, came to London, where he still resides. Dr. C. G. Slagle located in London shortly after the war. Whilst here, he married Miss Emma Sprung, daughter of the long-time and veteran editor of the London *Chronicle*. He moved to Greenfield, Ohio, in about 1868. He is now in Minnesota, and is an associate editor of the *Northwest Medical Journal*. Dr. James T. Houston was born in 1816, on a farm four miles east of Springfield, Ohio. Commenced the study of medicine in 1833, with his brother, Dr. Robert Houston, and Dr. Bradbery, of South Charleston, Ohio. At the session of 1837–38, attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, known as "Drake's School." The faculty consisted of seven Professors—Drake, Gross, Parker, Harrison, McDowell, Rievs and Rodgers. Among his classmates were Carey A. Trimble, John Dawson, Samuel Mitchell Smith, Davis, Kincaid, and Brown. He commenced practice with his brother, Robert Houston, of South Charleston, in 1838. In 1840, he removed to Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., Ohio, where he practiced for fifteen years, and then removed to Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, where he practiced fifteen years, making thirty-one years of continuous professional labor, nearly twenty of which was over mud roads and on horseback. He graduated at Starling Medical College in 1857, and came to London in 1869. In 1838, he was commissioned by Gov. Vance, of Ohio, as Brigade Surgeon of Militia of Clark County, Ohio. He was married, in 1844, to a daughter of Capt. William Palmer, of Fayette County, Ohio.

Dr. James B. Sprague was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio. He was educated in part at an academy of which Chandler Robins was Superintendent. Was a pupil of Dr. Robert Rogers, of Springfield, Ohio. Graduated at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, March, 1851. Has practiced at Vienna Cross-Roads and Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, and came to London January 9, 1871. He was in the army three years as the Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He was married, November 8, 1843, to Miss Sarah Chamberlin, youngest daughter of Isaac Chamberlin.

Dr. Henry J. Sharp was born March 2, 1845, in Gallia County, Ohio. Educated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Was a pupil of Prof. John W. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio. Graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1871, and came to London in October of same year. He was married, April, 1872, to Miss Catherine E. Dooris, of Zanesville, Ohio. Dr. —— Rooney was in partnership with Dr. J. B. Sprague in Vienna, and was with him here, also, for about a year. Was an M. D., and also an A. M. Was very bright. He is at present in the West, I think at Springfield, Ill. Dr. D. A. Morse, a "vade mecum" in medicine, now at Oxford, Ohio, superintending Lunatic Asylum. Has been a Professor in different medical colleges. His specialty is nervous diseases.



G. W. Lohr,

He is author of several works on medicine, some of which have been reprinted in Germany.

Dr. A. J. Strain was born in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, January 3, 1845. Was a pupil of William A. Strain, his uncle. Graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1873. Came to London in 1876. He was married, January 7, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Washington Wilson, Springfield, Ohio. Dr. Clifton S. Morse, son of Nathan and Amelia (Calliver) Morse, was born at Amity, Madison Co., Ohio, July 28, 1857. He graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1879; located in London the same spring, and moved to Creston, Iowa, in 1882 He married Miss Emma McDonald, daughter of J. B. McDonald, of Union Township. Dr. Addison Platt King was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1847. Graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1878. He was married, in July, 1881, to Miss Mary Smith, of Mansfield, Ohio, daughter of E. W. Smith, a clergyman. Both were drowned by the overturning of a skiff in a storm, on Lake Chautauqua, New York, the summer following their marriage. The news produced a most profound sensation in London, where he had been residing for about two years. He was not a practitioner, but was a member of the drug firm of Robinson & King. He joined the Ohio State Medical Society at the session of 1881, in June, at Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Melville M. Moffitt was born in Orville, Wayne Co., Ohio, November 15, 1857; educated at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio; studied medicine with Drs. Rayer & Kirkland, Massillon, Ohio, and afterward with Prof. A. O. Blair. Graduated at Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, March 8, 1882. While in college, was Physician in charge of News-boys' and Boot-blacks' Home, and also an Acting Assistant Physician in the county jail of Cuyahoga County for one year. Holds at present, at this point, the Surgery of the I. B. & W. R. R. He married, February 17, 1881, Miss Flora N. Henderson, daughter of H. T. and M. A. Henderson, of Westerville, Ohio. Dr. A. J. Kepler was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 22, 1852. Read medicine with Dr. G. W. Dickey, of Eaton, Ohio. Graduated at Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6, 1882. Practiced with Dr. Dickey, his preceptor, at Eaton, Ohio, until in October, 1882, and then moved to London, Ohio. He married, March 3, 1873, Rosannah Dafler, of Dayton, Ohio.

PLAIN CITY.

Drs. Hill and Tappan were the first resident physicians of Darby Township. They were Eastern men—probably from the State of Vermont. But little is known respecting them. "The deep damnation of their taking-off" was for robbing a grave of the body of a squaw for the purpose of dissecting. This excited the resident Indians to a high degree, and, as the act also excited the indignation of many of the white citizens, they came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances, "discretion would be the better part of valor," and accordingly their leaving was somewhat precipitate. Their location was probably near where Plain City now is.

Dr. Isaac Bigelow, son of Dr. Israel Bigelow, was born August 25, 1797, near Balston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1814, he came on foot from Center County, Penn., to make a payment for his father on a land purchase from his uncle, Isaac, the land being that where Plain City now stands. Returning to Pennsylvania, he studied medicine with his father, Dr. Israel Bigelow, and in 1817 returned

to Ohio and located on Trickle's Creek, in Champaign County. He remained there one year, and in 1818 came to Darby Township, Madison County, and laid out the town of Westminster. This name was afterward changed to that of Pleasant Valley, but in 1872, after his death, the citizens petitioned their Representative in the Legislature—William Morrow Beach—for an act to change the name to Plain City. It was done. The reason therefor was the fact that there were four or five towns in Ohio by the name of Pleasant Valley, and perishable merchandise, shipped by railroad, was often sent wrong, and became a loss to the receiver before reaching its proper destination. In about 1828, after his father came on and located for practice, Dr. Isaac went out of practice and became a general trader. From September 23, 1847, until September 23, 1849, I was an inmate of his household, and, during all that time, I found him diligent, persevering and active in all his enterprises. He had kept a hotel and store on the southeast corner of Main and Chillicothe streets until after the year 1838, when he sold out to Samuel O. Weatherington. He built the large brick dwelling house on the northwest corner of the same streets, now occupied by Mooney Bros., in about 1842. He was Mayor of Pleasant Valley at one time, and was Postmaster during Polk's administration. He married, July 17, 1815, Miss Polly Bigelow, daughter of Isaac and Polly Bigelow, who then lived where Plain City now stands. He died in Pleasant Valley, Ohio, April 10, 1857, of pneumonia.

Dr. Israel Bigelow, father of the preceding, was born August 21, 1774, in Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt. His father was Rev. Isaac Bigelow, a Revolutionary soldier, and his grandfather was Isaac Bigelow, of the province of Maine. At the age of about eighteen, or in 1792, he became a pupil of Dr. White, of Schenectady, State of New York. He practiced at Balston Spa, N. Y., until 1812, when he moved to Center County, Penn. In 1823, he moved to New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in 1828 to Pleasant Valley, Ohio, where he remained until his death. He was very justly eminent in his profession, both as physician and surgeon. As a surgeon, he was many years in advance of any other surgeon of the county. He operated in this county for vesical calculi by the lateral operation; removed the tibia by resection (on Brainard Hager); removed the entire breast for cancer (Mrs. Zenas Hutchison, Dublin); and performed many other important operations. He married, first, Miss Eunice Kathron, daughter of Daniel Kathron, of Balston Spa, N. Y., born August 23, 1774, early in the year 1794. He married, second, Miss Clippiner; and third, Mary Brown, the mother of Diana, Hosea B. and Chamberlain B. Bigelow. He died of vesical calculi, at his home in Pleasant Valley, Ohio, May 28, 1838, aged sixty-four.

Dr. Daniel K. Bigelow, son of Dr. Israel, was born in Balston Spa, N. Y., March 22, 1801. Studied medicine with his father, and commenced practice with his brother, Dr. Lebbens Bigelow, at Morris Cross-Roads, Fayette Co., Penn. In 1823, he moved to Adamsburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he remained until 1831, when he came to Ohio and settled on the farm near Pleasant Valley where he afterward died. I knew him well during the years of 1847, 1848 and 1849, and I cannot recall the time that I ever saw him idle. His charges were ridiculously low, but he accumulated a fair estate, continuing in active practice up to the time of his death. He married, February 7, 1822, Miss Lydia Custer, of Georges Township, Fayette Co., Penn. She was the daughter of George and Catherine (Leatherman) Custer, and was born April 24, 1826, and died at her home, near

Pleasant Valley, Ohio, November 14, 1854, of strangulated hernia. He died at his home, near Pleasant Valley, on the 10th day of November, 1850, of diabetes, aged fifty years.

Dr. William F. King was raised out on the Darby Plains. He was a brother of Joseph, Benjamin and Sarah King. He studied medicine with Dr. Israel Bigelow, of Pleasant Valley, Ohio. I remember him and Kilbourne Beach as Marshals of the Day one Fourth of July, and they both impressed me as being particularly handsome, graceful, courtly and distingue. He practiced in conjunction with Dr. Israel Bigelow, he attending mostly to the visiting of patients, and the old Doctor to the office business. He married Miss Diana, daughter of Dr. Israel and Polly (Brown) Bigelow, and died not many years afterward, at Pleasant Valley.

Dr. —— Fitch, a large, handsome, elegant-looking gentleman, was there about 1842. It is possible, however, that he was not as elegant as he appeared. He compounded a nostrum that met with a large and ready sale as an ague specific, that he called "the devil's toe-nail."

Dr. James Sidney Skinner, about 1842, vide Amity.

Dr. Willis Hix Twiford, son of Rev. Clement Twiford, born and raised in Ross County, Ohio. Studied with Dr. J. S. Skinner, and commenced practice in Pleasant Valley about 1842. Moved to Union City, Ind., in about 1853. Was a Surgeon of an Indiana regiment during the war. Is now living in Minnesota, where he went directly after the war. Is a member of the American Medical Association. He married Miss Nancy Dominy, daughter of Jeremiah Dominy, of Darby Township, Madison Co., Ohio, about the time he commenced his professional life.

Dr. Jeremiah Converse was born in Darby Township, Madison Co., Ohio, in the year 1822; studied medicine with Dr. Marshall P. Converse, and commenced practice at Liverpool in 1846. Graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1848. Located on the old homestead in Darby Township, of which he became the owner, three miles from Plain City, in 1847, where he still remains. He married Miss Sarah Hemenway, daughter of Farmery Hemenway.

Dr. James L. McCampbell located in Pleasant Valley in about 1846. He was a brother to the McCampbells north of town—Andrew, Samuel, and the family in and about New California. He was well qualified for the profession, and was active and diligent in business. He would have been a tall man, but rickets in his childhood had made him very short in the body. He had an immense practice in 1848 and 1849, and led the profession in the north part of the county. He died of typhoid fever, unmarried, in about 1850.

Dr. Joel N. Converse, son of Lothrop, was born and raised in Darby Township. His mother married for her second husband Mr. Wheeler, who lived and died on the south end of what is now the Solomon Cary farm. He studied medicine, for awhile at least, at Jefferson, and, marrying, he settled at Beachtown, in Union County, Ohio. In about 1851, he came to Pleasant Valley, and in about 1853 moved to Union City, Ind., after which time until now he has been identified with railroad men, and with railroad enterprises. He resides in Lincoln, Neb. He married Miss Ann Eliza Phillips, daughter of Seth Phillips, of Darby Township.

Dr. John E. McCune is "native and to the manor born." He was born and raised and has always lived near the village. He left the farm and was for a time clerk for George A. Hill & Co., but left that lucrative calling to commence the study of medicine with Dr. James L. McCampbell. He fit-

ted himself very thoroughly for the profession, and then, like any other sensible young man when entering upon the profession, he married a sensible young woman, and then put out his sign. His history, as a boy, a clerk, a medical student, practitioner, druggist and citizen, is a part of the history of Westminster, of Pleasant Valley and of Plain City. Dr. Charles McCloud, vide Amity.

Dr. William Inskeep Ballinger, oldest son of Joshua and Delilah (Inskeep) Ballinger, was born in Logan County, Ohio, October, 1828, and was for three years, from 1848, a student at the old Marysville Academy in Union County, Ohio, under the superintendency of Rev. Sterritt, Rev. Joseph D. Smith and Hon. James W. Robinson. In September, 1860, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, for three years, and, in the fall of 1853, entered as a pupil the office of Dr. David W. Henderson, Marysville, Ohio. He took one course of lectures at Starling Medical College, session of 1854–55, and one at Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, at the session of 1855–56, where he was graduated M. D. April 9, 1856. He settled in Pleasant Valley the same year, and formed a partnership with Dr. John N. Beach, and has been engaged in his profession to some extent since that date. In conjunction with Richard Woodruff, he built the flouring-mill in 1873. He married, February 18, 1857, Miss Matilda, daughter of John and Eliza (Mark) Taylor, of Darby Township.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Haynes, son of J. B. W. Haynes, of Richwood, Union Co., Ohio, was a graduate in medicine. Practiced for a few years in New California, Union Co., Ohio, near which he was married to Miss Mitchell, daughter of Jesse Mitchell. He moved to Pleasant Valley in about 1860, and was Captain of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, three-months men. He died there in 1863, of erysipelas of the throat. He was well read up in his profession, and was a man of much more than ordinary ability.

Dr. Salathiel Ewing is a son of James M. and a grandson of James Ewing, the first white settler of what is now Union County, Ohio. He has always been counted among our best practitioners. He and Dr. M. J. Jenkins were the prime movers in the organization of our county medical association, of which he became the first President. He is also a member of the State Medical Society.

Dr. A. Sells was raised near Dublin, Ohio. I have no history of him, but remember him well. He married Miss Angalia Halm, of Columbus, Ohio. His widow resides in Columbus.

Dr. A. Haner has been a practitioner in Plain City for several years. He is an active business man, and stands well in the profession.

Dr. A. Carpenter was for a few years located at Amity. I regret that he declined a sketch for use in this connection. He married Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Asa and Thankful Converse.

Dr. M. J. Jenkins, second son of Rev. Thomas and Anne Jenkins, was born in Aleramman, South Wales, November 15, 1853, at which place and neighboring towns the first ten years of his life were spent. In 1864, he came to America with his father, on temporary business, but his father, becoming infatuated with the country, left his son in charge of friends at Johnstown, Penn., while he returned to Europe for the balance of his family. Returning to America, his father became the pastor for seven years of the Welsh Congregational Church at Johnstown, Penn., when he removed to Radnor, Delaware Co., Ohio, where he became pastor of the same denomination for ten years, after which he removed to Sharon, Penn., and thence, in May, 1881, to Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y. In 1873, M. J.

Jenkins entered Ohio Wesleyan University, as a pupil, where he remained for th ree years, having previously prepared himself for college in the high schoo ls of Johnstown, Penn., and Radnor, Ohio. After leaving Delaware, he entered the office of Dr. P. H. Bauer, at Richwood, Ohio. Graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1878, and located at Plain City May 1 of same year. Dr. Jenkins was active in organizing the Madison County Medical Society, and was the first permanent Secretary. He was married, December 24, 1879, to Miss May Beem, of Richwood, Ohio, a cultured lady and oldest daughter of Owen and Ellen Beem.

Dr. F. M. Mattoon was born June 21, 1842, in Genoa, Delaware Co., Ohio; educated at Central College, Ohio. Commenced the study of medicine in July, 1869, under Dr. Andrus, of Westerville, Ohio, and attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1870, but remained a pupil under Dr. Andrus until the spring of 1872, when he entered the office of Dr. Davis W. Halderman, Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until graduated M. D., at Starling Medical College, February 23, 1873. He located in Belle Center, Logan Co., Ohio, in April, 1873. Remained three years, and removed to Piqua, Ohio, and in 1877 came to the Darby Plains, stopping at Unionville Center for three years, and, in April, 1880, came to Plain City. He married, July 29, 1875, Miss Miriam R. Lecky, of Millersburg, Ohio, a graduate in the class of 1867 of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, Delaware, Ohio.

JEFFERSON.

Dr. David Wilson was born in Washington County, Penn., April 20, 1789. He did not study medicine until past middle life. Was a pupil of Dr. Robert Houston, of South Charleston, Ohio. Commenced practice at West Jefferson, Ohio, December 1, 1831, and continued in active practice about twenty-five years. He died of apoplexy, at his home in Jefferson, July 15, 1877, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Dr. Jennet Stutson was born in Scituate, Mass., September 7, 1807. Was a pupil of Dr. John A. Turner, of Zanesville, Ohio. In the winter of 1836–37, he attended one course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and came directly to Jefferson from the college, where he resided until his death, September 23, 1861, aged fifty-eight years.

Dr. Ezra Bliss had practiced in Vershire, Vt., for several years. Was twice married, having twelve children by his first wife, and four by his second, of whom Webb Bliss was the youngest. He came to Jefferson in about 1846, and died there in about 1852.

Dr. John McCullough was born January 10, 1805, in Washington County, Penn.; studied medicine in Eastern Ohio, and afterward practiced medicine for several years in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Moved to Jefferson, Ohio, in 1848, where he continued to practice until about 1872, when age and failing health compelled him to desist. He was married in 1827 to Miss Abba Brower and died December 26, 1880, in Springfield, Ohio.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Crabb, son of Rev. Henderson and Jemima (Downing) Crabb, was born in Amity, Madison Co., Ohio; studied with Dr. Jennet Stutson, of Jefferson, Ohio; graduated at Starling Medical College, and practiced a few years after 1850 in this place, and removed to South Charleston, Ohio, and afterward to Washington, Iowa. He was a Colonel in the Union army, and was taken prisoner in his first battle—that of Belmont, Mo. Resides in Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. —— Johnson, from about 1851 to 1854, was a popular physician, and died in Jefferson about 1854.

Dr. D. W. Seal, Dr. Archer and Dr. Davis, all eclectics, practiced there for a short time from about 1852. I remember Dr. Seal personally. I called at his house in about November, 1855 or 1856. He impressed me as a man of ability and general intelligence. He was probably about thirty years of age. He was tall, with an intellectual countenance, high forehead, and evidently a cultured gentleman. He had a wife and some small children, but he died not long after my visit, of consumption.

Dr. Thomas W. Forshee practiced there about 1854 to 1857. He was a graduate in medicine, and moved to Amity, from which place he went into the army as an officer in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. He resigned during the war, and became an Assistant Surgeon to some regiment. He is living in Illinois.

Dr. John Colliver was born in Kentucky December 6, 1811; came to Ohio as early as 1840. In 1842, he lived over in the Darby Plains, on one of James Wilson's farms. It is said of him that he neglected to try to save his large crop of hemp that he had sown, but that he would sit down on the hearth in his log cabin, with his back to the jamb, and alternate until the "wee sma' hours" of night between his book and an effort to keep the faggots burning brightly enough to see to read. He subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Bell, of Somerford Township, this county, and located at Mechanicsburg, where he practiced for several years. He moved to Amity in about 1852, and wast here in 1856, when the small-pox got hold of his family. One daughter died, and the entire family became victims to the disease. In 1857, he moved to La Fayette, this county, and in 1858 to Jefferson, Ohio. Whilst he was in La Fayette, I met him almost daily, and remember him as a genial old gentleman, and honorable as a colleague in the profession. He became the most eminent eclectic physician who has ever resided in the county. He died of pneumonia, at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, June 10, 1865. He married, February 5, 1832, in Kentucky, Miss Matilda Robinson.

Dr. John Noble Beach was born at Amity, Madison Co., Ohio, January 29, 1829. Was the pupil of Dr. Charles McCloud, and graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, February 25, 1850. After a few years of practice at Unionville Center and Plain City, Ohio, he removed to Jefferson, Ohio, August 8, 1858, where he has since resided continuously, with the exception of the three years spent in the army. He married, June 1, 1858, Eliza J. Snyder, of Champaign County, Ohio.

Dr. Homer Summerfield Quinn, son of Rev. Isaac and Cynthia (Witten) Quinn, was born February 28, 1849. He was a pupil of Dr. John H. Quinn, of Clinton County, Ohio. Graduated at Medical College of Ohio, in the class of 1862, and located at Jefferson in the same year. He was elected by the Democratic party to the State Legislature in the fall of 1877. He married Miss Bettie Putnam, of Jefferson, Ohio, in 1870, and has continued in successful practice since locating at this point.

Dr. Jefferson T. Colliver was born in Kentucky January 19, 1841. He is a son of the late Dr. John and Matilda (Robinson) Colliver. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1, 1864. He located in Jefferson, and, after the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to his large and lucrative practice, and still resides there. He married, in November, 1869, Miss Frances Adams, of Clinton, Ill.

Dr. Charles Snyder was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 12, 1848. Was a pupil of Dr. J. N Beach, and received the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, March 4, 1870. He was appointed Resident Physician to the Ohio Penitentiary after his graduation, which position he resigned, and located in Jefferson, Ohio, in 1872, where he yet resides. Dr. Horatio Seymour Downs was born in Urbana, Ohio, November 6, 1854; is a grandson of the late Dr. John Colliver. He graduated M. D. at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1879, and commenced practice in Jefferson, Ohio, in June, 1880. He married, May 4, 1880, Miss Lizzie Bowen.

MT. STERLING.

Dr. Jehiel Gregory, vide Midway.

Dr. —— Seeds, the second, if not the first, physician at Mt. Sterling, was an Englishman. He claimed to have been a graduate of Oxford, England. He was at least a scholarly man. David Haskell thinks he was there as early as 1833. He married, while there, a daughter of Robert Abernathy, of Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio. He moved to Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, and shortly afterward left that city.

Dr. William McClintick located in Mt. Sterling in 1840, vide Danville.

Dr. Samuel McClintick was born February 1, 1821, in Pickaway County, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth McClintick. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. He commenced the study of medicine in 1841, under his brother, William, and J. F. Wilson, of New Holland, Pickaway Co., Ohio. He attended a course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, during the session of 1844–45. and located in Mt. Sterling in April, 1845, where he still resides. He married, May 20, 1846, Miss Louisa C. Kauffelt.

Dr. Elam Bodman was in Mt. Sterling for several years, and was one of the leading physicians. In about 1850, he bought a farm up in the Rea settlement, and probably retired from the profession.

Dr. David E. McMillen located at Midway in 1847. He is a physician of an extensive acquaintance, and long identified with the interests of the county, but I was unable to obtain a personal sketch of his life.

Dr. John H. Holton was an educated physician and a good practitioner. His wife's maiden name was Stimmel. He located at Mt. Sterling in about 1860, and moved to London, Ohio, in about 1865, where he died of pneumonia.

Dr. E. B. Pratt has been in Mt. Sterling several years. He is a member of the Madison County Medical Association, and has been its President. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society.

Dr. W. H. Emory is also a member of the Madison County Medical Association, as well as that of the State Medical Society.

AMITY.

Dr. Lorenzo Beach, son of Abel and Elizabeth (Kilbourne) Beach, was born at New Haven, Vt., November 7, 1798. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1813, and joined his brother Uri, who had preceded him one year, at Worthington, Ohio. He availed himself of such opportunities as Worthington afforded for improving his education, and in about 1816 or 1817 he commenced the study of medicine at Worthington, Ohio, and afterward went to Urbana, Ohio, and took a course of instruction from Dr. Carter, of that place. He was one of a class of ten students under Carter, and, upon the

completion of the course, he gave them a "certificate" of the fact. My recollection of the matter, as I have heard it in boyhood, was that James Comstock, who was afterward his colleague or partner in business, and also Dr. Mosgrove, of Urbana, were of this "class." He located where Amity now stands, and where Uri, my father, had preceded him, in about 1820, when in his twenty-second year. The amount of professional business transacted in those days, when physicians were scarce, was only limited by their capacity to labor; and they traveled over, on horseback, a territory extending often to fifteen and twenty miles in all directions.

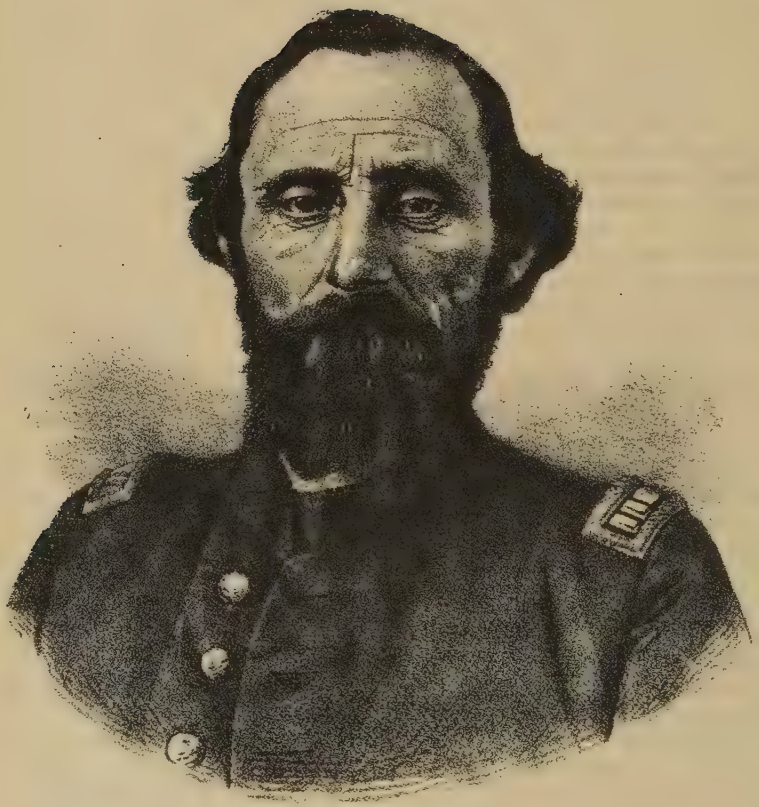
For some years after about 1833, Dr. Beach was the leading merchant in the north part of the county, and subsequently began to place his capital in real estate. For several years he was the largest landholder and the heaviest trader in live stock, and the heaviest capitalist that Darby Township had ever had. In 1853, when lands in the north part of the county were worth from $30 to $40 per acre, he began to sell out, and, going to Illinois, he invested his money in land warrants that were then abundant in the market, at 80 cents an acre, and located several thousand acres of land in McLean, Ford, Kankakee and Livingston Counties.

He married Miss Edith Bull, of Franklin County, Ohio, near Worthington, about the time he commenced the practice of medicine. He was married again, after the death of his first wife, to a widow woman, in Fairbury, Ill., who is still living there. He died at his home, in Fairbury, Ill., in August, 1878, aged eighty.

Dr. James Comstock located at Amity about the same time that Dr. Lorenzo Beach did. I have always heard him well spoken of. He was a brother, I think, to Buckley Comstock, who for many years was a leading business man of Columbus, Ohio, and an uncle to the present Comstock, who is the proprietor of Comstock's Opera House. He was a resident of Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, in 1853, and I had correspondence with him at that date, respecting his opinion of the cause of the excessive malarial troubles during the years 1822–23–24. I think he died at Jamestown within the last ten years.

Dr. Charles McCloud was probably about the third physician at Amity. He was born in Vermont February 2, 1808, and moved with his father in his youth to Delaware County, Ohio. He studied medicine with Dr. Alpheus Bigelow, of Galena, Delaware Co., Ohio. He settled in Amity about 1833, when Amity was about three years old. For a few years, he taught winter schools, also in Amity. But as soon as the people began to understand him, his practice began to increase, and for several years he was a very hard-working man in his profession. He was our family physician for more than twenty years, and he had the most implicit trust and faith and respect of the entire family. In 1850, he was the Whig member from Madison County in the Ohio Legislature, and was elected a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1850. During the first year of my student life (1851), I was with him almost daily, discussing matters relating to my studies; but when I came to matriculate, I gave the name of James F. Boal as my preceptor, when in point of fact I was more indebted for instruction to Dr. Charles McCloud. He married Miss Jane Carpenter, and died at Plain City, Ohio, of obstruction of the bowels, April 1, 1861, aged fifty-three.

Dr. James Sidney Skinner was an Eastern man, probably from the State of New York. He settled in Amity in about 1840. He was a dapper, dilettante sort of a man. Whilst a student at Buffalo, N. Y., he so



J. B. Sprague.

fascinated a daughter of one Judge Clarke that an elopement and a clandestine marriage was the result. Amity, I think, was his first location. His wife was a very accomplished lady. Their history was known at Amity, and it was thought she began to regret the folly of her conduct. She was much admired by all classes of people there, and her influence had much to do in refining the society by which she was surrounded. It was a hard struggle with her husband to make a respectable living. He did not succeed in becoming a popular practitioner. She sickened and died, and her body was started for Buffalo, by the way of Cleveland, in a two-horse wagon. Two days after it had left, her father, Judge Clarke, came to Amity to see her, having been notified of her illness, having passed the body of his unfortunate child on the road. The Doctor afterward practiced at Plain City, Ohio, Columbus, Cincinnati, and then went to California. They had one child—Clarke Skinner.

Dr. Ashbaw, a bright little man from over about Dublin, I think, was the next. He was badly marked with small-pox. He did not remain long.

Dr. Davis was probably the next. He came from over about Dublin, I think. He stayed only a short time. The last I knew of him I stayed overnight at his house, at Cheney's Grove, McLean Co., Ill. He was improving a farm and practicing medicine also.

Dr. Abel W. Field, a New York State man, came to Madison County in about 1835, and settled over on the Darby Plains. He was a physician, and lived for several years two miles south of the late William D. Wilson's. He moved to Amity in about 1842, probably as early or earlier than the time of either Ashbaw or Davis. He generally had a fair practice, and was very popular in his manners. He was killed while returning from a professional call by being thrown from his sulky, on the 9th day of August, 1851. He was the father of Dr. Archellaus Field, now a wealthy and prominent physician of Fort Des Moines, Iowa; of Dr. Orestes G. Field, of South Solon, this county, and of Capt. James Field, of Marysville, Ohio.

Dr. James F. Boal was born and raised up on Big Darby, in the Mitchell settlement, near Milford, I think. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College, and had practiced at Canal Winchester, Ohio, before coming to Amity. He located there in about 1848. He was a creditable practitioner, and active in business. In about 1853, he bought up a drove of horses and moved to Illinois. He was a married man.

Dr. Lucius Burr Carpenter, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, from about Galena, was a nephew of Mrs. Dr. Charles McCloud. Lived at Amity several years as a clerk in McCloud's store and as a general student. He taught school and studied medicine with his uncle, and had fairly entered upon a promising future when he fell a victim to Asiatic cholera during the epidemic of that year, 1850. He was attending the Stanton family over in the Plains, who had cholera, and, returning late, went to bed not very well, grew worse, and died before morning. He married Hester Mann, and left one child—Medora.

Dr. Isaac Newton Hamilton, raised at Richwood, Union Co., Ohio, brother to ex-Congressman Cornelius Hamilton and Prof. John W. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio, remained from about 1852 to 1855, when he moved to Unionville Center, Union Co., Ohio, afterward to Milford Center, and then to Marysville, where he now resides.

Dr. John Colliver, notice in Jefferson.

Dr. Thomas W. Forshee, vide Jefferson.

Dr. William H. Jewett, the present practicing physician at Amity, has

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been there for about ten years. He is a good physician and an exemplary gentleman, and I regret that I cannot give a more particular personal sketch, from lack of information.

MIDWAY.

Dr. Jehial Gregory was probably the first resident physician of Midway. He located there in about 1833. He married Susan Hazle, of London, Ohio. Prior to marriage, he boarded at the hotel then kept by John M. Blue, father-in-law of John Dungan, of London, Ohio. He moved from Midway to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, in about 1835, and became the first resident physician there. He studied for the profession with Dr. Martin, of Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., Ohio.

Dr. Clarke was the second physician at Midway, locating there in about 1835, where he remained about two years, when he went to London, the county seat, and boarded with Col. Lewis and practiced there for a short time, then moved to Michigan.

Dr. Milton Lemen was probably the third resident physician. He was born March 1, 1819, in Range Township, Clark County, Ohio. He was a son of Judge John and Rebecca (Donelson) Lemen. Judge Lemen's wife is said to have been an aunt to Gen. Andrew Jackson's wife. The Lemens were natives of Virginia and emigrated from Tennessee to Ohio. He studied medicine with Dr. Robert Houston, of South Charleston, Ohio, and located at Midway in 1843. He had an immense practice at Midway. He was a man of great energy, tall, wiry, restive, impetuous—a kind of steam-engine man. He was a good—an extra physician. In the fall of 1860, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature as an Independent Republican. He removed to London in 1862, and, in 1863, was appointed by President Lincoln an Examining Surgeon for the counties of Madison, Clark, Greene and Franklin. He was attacked with paralysis in 1865, before his discharge from the service, and died at his home, in London, Ohio, April 24, 1879. He had led a very inactive life for the fourteen years preceding his death, owing to his paralytic condition.

Dr. John W. Greene was at Midway in about 1844. He moved from there to Fairfield, Greene Co., Ohio. He married Miss Winans, of Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, sister to Judge James Winans.

Dr. Nelson Strong Darling, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Starling Medical College, in February, 1853, located there in the same year. He subsequently married a daughter of Dr. Wetmore, of Worthington, Ohio, and located for a few years at London, when he moved to Indiana. He was a bright, energetic little man, and suceessful in business. He was a brother of Mrs. R. L. Howards, whose husband was for many years the distinguished professor of surgery in Starling Medical College.

Dr. Garrard was also a practitioner and druggist there for several years.

Dr. Washington Atkinson was probably the next practitioner.

Dr. Orestes G. Field was born in Canaan Township, Madison County, Ohio, son of Dr. Abel W. Field, for a number of years a practitioner at Amity, was a practitioner at Midway for several years, having located there after the war. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College in about 1858. At present, in South Solon, this county.

Dr. D. A. Morse, now Superintendent of the Private Lunatic Asylum at Oxford, Ohio, was also a practitioner there, vide London.

Dr. Seaton, also, but I can obtain no history of him.

Dr. A. Ogan, born August 4, 1841, in Greene County, Ohio, educated at the public schools, read medicine with Dr. C. H. Sparrh, of Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1873, and located the same year in Midway. Was married, in October, 1861, to Miss Z. B. Owens, at Port William, Clinton Co., Ohio, daughter of Dr. William Owens, of Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio.

Dr. J. Finley Kirkpatrick, son of James S. and Sarah A. Kirkpatrick, was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., July 17, 1847; moved with his parents when young to Bloomington, Ill., and there received a liberal education. Read medicine in 1872–73, with Drs. Finley & McClelland, and attended lectures in 1874–75–76 in Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in the latter year. Practiced medicine in Paintersville and Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, and located in Midway October 13, 1877. He was married, in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, September 26, 1878, to Miss Kate Bonham, daughter of William J. and Letitia J. Bonham, of Midway, Madison Co., Ohio.

LA FAYETTE.

The first settled physician at La Fayette was Dr. Christian Anklin. He was a German and an educated gentleman, whose wife, Martha, an English woman, was a sister to the late Richard Cowling, of London, Ohio. He came on from the East—probably from Philadelphia, where he had married his wife only a few months before. He bought a lot at the first sale of town lots by auction, adjoining the present residence of Mrs. Ann M. Rodgers, on the west side. He had a fine professional standing, and enjoyed, to a large extent, the confidence of the better class of people. After a few years spent in La Fayette, he moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he shortly after died.

Dr. Hornbeck probably succeeded him. He married a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Simpson, of La Fayette.

Dr. M. Valentine, a native of Ohio, came to La Fayette in about 1847, and stayed two years. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College. Leaving La Fayette, he moved to Royalton, Fairfield Co., Ohio, and subsequently to Pulaski, Licking Co., Ohio, where he yet remains. One of his sons also graduated at Starling Medical College in about 1872. Valentine was unmarried when at La Fayette.

Dr. Ransford Rodgers, a native of Vermont, sold his location at Royalton, Ohio, to Dr. Valentine, and was his successor at practice in La Fayette, where he located in 1849. He was a graduate in medicine, and had a good practice, but remained only a few years.

Dr. Cheney was probably the next, and he must have located there as early as 1849. He was an eclectic. He had an extensive practice, but he moved to Iowa in 1855.

Dr. William Morrow Beach, a native of Madison County, located there in September, 1855. He had practiced two years previously at Unionville Center, Union Co., Ohio. He graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1853. He remained at La Fayette, marrying there on the 12th of June, 1860, until April, 1862, when he went into the army as a Surgeon. Returning in July, 1865, immediately after his muster-out of the service, he located on a farm two miles west of La Fayette, on the London road, where he now lives, practicing his profession.

Dr. John Colliver, vide Jefferson.

Dr. Nathaniel J. Sawyer, youngest son of Nathaniel Sawyer, an early land speculator in Madison County, was born in Kentucky. He graduated

at a Cincinnati medical college, and was one year thereafter an *interne* at one of the city hospitals. He subsequently went as physician on board an ocean vessel bound for Valparaiso, South America. Arriving in Valparaiso, he remained there engaged in his profession for two or three years. Upon his return to the United States, he improved his farmhouse on the National road, two miles east of La Fayette, brought a young bride from Kentucky there, built a nice office and commenced practice in about 1861. Shortly thereafter, he sold his farm to John Snyder, and moved to another one of his farms up in the Dunn settlement. He sold out and moved, in about 1870, to Kentucky, where he now lives.

Dr. Edward Granville Forshee, born in Clark County, Ohio, studied with Dr. W. M. Beach, of La Fayette, Ohio, and, with his brother, Thomas W. Forshee, at Amity, this county. Graduated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and located in Hilliards, Franklin Co., Ohio, for about three years, where he married; located in La Fayette about 1863, and, in about 1867, moved to Illinois, where he is now living.

Benjamin F. Bierbaugh, youngest son of Christopher Bierbaugh, born in La Fayette, Ohio, studied medicine with Dr. A. H. Underwood, of London, Ohio; was at La Fayette during the two last years of his student life; attended one course of lectures at Starling Medical College, but died of pulmonary hemorrhage just before he was to have entered upon his last course of lectures previous to his graduation as M. D. He was a highly respected young man, and died universally lamented.

Dr. B. F. Adams, from Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was there for a few months in the summer of 1881.

Dr. W. F. Wallace, a native of New Hampshire, and formerly a peripatetic schoolmaster of this county, located there in the spring of 1881, immediately after taking his degree of M. D. at Columbus Medical College. He left for New Hampshire in the fall of the same year.

Dr. Sidney C. Teeters was born in Wayne County, Ohio, raised in Athens County, Ohio; married, first, Miss Margaret Gibson, of Meigs County, Ohio, April 9, 1857, and second, to Miss Esther M. Carpenter, of Meigs County, Ohio, June 2, 1880. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1873. Practiced in Athens County, Ohio, for about fourteen years; in Vinton County, ten years, and located in La Fayette in the spring of 1882.

SOMERFORD.

Dr. Daniel Wilson settled there in 1837. He was a botanic physician. He was probably the best known physician who has ever practiced there. He was a member of the German Baptist Church (Tunkers) and a Deacon among them. He occasionally preached for them, and conducted the exercises on funeral occasions. He died near there on the 27th of May, 1867. He was born in Kentucky June 5, 1801.

Dr. John Zimmerman, a quadroon Pottawatomie Indian, was the next. He had previously practiced in South Solon, this county. He located in Somerford in about 1848. He was a Christian preacher, and organized the first Christian Church there. He afterward went to Liverpool, where he practiced for awhile, from about 1852. I knew him personally while he was living there. The boys over on the Little Darby called him Dr. "Rutabaga," on account of his being a "herb doctor." He was a good practitioner and an able preacher.

Dr. William Adams read medicine with Dr. Enoch Thomas, of London, Ohio, in about 1844. Practiced in Somerford two or three years, and

moved to Clinton, Ill. Was a brother of Eli H. Adams, of Somerford Township. Dr. J. T. Colliver, of Jefferson, Ohio, married one of his daughters.

Dr. Andrew Summers located there about 1848, but did not remain long. He moved West.

Dr. Daniel Bell was there also for a time, and also a Dr. Ecord.

Dr. J. H. Grahnn settled there in about 1863, and remained about one year, when he moved to South Charleston, Ohio.

Dr. Edwin Guy Keifer, son of James and Deniza (Reed) Keifer, was born May 21, 1846, in Fairfield Township, Greene County, Ohio. He enlisted, August 15, 1862, in Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He enjoyed the luxury of "sticking his legs under the mahogony" for one month at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Gen. Rasser having surprised the camp at Beverly, Va., by night, taking in nearly the entire command, his regiment having been changed to a cavalry command. He commenced the study of medicine under John W. Greene, of Fairfield, Ohio, and graduated an M. D. at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1871. He located in Somerford in the spring of 1871, where he now lives. He married January 15, 1868, Miss Lou Snediker, of Fairfield, Ohio.

Dr. Milton C. Sprague, son of Dr. James B. Sprague, was born in Harmony Township, Clark County, Ohio, October 23, 1849; graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in June, 1874. Practiced with his father in London, Ohio, until January, 1880, when he located at Somerford, Ohio. He married, August 20, 1874, Miss Alice C. Hurd, of Vienna, Clark Co., Ohio.

LIVERPOOL.

Dr. Jeremiah Curl, son of Thomas Curl, was born near Mechanicsburg, Ohio; studied medicine with Dr. Abner Cheney, of Mechanicsburg, and located in Liverpool about 1840. He afterward moved to Marysville, Ohio, where he became a prominent physician.

Dr. Marshall Perry Converse located in Liverpool in 1846. In 1847, he received into partnership his cousin, Dr. Jeremiah Converse, then direct from his well-earned honors as a graduate at Starling Medical College. They were partners for two years. Dr. M. P. Converse moved West and died in Champaign County, Ill., in 1856. He was a brother to Dr. George Converse, of Georgesville, Franklin Co., Ohio, who was the father of George L. Converse, M. C.

Dr. John Zimmerman was there in about 1851. He was probably a son of the Zimmerman noticed in South Solon, and is probably the same man noticed in Danville, California and Somerford.

Dr. Joseph C. Kalb was born and raised on a farm, near Canal Winchester, Ohio; was a pupil under Dr. James F. Boal, of Canal Winchester and Amity, Ohio. Graduated at Starling Medical College in 1854; located at Liverpool the same year, and was Assistant Surgeon in the Fortieth Ohio Regiment.

Dr. Andrew Sabin practiced medicine in Liverpool in about 1857–58; was a distinguished surgeon in the army, but I think was not commissioned from this county. His present residence is Marysville, Ohio.

Dr. F. M. Carter, a native of Virginia, has been in Liverpool since about 1865.

SOUTH SOLON.

Dr. John Zimmerman, said to have been a quadroon Pottawatomie, was

the first resident physician at Solon. From what I can ascertain, he was the father of another John Zimmerman, who is noticed as having been at Somerford, Liverpool and California. He probably died at Solon.

Dr. Parker was probably the next. He moved to Tipton County, Ind.

Dr. Alfred Jones, from Charleston, was there eight or ten years. He moved to Burlington, Iowa.

Dr. Winans, from Xenia, Ohio, practiced here.

Dr. Thomas Adams was there in 1847, and was followed by Dr. Glass. Dr. Ernest located there in about 1861. Dr. Washington Atkinson located at Solon in about 1866. He studied with Dr. Curtis, of South Charleston, Ohio. He had previously practiced in Midway.

Dr. John S. Smith came from Washington County, Penn.; was a graduate in medicine.

Dr. Thomas Wessinger and Dr. H. H. McClellan practiced at this point.

Dr. O. G. Field, son of Dr. Abel W. Field, was raised in Amity, Madison Co., Ohio; studied medicine in part with his father. Graduated at Starling Medical College. Has practiced at London, California and Midway.

Dr. John Sidner graduated at Columbus Medical College in the class of 1882. Located for a short time at Jefferson, and then moved to Solon.

CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Davis was probably the first resident physician of Fairfield Township. He lived about three miles northeast from where the village now stands.

Dr. Holmes built the first house in the village in 1849. He began practicing there the same year, and when a post office was eatablished there he was appointed the first Postmaster.

Dr. McComb, from South Charleston, Ohio, located there in 1851.

Dr. Dennis Warner, in 1853, vide London.

Dr. John Zimmerman and his son-in-law, Dr. Martin, in about 1854.

Dr. B. F. Welch in 1855. He was a pupil of A. H. Baker and also of Jennet Stutson, of Jefferson, Ohio.

Dr. Orestes G. Field located there in about 1858, and had as a partner Dr. Thomas, who had previously been a partner of Dr. Strain's, of London. Dr. O. G. Field was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, March 19, 1864, and was promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment October 25, 1864, and was mustered out with his regiment.

Dr. Charles W. Higgins, son of Charles Higgins, was born and raised near Alton, Franklin Co., Ohio; was a soldier in the war of the rebellion. Studied medicine with Dr. Richard Woodruff, of Alton, Ohio. Graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Located at California in about 1865. He combined merchandising with his profession, and has been prosperous.

Dr. Smeltzer located there in 1882. He is a graduate of Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TRADERSVILLE.

Dr. Thomas P. Bond was born in Harrison County, W. Va., June 13, 1825. He studied medicine in Whitewater, Wis., and graduated at La Porte, Ind., in 1847. He located at Tradersville about 1847, and boarded first with Isaac Fox, and afterward with Abram Lewis. He moved to Mechanicsburg about 1850. He was elected Treasurer of Champaign County,

Ohio, in 1861, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Infantry, but had to resign on account of ill health. Recovering his health after his return home, he was again tempted to accept a commission in the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, of which, I think, he became the Surgeon. Again breaking down in health, he again had to resign his commission. I knew Dr. Bond before the war, and in the army also. He was a good physician and an educated and accomplished gentleman. When he joined our Ohio Brigade prior to the Vicksburg campaign, I was detailed to a "feather-bed" position at Division Hospital. Bond was a stranger in the brigade, and I was his friend at home before the war. I had a feeling that he was too frail for the hardships of roughing it in the open air, day and night, in sunshine and in storm, through many eventful weeks, without shelter at night, which could only be found at Division headquarters. I went to headquarters unknown to him, and had the detail changed from myself to Dr. Bond; but my humanity resulted to my advantage after all, as I was detailed afterward as the Division Hospital Director. He died at his home, in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, of disease contracted in the army, March 28, 1866. He was married, September 9, 1851, to Miss Mary J. Blew, who survives him.

NEWPORT.

Dr. Thornburg was the first resident physician there.

Dr. Anderson Neibarger was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, on a farm now owned by David Ward. Studied medicine with Dr. Thornburg, of Newport, Madison Co., Ohio, and practiced first at London, from about 1865, for about one year, and then at Newport for four or five years, and moved to Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, near which he died about 1875. He married Miss Morse, of near Catawba, Clark Co., Ohio, sister of Mrs. David Woosley.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Riggin was born May 1, 1844, in Pickaway County, Ohio, near Mt. Sterling, son of Isaac C. and Lucinda (Baker) Riggin. Was five years at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from 1857. Left at the end of his Junior year, in 1862; became a pupil under Dr. John Holton, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Graduated at Starling Medical College in the class of 1865. During 1864, was a partner in practice with Dr. John Holton, at Mt. Sterling, and returned to Mt. Sterling and located in 1865, after graduation, and practiced there until 1875, when he went to Columbus for one year, and then located at Newport, where he remained until September, 1882, when he moved to London, Ohio. He was married, May 17, 1865, to Miss Isabella Leach, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bostwick) Leach.

DANVILLE.

Dr. William McClintick, a brother to Dr. Samuel McClintick, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, near Zanesville, in 1817. He studied medicine with Dr. James F. Wilson, of New Holland, Ohio, and located in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, in 1840, where he practiced for about twenty years. He graduated at Starling Medical College in 1848. He bought a farm two miles esat of Danville, and moved to it in 1860, where he died November 21, 1871, of cancer. He was a good physician. Danville was a good point and his excessive labor in his profession probably brought an untimely death. In 1842, he married Hannah Reeves, who died in 1845 without issue. In 1847, he married Fannie Reeves, sis

ter to his first wife, who, with two daughters and one son, still live at the home farm.

Dr. Thomas Reeves McClintick was born in Mt. Sterling, Madison Co., Ohio, in 1848, read medicine with his father, Dr. William McClintick, and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870. He lived on his father's farm until 1877, when he married Sarah Howsman, and then moved into the village of Danville. In 1880, he moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he has a good practice.

Dr. James Bradley Morgan was born in Ross County, Ohio; read medicine with Dr. William Latta, of Frankfort, Ross Co., Ohio. Graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1869, and located at Danville in the same year; stayed abo ut one year and then moved to Clarksburg, Ross Co., Ohio.

Dr. C. M. Deem is the only physician at Danville at the present writing. He located there on the 11th of August, 1881. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and has a good practice. He had practiced at Plain City and at Lilly Chapel, Ohio, before going to Danville.

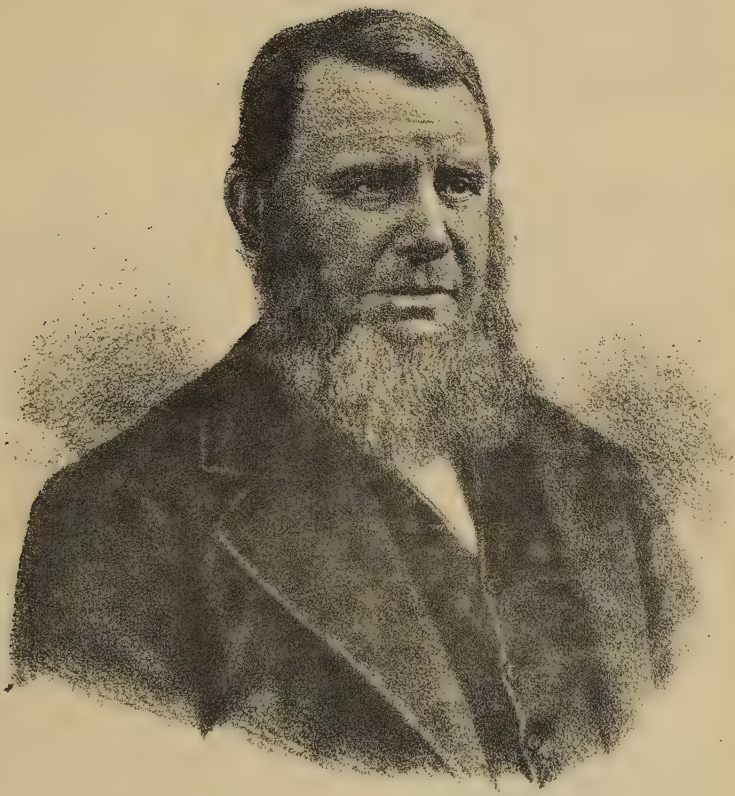
LILLY CHAPEL.

Dr. L. F. Scofield was born at Hilliards Station, Norwich Township, Franklin County, Ohio, September 12, 1853; studied with Dr. J. M. Merryman, of Hilliards. Graduated at Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, February, 1881, and located at Lilly Chapel the 23d day of March, 1881, being the first physician to locate in the village. He is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society.

MADISON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In September, 1857 or 1858, an attempt was made to organize a County Medical Society. The meeting was called by publication, and a few physicians responded. Nothing further was done than the selection of Dr. William Morrow Beach, as President, and Dr. A. H. Underwood, as Secretary. On motion of Dr. Toland Jones, the appointment of committees was deferred until the next meeting. There was an unusual amount of sickness during the next month, and when the meeting day came around there was not a quorum for transacting business, and so this, the first attempt to establish a society in the county, became a failure.

On the 31st day of May, 1878, in accordance with a movement inaugurated by the physicians of Plain City, there was a meeting held at Jefferson, Ohio. There were present at this meeting Drs. Salathiel Ewing and M. J. Jenkins, of Plain City; Drs. J. N. Beach, H. S. Quinn and Charles Snyder, Jefferson; Dr. J. S. Howland, of New California, Union County; Dr. W. H. Jewett, of Amity; Dr. Richard Woodruff, of Alton, Franklin County; Drs. Toland Jones, H. J. Sharp and James B. Sprague, of London, and Dr. Davis, of Georgesville. Dr. Richard Woodruff, of Alton, was chosen Chairman pro tem.; Drs. Ewing, Beach and Howland were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which committee reported before the close of the meeting, and their report was adopted. Dr. Salathiel Ewing was chosen President, and Dr. M. J. Jenkins, Secretary. The officers of the association were to be elected twice a year. At the meeting in December, 1878, Dr. J. N. Beach was chosen President. In June, 1879, Dr. Toland Jones, of London; in January, 1880, E. B. Pratt, of Mt. Sterling, and A. J. Strain to succeed M. J. Jenkins as Secretary. In June, 1880, Dr. William Morrow Beach, of London, was



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elected President; in January, 1881, H. J. Sharp, of London, was elected President; in June, 1881, Richard Woodruff, of Alton; in December, 1881, J. P. Kirkpatrick, of Midway. The meetings are usually held at London.

The present membership consists of Drs. Toland Jones, H. J. Sharp, J. B. Sprague, A. J. Strain, William Morrow Beach, J. T. Houston and C. S. Morse, of London; Drs. Salathiel Ewing, M. J. Jenkins, T. M. Mattoon, Jeremiah Converse and William I. Ballinger, Plain City; Drs. E. B. Pratt, W. H. Emery and Samuel McClintick, Mt. Sterling; Drs. John N. Beach, Charles Snyder, Jefferson; Drs. A. Ogan and J. P. Kirkpatrick, Midway; Drs. B. F. Welch and C. W. Higgins, California; Drs. Richard Woodruff and T. B. Norris, Alton; Dr. W. H. Jewett, Amity; Dr. E. G. Keifer, Somerford; Dr. John Sidner, South Solon; Dr. L. F. Scofield, Lilly Chapel; Dr. W. L. Pinkerton, Galloway; Dr. E. H. Smith, Vienna; Dr. G. W. Gardner, Harrisburg; Dr. J. S. Howland, New California, Union County. The association meets on the last Friday in each month, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ARMY SURGEONS FROM MADISON COUNTY.

Dr. Joseph C. Kalb, commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 3, 1861. He resigned January 6, 1863; term of service, two years and three months.

Dr. John Noble Beach, commissioned by Gov. David Tod Surgeon in the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to succeed Surgeon Alexander McBride, April 14, 1862, to rank as such from April 1, 1862. Was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., with that portion of the regiment that did not re-enlist or veteranize, December, 1864; term of service, two years and nine months.

Dr. William Morrow Beach, commissioned by Gov. David Tod, Assistant Surgeon in the volunteer forces of Ohio in the service of the United States (State Surgeons), April 3, 1862, and was assigned to duty at Shiloh with the Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was commissioned by Gov. David Tod Assistant Surgeon in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 3, 1862, to rank as such from April 20, 1862; re-enlisted or veteranized with the Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment for the remainder of the war at Vicksburg, Miss., in April, 1864. Was commissioned by Gov. John Brough as Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 19, 1864. Was mustered out with the regiment, after the close of the war, at Salisbury, N. C., June, 1865; term of service, three years and three months.

Dr. Orestes G. Field, commissioned by Gov. John Brough Assistant Surgeon in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry March 19, 1864; promoted to Surgeon, to succeed Surgeon Lucius H. James, resigned, October 25, 1864. Mustered out with regiment; term of service, one year and three months.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION — SCHOOL LANDS — PIONEER SCHOOLS—GROWTH OF EDUCATION—SCHOOLS FOR COLORED YOUTH—PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

THE men of to-day who were familiar with the olden time which they made and of which they were a part, and who grew up with the ever-enlarging civilization, are living in a changed atmosphere. So suddenly and so strangely has the genius of change and alteration waved his charmed wand over the land, that the early settler has changed and kept pace with the changing years, and the unwritten history of the early days is recalled, as one remembers a fading dream. The sharp and hard conflicts of life make heroes, and the fierce struggles of war and bloodshed develop them into self-reliant, stubborn and aggressive men, as fierce and sanguinary as their bitter foes. We are living in the age of invention and machinery. These have destroyed the romance of frontier life, and much of the strange, eventful realities of the past are rapidly becoming mythical, and the narratives of the generation that settled the Scioto Valley, abounding in rich treasures of incidents and character, are being swallowed up and forgotten in the surging, eventful present.

The most casual observer cannot but have noticed, notwithstanding the privation and discomforts attending the lives of the early settlers, the zeal they manifested in education, and that, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils could be collected and a teacher secured, a house was erected for the purpose. The period just preceding the Revolution was characterized by its number of literary men and the interest they gave to polite learning; and the patriots who were conspicuous in that struggle for human liberty, were men not only of ability but of no ordinary culture. We can readily understand that the influence of their example had its weight in molding public sentiment in other respects, besides that of zeal for the patriot cause. To this may be added that, for the most part, the early pioneers were men of character, who endured the dangers and trials of a new country, not solely for their own sakes, but for their children, and, with a faith in what the future would bring forth, clearly saw the power and value of education. Then we find, from the beginning, their object kept steadily in view, and provision made for its successful prosecution, and the express declaration of the fundamental law of the State, enjoins that " the principal of all funds arising from the sale or other distribution of lands or other property, granted or intrusted to the State for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations, and the General Assembly shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise, as, from the income arising from the school trust fund, shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State."

SCHOOL LANDS.

The act of Congress providing for the admission of Ohio into the Union, offered certain educational propositions to the people. These were, first, that Section 16 in each township, or, in lieu thereof, other con-

tiguous or equivalent lands, should be granted for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt springs had been found, should be granted to the State, never, however, to be sold or leased for a longer term than ten years; and third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds from the sale of the public lands in the State should be applied toward the construction of roads from the Atlantic to and through Ohio. These propositions were offered on the condition that the public lands sold by the United States after the 30th of June, 1802, should be exempt from State taxation for five years after sale. The ordinance of 1787 had already provided for the appropriation of Section 16 to the support of schools in every township sold by the United States; this, therefore, could not, in 1802, be properly made the subject of a new bargain between the United States and Ohio; and, by many, it was thought that the salt reservations and one-twentieth of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, were inadequate equivalent for the proposed surrender of a right to tax for five years. The convention, however, accepted the propositions of Congress, on their being so modified and enlarged as to vest in the State, for the use of schools, Section 16 in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity respectively to one-thirty-sixth of the Virginia Military Reservation, of the United States military tract and of the Connecticut Western Reserve; and to give 3 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads in Ohio, under the direction of the Legislature. Congress agreed to the proposed modifications, and, in March, 1807, offered to the State, in lieu of the one thirty-sixth part of the Virginia Military Reservation, eighteen quarter townships and three sections of land lying between the United States Military tract and the Connecticut Reserve. On the 14th of January, 1808, the State accepted these lands and released all right and title to the school lands in the Virginia Military District. We here have the basis of the common-school fund of Ohio, never probably conjectured or intended to be sufficient for the purposes of education, but adequate to encourage broader and more liberal views.

We have seen in the foregoing how Congress by a compact with the people, gave them one thirty-sixth part of all of the lands northwest of the Ohio River for school purposes. The lands for this purpose set apart, however, were often appropriated by squatters, and through unwise, careless and sometimes corrupt legislation, these squatters were vested with proprietorship. Caleb Atwater, in his History of Ohio, in speaking on this subject, says: "Members of the Legislature not unfrequently got acts passed and leases granted, either to themselves, their relatives, or to their partisans. One Senator contrived to get, by such acts, seven entire sections of land into either his own or his children's possession." From 1803 to 1820, the General Assembly spent a considerable portion of every session in passing acts relating to these lands, without ever advancing the cause of education to any degree.

In 1821, the House of Representatives appointed five of its members, viz., Caleb Atwater, Loyd Talbot, James Shields, Roswell Mills and Josiah Barber, a committee on schools and school lands. This committee subsequently made a report, rehearsing the wrong management of the school land trust on behalf of the State, warmly advocated the establishment of a system of education and the adoption of measures which would secure for the people the rights which Congress intended they should possess. In compliance with the recommendation of the committee, the Governor of the

State, in May, 1822, having been authorized by the Legislature, appointed seven Commissioners of Schools and School Lands, viz., Caleb Atwater, Rev. John Collins, Rev. James Hoge, N. Guilford, Ephraim Cutler, Josiah Barber and James M. Bell. The reason why seven persons were appointed was because there were seven different sorts of school lands in the State, viz., Section 16 in every township of the Congress lands, the Virginia Military lands, Symmes' Purchase, the Ohio Company's Purchase, the Refugee lands and the Connecticut Western Reserve. This commission of seven persons was reduced by various causes to one of three, Messrs. Atwater, Collins and Hoge, who performed the arduous duties incumbent upon them with but little remuneration, and (at the time) but few thanks.

The Legislature of 1822–23 broke up without having taken any definite action upon the report presented by the commission, but, during the summer and autumn of 1824, the subject of the sale of the school lands was warmly agitated, and the friends of this measure triumphed over the opposition so far as to elect large majorities to both branches of the General Assembly in favor of its being made a law. The quantity of land set apart was ascertained, in 1825, to be a little more than half a million acres and was valued at less than $1,000,000.

Having now briefly related the facts connected with the school lands, we will pass on to the Legislative enactments through which they were disposed of. On the 17th of February, 1809, the lands belonging to the Virginia Military District were authorized to be leased and the proceeds thereof paid into the State Treasury for the future use of the schools. From 1810 up to 1824, acts were passed at nearly every session of the Legislature more fully describing the condition of those leases and disposition of moneys accruing therefrom. In 1827, a law was enacted directing a vote to be taken in the district as to whether these lands should be sold or not. The vote decided in favor of selling, and, January 28, 1828, the Legislature ordered them to be sold. In 1829, an act authorized the distribution among the several counties, or parts of counties, in said district, the sum of $54,000 of school moneys, then in the State Treasury, Madison County receiving as her share $2,075.34½. This distribution, however, was for some cause postponed by an act passed January 21, 1830, until May 1, 1830. The manner of apportionment was as follows: The School Directors delivered to the County Auditors a list of white children in their respective districts, between the ages of four and sixteen; the County Auditors transmitted said lists to the Auditor of the State, who divided the school fund among the several counties, or parts thereof, according to the foregoing enumeration. From that time up to the present this principle has been carried out, each county receiving annually its quota of moneys derived from this school fund. The reader must bear in mind, however, that the school age was changed whenever the General Assembly saw fit to do so, or considered such a change necessary or judicious.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

In the early development of Madison County, a great variety of influences were felt in the way of general education. The settlements were, and for years continued to be, sparse. The people, as the pioneers of all new counties are, were poor and lacked the means of remunerating teachers. Their poverty compelled all who were able, to labor, and the work of the females was as important and toilsome as that of the men. Added to these, both teachers and books were scarce. This condition of things continued

perhaps for more than a quarter of a century Taking these facts into consideration, it is surprising that they had any schools whatever.

The interest awakened in literature and science immediately after the Revolution, followed the pioneers to their Western homes; but, to make their efforts productive of useful results, time became absolutely necessary. Just as soon as the settlements were prepared for the experiment, schools were opened; but at every step it was the acquisition of knowledge under difficulties. Everything connected with them was as simple and primitive as were their dwellings, food and clothing. Houses were built in the various neighborhoods as occasion made necessary, not by subscription in money, but by labor. On a given day, the neighbors assembled at some place previously agreed upon, and the work was done. Timber was abundant; they were skilled in the use of the ax, and, having cut logs of the required length out of it, the walls were raised. The roof was made of clapboards, kept in place by heavy poles reaching the length of the building. The door was of clapboards and creaked on wooden hinges, the latch of wood and raised by a string. The floor was "puncheon," or trees split in the middle, tolerably true, the edge and face being dressed with the ax. The crevices between the logs forming the walls were filled with "chinks," or split sticks of wood, and daubed with mud. The fire-place was equally rude, but of ample dimensions, built on the outside of the house, usually of stone, to the throat of the flue, and the remainder of the chimney of split sticks of wood, daubed with puddled clay within and without. Light was admitted through the door and by means of an opening made by cutting out one of the logs, reaching almost the entire width of the building. This opening was high enough from the floor to prevent the boys from looking out, and in winter was covered with paper saturated with grease to keep out the cold, as well as to admit the light.

In the rural districts, school "kept" only in winter. The furniture corresponded with the simplicity of the house. At a proper distance below the windows, auger holes were bored in a slanting direction in one of the logs, and in these strong wooden pins were driven, and on these a huge slab or puncheon was placed, which served as a writing-desk for the whole school. For seats, they used the puncheon, or, more commonly, the body of a smooth, straight tree, cut ten to twelve feet in length, and raised to a height of twelve to fifteen inches by means of pins securely inserted. It has been said that not infrequently the pins were of unequal length, and the bench predisposed to "wabble." Many of the pioneer "masters" were natives of Ireland, who had fled from the cruel oppression of the English Government, prior to and succeeding the struggle for Irish independence, in 1798, and here in this land of freedom were putting to good use that education obtained in their native isle. Thus did the oppression of England inure to the benefit of the young Republic; and the literary ability of Irishmen, like their military prowess in the Revolutionary war, do much toward founding and building up this great free and enlightened nation. Dr. Johnson's notion that most boys required learning to be thrashed into them was practically carried out in the pioneer schoolhouse. The pupils sat with their faces toward the wall, around the room, while the teacher occupied the middle space to superintend each pupil separately. In some rooms a separate bench was furnished for those too young to write Classes, when reciting, sat on a bench made for this purpose.

The books were as primitive as the surroundings. The New Testament was a common reading book; the "English Reader" was occasionally

found, and sometimes the "Columbian Orator." No one book was common in all the families. The reading class recited paragraphs alternately, and the book in use was made common property, passing from hand to hand during recitation. It was not unusual for the teacher to assist a pupil in one of his "sums," discipline a refractory scholar, and hear the reading-class while the reading was going on. Deibold, Smiley and Pike's Arithmetic were commonly used, with the examples for practice almost exclusively in pounds, shillings and pence, and a marked absence of clear rules and definitions for the solving of the different divisions. Webster's "American Speller" was the ordinary spelling-book, which afterward made way for Webster's "Elementary Speller." This latter book maintained its popularity for half a century. The spelling class closed the labors of the day. All who could spell entered the "big class," and the rivalry was sharp as to who should rank first as good spellers. The class was numbered in the order in which they stood in line, and retained the number until a "miss" sent some one above them. Spelling-matches were frequent, and contributed largely to make good spellers. Grammar was not often taught, partly for the reason that books were hard to get, and partly because some of the teachers were not proficient in this branch of learning. When the science was taught, the text-book was the earlier and larger edition of Murray, which, by the close of the first quarter of the century, was largely superseded by "Kirkham," which, though of little real merit, stimulated a taste for grammar. The boys and girls went to the same school, but sat on opposite benches. It occasionally happened that teachers were employed who had learned that an elephant may be led by a hair, or more probably were blessed with gentle natures, and won the hearts and life-long affection of their pupils by their pleasant and loving ways; but these were exceptions. The standard of excellence was often measured by the ability and swift readiness to thrash the scholars on any provocation. Disobedience and ignorance were equally causes for the use of the "hickory." "Like master, like boy." The characteristics of the one tended to develop a corresponding spirit in the other, and the cruelty of the one, with the absence, too frequently, of all just discrimination in the use of the rod, excited animosities which lasted through life. There were few boys of that day who did not cherish the purpose to "whale" the "master" on sight at some future day.

The schools were supported by subscription, the charge being from $1 to $3 per term of three months, during winter, to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, with an hour to an hour and a half recess at noon, and close at 5 o'clock. One-half of Saturdays, or alternate Saturdays, made part of the term. Writing was taught to all the larger pupils, and the only pen used was the goose or turkey quill, made into a pen by the skillful hand of the teacher. Mending the pens was an essential part of the work. Copy-books were made of sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, and copies were "set" by the teacher during recess, which were commonly taken from the maxims in use from time immemorial. Sometimes the teacher was partly paid in produce or other commodities, which were the equivalent to him for money, while his support was often obtained by "boarding around." Money was scarce, and to make change it was usual to halve and quarter pieces of silver coin with an ax or heavy chisel.

The introduction of schools in one settlement was an incentive to their speedy adoption in all. The above description applies to all the earliest schoolhouses erected. The building of saw-mills and the opening-up of wagon roads brought about a better order of things, and plank, weather-

boarding and glass took the place of clapboards, puncheon floors and log benches. For the history of the pioneer schools in the different localities of Madison County, the reader is referred to the history of London, and the several townships thereof, where the subject is fully written up from the recollections of the oldest living pioneers.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION.

The gradual development and progress of education in Ohio was encouraged and fostered by State laws that were the germs from which came forth the present common school system, and, believing that a brief synopsis of these enactments would be of value in this article, we have culled the following facts from the Ohio statutes, which we trust will assist the reader in understanding more thoroughly the history of the schools in the Scioto Valley, up to the adoption of the new constitution. On the 2d of January, 1806, three Trustees and a Treasurer were authorized to be elected in each township, for the purpose of taking charge of the school lands, or the moneys arising therefrom, and applying the same to the benefit of the schools in said township. In 1810, this act was more fully defined, and, in 1814, every scholar was entitled to his or her share of said school fund, even when attending a school outside of their own township. In 1815, these moneys were distributed according to the time of school attendance, an account of which each teacher was required to supply to the Trustees, and the apportionment made accordingly. No act of any importance was then passed until January 22, 1821, when a vote was ordered to be taken in every township for the purpose of deciding, for or against, organizing the same into school districts; also, for the election of a school committee of three persons, and a Collector, who was also Treasurer in each district. These committees were authorized to erect schoolhouses in their respective districts, on land donated or purchased for that purpose, said schools to be paid for by donations and subscriptions, together with the taxes raised for such purpose. This act authorized that all lands located in said districts liable to State or county taxation, were also liable to taxation for erecting schoolhouses and for educating the children of those unable to pay for schooling. Parents and guardians were assessed in proportion to the number of children sent to school by them, but those unable to pay had their assessment remitted, and such deficiency was paid out of the fund raised by taxation. Of course, the moneys accruing from the school lands went into the school fund held by the Treasurer of each district.

The first general school law was passed February 5, 1825, and it provided "that a fund shall hereafter be annually raised among the several counties in the State, in the manner pointed out by this act, for the use of common schools, for the instruction of youth of every class and grade without distinction, in reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." This was in harmony with the constitution, which asserted that schools and the means of instruction should forever be encouraged by legislative provision. This act provided for a general tax to be levied for the fostering of common schools throughout the State, which was to be collected annually and used for general educational purposes. Three School Directors were to be elected annually in each district, to transact the business of said schools, erect buildings, employ teachers, receive and expend all moneys derived from any source, etc. The Court of Common Pleas in each county was authorized to appoint annually "three suitable persons to be called Examiners of Common Schools," whose duty it was

to examine teachers for qualification and grant certificates; also, to visit and examine the schools throughout the county. If any district neglected to keep a school therein, at any one time for the space of three years, its proportion of the school fund was divided among the other districts in said township that employed teachers. The school fund of each county was taken charge of by the Auditor, who distributed the same between the several townships. In 1827, this act was amended. The Directors were instructed to appoint a Treasurer for each school district. Fines imposed by any Justice of the Peace, for offenses committed in any given district, were to be paid to the Treasurer, to be used for the support of education in said district. Taxes were levied to build new houses and repair old ones. Every householder, whose tax was less than $1, had to pay that amount, or give two days' labor toward the building or repairing of schoolhouses. The number of Examiners was increased, but at no time were they to exceed the number of townships in the county.

In February, 1829, a law was enacted providing more fully for general education, but the children of black or mulatto persons were not permitted to attend these schools, nor were such persons compelled to pay taxes toward the support of the same. The official term of Examiners was designated as two years, and their number to be not less than five in each county, nor more than one in each township thereof. Whenever the regular school fund ran short, the teachers, if not paid by voluntary subscription, were to be paid by those sending scholars to said schools. Often the regular fund did not pay for more than three months' schooling annually, so that even then the schools, though slowly improving, were anything but flourishing. The act of 1830 did not materially improve them, and, in March, 1831, the following clause appears in a law relative to raising the school fund. It says a general fund shall be raised "for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade," so that, although Ohio was a free State, a black man was debarred from the educational advantages accorded to his white brother, and, though his body was not kept in slavery, his mind was kept in ignorance, as far as the State laws had the power to do so. With all this injustice, the property of negroes was exempt from taxation for school purposes, which was at least a small grain of justice to the despised race. The school age was changed so as to include those between four and twenty-one years, and the number of Examiners read "not less than five in each county, nor more than two in each township."

On the 2d of March, 1831, an act was passed authorizing the establishment of a fund to be designated "The Common School Fund," the income to be used for the support of common schools. All moneys arising from the sale of school lands were to be put into this fund, and the State guaranteed a certain interest on all such moneys paid into the State Treasury. The County Auditors were authorized to draw said interest and distribute it among the several districts in their respective counties, to which said lands originally belonged. Donations and bequests were also put into this fund and used for the same general purpose. These moneys, however, were to be funded annually, until January 1, 1835, after which date the interest was divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of white males over twenty-one years of age residing therein.

Up to this time women were not eligible as school trachers, for we find that an act was passed December 23, 1831, allowing Directors to employ female teachers, but the Directors had to signify in writing to the School Examiners that it was the desire of the inhabitants of said district to em-

John O. Searle

ploy "a female teacher for instructing their children in spelling, reading and writing only." The Examiners were then empowered to give the lady "a special certificate" to teach those branches. It is unnecessary for us to comment on this injustice; we take it for granted that the most illiberal of men will agree with us that this discrimination against women was a grievous wrong and unworthy of this great commonwealth. In 1833, other provisions and amendments were made to the school laws, whose object was to increase their influences, but no material changes were made in former ones.

The office of State Superintendent of Schools was created March 7, 1837, and made permanent a year from that date. He was elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years, but, on the 23d of March, 1840, the office was abolished, and the Secretary of State required to perform the duties thereof. In 1838, a fund of $200,000 was provided for, to be annually distributed among the several counties, according to the number of white youth, unmarried, between the ages of four and twenty-one. It was known as the "State Common School Fund," was reduced, March 7, 1842, to $150,000, and again raised to $300,000 on the 24th of March, 1851. By Article VI of the New Constitution, it is declared that the principal of all funds accruing from school lands, donations or bequests, "shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished." It was enacted by the law of 1838 that the Township Clerk should be Superintendent of Schools within his township, and this law remained in force until the re-organization of the school laws under the new constitution in 1853. By this same law, the County Auditor was endowed with the position of Superintendent of Schools throughout the county. The number of School Examiners was reduced to three members for each county, who were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 16th of March, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of night schools in towns, wherein male youth over twelve years of age, who could not attend school in the daytime, might be instructed. This law also enacted that scholars could attend German schools, and yet receive their quota of school money. Subsequently, the German language was introduced into the schools as a part of the regular studies.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED YOUTH.

On the 24th of February, 1848, a law was passed authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored children. This law was amended in 1849, and was thought by many to be contrary to the spirit of the constitution, but the Supreme Court declared it constitutional. Separate school districts were authorized to be organized and managed by Directors chosen by the adult male colored tax-payers, whose property was alone chargeable for the support of said schools. Colored children were not really debarred under the constitution at that time from attending the schools of white children, but it amounted to about the same thing as the objection of any parent or guardian whose children attended said school prevented the attendance of colored youth. Thus the law existed until 1853, when the schools for colored children were placed upon the same basis as those for white. By the law of 1853, boards of education were directed, whenever the colored youth in any school district numbered more than thirty, to establish a school for them. This law was so amended in 1864 that two or more districts could unite for the same purpose. Much trouble has been caused in different towns by the colored people insisting on sending their

children to the school for whites. In some places little or no opposition has been manifested, while in others a bitter struggle resulted. In the country districts, white and colored children usually attend the same school, and, as far as we have investigated the plan, it seems to work harmoniously.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

The school law of 1853 made ample provision for the education of every class and grade of youth within the State. We have seen in the preceding pages that those who participated in the organization of the Northwest Territory, and subsequently the State, recognized religion, morality and knowledge as necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind. We have also seen the gradual development of education from its earliest inception in the State up to its present permanent foundation through the law of 1853. Under the present law, the State is divided into school districts as follows: City districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, village districts, special districts and township districts. To administer the affairs of the districts, and to look after and promote the educational interests therein, the law has provided for the establishment of boards of education in each district. These boards may acquire real or personal property for the use of their districts, and are required to establish schools for free education of the youth of school age, and may establish schools of a higher grade than the primary schools. They are to determine the studies to be pursued and the text-books to be used in the schools under their control; to appoint Superintendents of schools, teachers and other employes, and fix their salaries. They are authorized to make such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient and necessary for the government of the board, their appointees and pupils.

The State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected by the people, and his official term is three years. He is required to superintend and encourage teachers' institutes, confer with boards of education, or other school officers, counsel teachers, visit schools and deliver lectures calculated to promote popular education. He is to have a supervision over the school funds, and has power by law to require proper returns to be made by the officers who have duties to perform pertaining to schools or school funds. It is his duty to give instructions for the organization and government of schools, and to distribute the school laws and other documents for the use of school officers. He is required by law to appoint a Board of State Examiners, consisting of three persons, who hold their office for two years. This board is authorized to issue life certificates to such teachers as may be found, upon examination, to have attained "eminent professional experience and ability." These certificates are valid in any school district in the State, and supersede the necessity of all other examinations by the county or local boards of examiners. Each applicant for a State certificate is required to pay a fee of $3.

There is in each county in the State a board of examiners appointed by the Probate Judge, their official term being three years. The law provides that "it shall be the duty of the examiners to fix upon the time of holding the meetings for the examination of teachers, in such places in their respective counties as will, in their opinion, best accommodate the greatest number of candidates for examination, notice of all such meetings being published in some newspaper of general circulation in their respective counties, and at such meetings any two of said board shall be competent to examine applicants and grant certificates; and as a condition of examination,

each applicant for a certificate shall pay the board of examiners a fee of 50 cents." The fees thus received are set apart as a fund for the support of teachers' institutes.

In city districts of the first and second class and village districts, having a population of not less than 2,500, the examiners are appointed by the boards of education. The fees charged are the same as those of the county boards, and are appropriated for the same purpose.

There are in the different townships, subdistricts, in which the people elect, annually, a local director, whose term of office continues for three years. From this it will be seen that each subdistrict has a board consisting of three directors. These directors choose one of their number as clerk, who presides at the meetings of local directors, and keeps a record thereof. He also keeps a record of the proceedings of the annual school meetings of the subdistrict. The board of education of each township district consists of the Township Clerk and the local directors, who have been appointed clerk of the subdistricts. The law provides that " in every district in the State, there shall be taken, between the first Monday in September and the first Monday in October, in each year, an enumeration of all unmarried youth, noting race and sex, between six and twenty-one years of age, resident within the district, and not temporarily there, designating also the number between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, the number residing in the Western Reserve, the Virginia Military District, the United States Military District, and in any original surveyed township or fractional townships to which belongs Section 16, or other land in lieu thereof, or any other lands for the use of schools or any interest in the proceeds of such land: Provided, that, in addition to the classified return of all the youth residing in the district, that the aggregate number of youth in the district resident of any adjoining county, shall be separately given, if any such there be, and the name of the county in which they reside." The clerk of each board of education is required to transmit to the County Auditor an abstract of the returns of enumeration made to him, on or before the second Monday of October.

The County Auditor is required to transmit to the State Commissioner, on or before the 5th day of November, a duly certified abstract of the enumeration returns made to him by clerks of school districts. The law provides that " the Auditor of State shall, annually, apportion the common school funds among the different counties upon the enumeration and returns made to him by the State Commissioner of Common Schools, and certify the amount so apportioned to the County Auditor of each county, stating from what sources the same is derived, which said sum the several County Treasurers shall retain in their respective treasuries from the State funds; and the County Auditors shall, annually, and immediately after their annual settlement with the County Treasurers, apportion the school funds for their respective counties, according to the enumeration and returns in their respective offices."

The law provides that the school year shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year, and close on the 31st of August of the succeeding year. A school week shall consist of five days, and a school month of four school weeks. The law also provides, in relation to common schools, that they shall be " free to all youth between six and twenty-one years of age who are children, wards or apprentices of actual residents of the school district, and no pupil shall be suspended therefrom except for such time as may be necessary to convene the board of education of the district, or local di-

rector of the subdistrict, nor be expelled unless by a vote of two-thirds of said board of local directors, after the parent or guardian of the offending pupil shall have been notified of the proposed expulsion, and permitted to be heard against the same; and no scholar shall be suspended or expelled from the privilege of schools beyond the current term: Provided, that each board of education shall have power to admit other persons, not under six years of age, upon such terms, or upon the payment of such tuition as they prescribe; and boards of education of city, village or special districts shall also have power to admit, without charge or tuition, persons within the school age who are members of the family of any freeholder whose residence is not within such district, if any part of such freeholder's homestead is within such district; and provided further, that the several boards of education shall make such assignments of the youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them, as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their districts; and provided further, that nothing contained in this section shall supersede or modify the provisions of Section 31 of an act entitled an act for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools, passed March 14, 1853, as amended March 18, 1864."

Provision is made by law for the establishment and maintenance of teachers' institutes, which are established for the professional improvement of teachers. At each Session, competent instructors and lecturers are employed to assist the State Commissioner, who is required by law to superintend and encourage such institutes. They are either county, city or joint institutes of two or more counties, and the examination fees paid by teachers to boards of examiners are devoted to the payment of the expenses incurred by these institutions.

It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of this Republic must consist in the morality and intelligence of the people. Every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education, and since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State, which was in the heart of the wilderness one hundred years ago, and has not been a State but eighty years, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURE—ITS GROWTH AND PROGRESS—BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, CROPS AND STOCK OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER FARMING—MADISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE MADISON COUNTY STOCK IMPORTING COMPANY—MADISON COUNTY STOCK SALES.

BY reference to the topographical description of the county in another chapter, the reader will readily infer that, although covering a small area of territory compared with other counties, few possess finer agricultural advantages. In the earlier settlement of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found fertile and well-cultivated fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. The proximity of a spring, also, had much to do with the location of a cabin; but in the selection of places for the erection of other buildings, convenience was the ordinary test. The corn-crib, made of rails or poles, and covered with prairie hay or clapboards, as convenience suggested, was as apt to be in close proximity to the "front door" as at the rear of the building, or near the stable. In the matter of stables and corn-cribs, very little improvement took place until long after material changes had been made in the dwellings, and we wonder, at this day, at the want of consideration shown, not only in the general arrangement of these outbuildings, but of many things connected with the household work, which now are considered of prime importance. Agricultural implements were, at the first, necessarily rude, and the state of agriculture of a corresponding character. Even had such a matter been known, there was little need for "scientific" agriculture. The soil was new and productive, and it was a question simply of home supply, while for many years the markets within reasonable distance scarcely repaid the labor of hauling. The methods and implements employed fully answered the purposes for which they were intended.

The first substantial inclosures were constructed of rails in the form still used, called the worm fence—in a new country, with abundance of timber, the cheapest, most substantial and durable fence that may be built. After the sod was broken, the ground was mellow, and plowed with oxen. The plow in common use was a long wooden one, somewhat after the shape of the plow now in use, with an iron sole and point and an iron cutter. The immigrant usually brought his plow with him, but many did not own one until he made it, or had it made by some mechanic of the settlement. If the field was too full of stumps and roots, the mattock and hoe were required to do good service, and the field was planted in corn. The corn was dropped by hand—in which work the girls took part—and was covered and cultivated with the hand-hoe. Many farmers in the later days followed the same method, but the horse-hoe, or shovel-plow, soon began to be used, and gradually worked its way into general use, to mark out the rows and cross-furrows for the "dropper," and to follow after to cover the seed. Finally the "double-shovel" plow drove the hand-hoe from the corn-field, while the horse, with the changes in implements, superseded the ox. In-

vention has kept pace with the demand for better improved machinery, but, after the lapse of more than three-quarters of a century, the science of corn-raising is still far from perfect. Though great changes have been made in modes of planting and culture, as well as in the style of the implements used, it is questionable whether larger corn crops are raised than were produced fifty years ago. The future will probably show material changes in the use, rather than in the form of the machinery, and the past ten years have made great changes in both respects. To-day, save in the cutting, shocking and husking, the use of machinery enters into every process, while in Illinois a machine is now in use for cutting and shocking corn at the same time. Invention has come to the assistance of the farmer, as it has come to all other industries, and lifted from his life the drudgery of toil; yet it is a matter of surprise that none of the great labor-saving agricultural implements have been invented by farmers.

In the cultivation of wheat, greater changes have perhaps taken place than in the planting and gathering of corn. The land was plowed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighted down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast, by hand, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre, and "harrowed in" with the brush. Though corn meal was the main reliance for bread, and continued to be for many years, yet wheat was raised at an early day. Occasionally a field would be grown producing what was called "sick wheat," so named from its tendency to cause vomiting. Various devices were adopted to obviate this difficulty, but none of any avail; but this class of grain was usually converted into whisky. The cause of this poison in the wheat has never been definitely ascertained; whether it was on account of the malarial locality in which it was grown, the variety of wheat, or simply caused by the wheat getting wet and sprouting, is yet a matter of dispute. It has been described as differing little or none from the wheat now grown, except in the appearance of a red spot on the grain, indicating a sprout; but whatever the cause, it has totally disappeared.

The wheat harvest ripened in the earlier part of July, and farmers expected to be pretty fairly in the field by the "Glorious Fourth." The implement used was either the sickle or cradle, and, not infrequently, both in the same field. The sickle was at first the only instrument; but soon the cradle came into common use, and finally superseded altogether the more primitive implement. The reaper followed in the course of time, and has now as well-nigh effectually displaced the cradle as the latter did the sickle. Life on the farm necessarily compels the husbandmen to be a "jack-of-all-trades," and there were many farmers over the county who could not only make a tub or a barrel, but the frame work and fingers for the cradle. Sometimes an ingenious backwoodsman made it a business of repairing all classes of farm implements, and manufacturing new ones. When such a man lived in a neighborhood, he was usually well patronized.

There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe and cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on the farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day, and one binder was expected to keep up with each cradler. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are a comparatively modern invention, and, as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing and feeding, and there stacked. Prior to the introduction of

threshing machines, the work was performed by flail, or tramping with horses, but generally the latter plan was adopted. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when other farm work was not pressing, the threshing by tramping, commonly in clear weather, on a level and well-tramped clay floor, or, in later days, if the space was sufficiently large, on the barn floor. When sufficiently tramped, the refuse straw was thrown into a stack, and the wheat cleaned by a fanning-mill, or, prior to the use of these mills, by letting it fall from a height of several feet, subject to the action of the wind. Other modes were also in vogue, which the descendants of the pioneers are familiar with.

The next step was to get the wheat to market, but in the early days there was little surplus after the home demands were satisfied. This, however, did not continue many years, as each year added to the number of producers, and, as early as 1830, the hauling of wheat and other products to distant markets was the general practice. Chillicothe, Columbus, Sandusky, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati were all patronized from Madison County. The custom was for several farmers to go in company. The roads were heavy and full of marshy places, and the frontiersman's skill with the ax, and ingenuity in "fixing up" a "break-down," were always in requisition. When heavy loads were hauled, it was not unusual to take relays of horses, with provender for the trip, the exchange of horses being made at about the half-way house on the road. Teamsters carried their own provisions, and camped out whenever nightfall came on, or, if corn and hay taken for the trip were consumed, to turn into the yard of one of the inns to be found along the line of all the great thoroughfares, "for man and beast." After the completion of the National road through this county, much of the hardest work on these trips disappeared, as the largest loads could be hauled with ease, without constant fear of breakages and long delays caused by the terrible state of the muddy roads.

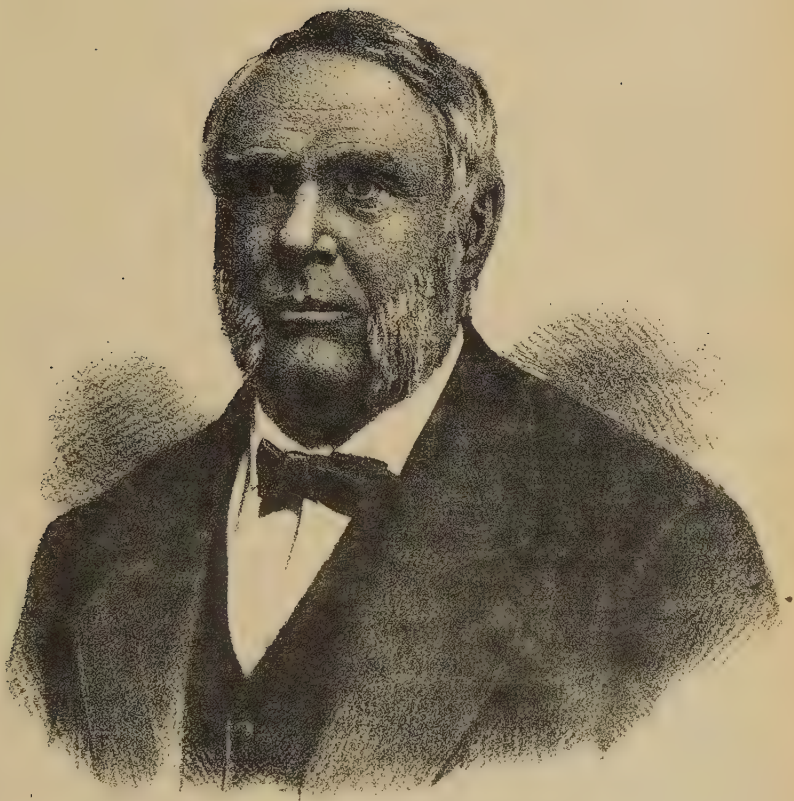
Laborers were abundant, and the farmer had little or no difficulty in supplying himself with "hands," either for the season or for an emergency. Almost every one could swing the scythe or cradle, or perform any other work on the farm. The rule was, not only with the hired laborer, but with the farmer and his boys, to be at work with the early light. A day's work on the farm was the labor that might be performed between "sun and sun," and this was understood and accepted on the part of the employer and employe, though it was usual to perform the "chores" after the return from the field. The price of labor was 50 cents a day, which was also the wages of a harvest hand. A good farm hand could be hired at from $8 to $10 per month. There was no fixed price for produce or stock. Old settlers tell us that they have sold wheat as low as 25 cents per bushel, and stock at correspondingly low prices. In 1830, wheat hauled to Cincinnati brought 37½ cents per bushel; a cow and calf, $12; and a brood sow, $5. A load of flour, containing eight barrels, was exchanged at Cincinnati, in 1815, for two barrels of salt.

The swine of the early settlers, compared with the hogs of 1883, would present as wide a contrast as it is possible to conceive. Whatever the breed may have previously been called, running wild, as was customary, the special breed was soon lost in the mixed swine of the country. They were long and slim, long-snouted and long-legged, with an arched back, and bristles erect from the back of the head to the tail, slab-sided, active and healthy; the "sapling-splitter" and "razor-back," as he was called, was ever in the search of food, and quick to take alarm. He was capable of

making a heavy hog, but required two years or more to mature, and until a short time before butchering or marketing, was suffered to run at large, subsisting mainly as a forager, and in the fall, fattening on the "mast." Yet this was the hog for a new country, whose nearest and best markets were in Cincinnati and Baltimore, to which places they were driven on foot. Persons then, as now, engaged in the purchase and driving of swine or cattle as a special occupation, and, by means of trustworthy agents, visited distant sections to buy up large droves. It was not uncommon to see a drove of hogs driven to a certain place to be weighed ere starting them on their long journey. As each porker was caught, it was thrust into a kind of leather receptacle, which was suspended to steelyards. As soon as the hog was fairly in the contrivance, the whole was lifted from the ground, and thus, one by one the drove was weighed and a minute made of each, and with a pair of shears, a patch of bristles was cut from the hind-quarters, or some other mode of marking followed, as evidence of the fact that the hog had been weighed. Two or three days' drive made the hogs quiet enough to be driven along the highway without much trouble, moving forward at an average gait of from eight to ten miles a day. Whenever the animals were wilder than usual, they were enticed into a pen, there caught, and their eyelids "stitched," or this was done during the weighing process. Thus blinded, the hogs seemed instinctively to keep the road, and, reaching their destination, a clip of the scissors or knife made all things right again.

Almost every farmer raised a few hogs for market, which were gathered up by drovers and dealers. The delivery of hogs began usually in September, and the business was carried on past the middle of winter. The price ranged at about $1.25 per 100 pounds, though at times running up to $3.25 or $3.50, with a fair margin after driving to Cincinnati or Baltimore. About 1840, the hog trade was brisk, and speculation ran high. Many men along about this time laid the foundation of subsequent fortunes, while doubtless others lost all in wild speculation. In no stock of the farm have greater changes been effected than in the hog. From the characteristics of this wild animal, long-legged, slab-sided, roach-backed, muscular, tall, long, active and fierce, it has been bred to be almost as square as a store-box, quiet as a sheep, taking on 250 pounds of flesh in ten months. They are now ranked into distinctive breeds, which, as far as Madison County is concerned, has mainly narrowed to the Berkshire and Poland-China, though other breeds are found here.

In horses, cattle and sheep, Madison for many years has claimed a high grade. The first sheep were brought into the county by Joshua Ewing, in 1800, and since that time their numbers have gradually increased, until to-day this county contains thousands of the finest sheep in the State. The breeding of thoroughbred horses began at a later day. Walter A. Dun and Maj. William A. Neil have done much toward the growth and development of thoroughbred horses in this portion of Ohio. It has not proven remunerative to these individuals, but nevertheless Madison County derived great benefit from their enterprise, as it raised the grade of her horses to a high standard. This county being the center of the blue grass region of Ohio, it necessarily follows that nature intended it for a great cattle mart, and as such it is recognized throughout the world of trade. The great monthly cattle sales held in London since 1856, as well as the thoroughbred Short-Horns imported from Europe at an earlier day, has made the name of "Old Madison" famous. There is no county of this great State where the buying and selling of stock has proven such a grand success as here in the



James Wilson

little county of Madison. Her sale-days are the great events in the lives of stock men for miles in every direction. Over her broad acres, covered with the succulent blue grass, roam vast herds of sleek, well-fed cattle, which are ever in demand at the highest market prices.

MADISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1846, the Clark and Madison Agricultural Society was organized, which held fairs alternately at South Charleston and London. The last of these fairs was held in London, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, 1852. On the 13th of November, 1852, the following agricultural notice appeared in the *Madison Reveille:* "We, the undersigned, citizens of Madison County, are in favor of calling a county convention, for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society, within and for Madison County, separate and apart from Clark County; and recommend said convention to be held on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1852. Paul Smith, Sebastian Roberts, Abraham Johnson, Thomas J. Stutson, J. McCullough, R. Acton, G. W. Lewis, G. B. Olney, N. H. S. Miller, Jennet Stutson, F. H. Olmstead, O. C. Standart, G. E. Hartwell, Nathan Burnham, E. S. Hancock, B. Crabb, N. E. Davis, Evans Pennington, Henry Alder, Carlton E. Gregg, John G. Dun, Caleb Morse, James Burnham, John T. Maxey, Robert Armstrong, William C. Minter, Dr. J. Stutson, A. Toland, A. J. Ryan, John Williams, William Morris, Washington Withrow, Jackson Brock, W. A. Koontz, Coleman Asbury, William Riddle, D. Haskell, P. R. Asbury." In response to this call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers, mechanics and business men took place in London on that date.

The meeting was organized by appointing J. Stutson, of Jefferson Township, Chairman, and William H. Creighton, Secretary. The Chairman, in a brief but appropriate address, explained the object of the meeting, which was to dissolve the connection which had heretofore existed with Clark County in an agricultural society, and to organize such society for Madison County alone. The necessity of such a course was obvious. The fairs were held in Clark County (except occasionally, by special favors, and by private individuals at London defraying certain expenses). The consequence was that a very large portion of the county was excluded from its benefits by being so remote from the point where the fairs were held. He urged that Madison County contained the elements within herself to produce the very best agricultural exhibitions of any county in the State. On motion of David Haskell, it was resolved to proceed to organize a Madison County Agricultural Society, and elect such officers as were necessary to conduct the affairs of such society. On motion of John Melvin, it was resolved that the officers of this society shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and five Directors. The officers were then elected as follows: President, Richard Cowling; Vice President, Dr. J. Stutson; Treasurer, John Rouse; Secretary, W. H. Creighton; Directors, John H. Findlay, John T. Maxey, John G. Dun, Jesse Watson, Jonathan Farrar.

On motion, Messrs. Toland, Findlay and Stutson were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for this society, which was reported and unanimously adopted. On motion, it was resolved that a committee of one for each township in the county be appointed to solicit names for members of this society, whereon John Melvin was appointed the committee for Jefferson Township; John Williams, Stokes; Charles Phellis, Pike; Henry Alder, Canaan; John Smith, Darby; David Morris, Monroe; W. B. Davis,

Fairfield; John H. Kennedy, Somerford; James Q. Minshall, Range; James Robinson, Pleasant; R. B. Winchester, Union; John G. Dun, Deer Creek. On motion, it was resolved that 150 copies of the constitution of this society be printed for distribution through the county. On motion, it was resolved that John T. Maxey, Richard Cowling and Jonathan Farrar be a committee to wait on the Directors of the late Clark and Madison Agricultural Society, and obtain from them the portion of the money in the hands of the Treasurer of the said society that was contributed by and properly belongs to Madison County.

The first fair of the Madison County Agricultural Society was held in London, on the ground where Jeriah Swetland's residence now stands, September 28 and 29, 1853. The officers of the society, under whose auspices this fair was held, were elected June 4, 1853, and were as follows: John H. Findlay, President; James Foster, Vice President; John Rouse, Treasurer; J. F. Freeman, Secretary; Richard Cowling, Charles Phellis, James Burnham, William Harrold and John F. Chenoweth, Directors. The day prior to the opening of the fair, the sale of the imported thoroughbred stock, brought from Europe a short time before, took place, and gave the new enterprise of the agricultural society an impetus it could have received in no other way. Hundreds of leading stock men attended this sale, and remained for the fair, which proved a grand success. In September, 1854, the society purchased eight acres and eighty perches of land, in Survey 5,670, from John T. Maxey, paying for the same $425. It is located in the northeast part of London, and the fairs were held there for fourteen years, with varying success. The last exhibition was held September 18, 19 and 20, 1867, and the following were the officers at that time: J. Swetland, President; Robert Reed, Vice President; S. W. Durflinger, Secretary; Preston Adair, Treasurer; Directors, David Haskell, William Curtain, Robert G. Dun, Joseph Rea, William H. Summers, Joseph Williams, John Pancake, Henry Tyler, James Converse, Charles Phellis, John Mitchel, L. Mount, Daniel Boyd, Robert Deyo, Adam Young; Committee of Arrangements, J. Swetland, L. Mount, Preston Adair, Henry Tyler; Marshals, William Summers, J. C. Bridgeman.

Many causes led to the abandonment of these fairs. In the fall of 1868, a Union Agricultural Society was organized at Mechanicsburg, which had for its promoters some of the leading citizens of the northwestern portion of Madison County. These men had previously belonged to the Madison County Society, and their withdrawal from it, together with the starting of a new association so close to the north part of this county, naturally had a dampening effect upon the old organization. A second cause was the absence of a track where horsemen could exhibit their animals. The grounds were small, and races were not a part of the programme at these fairs; hence one of the principal attractions was missing. Efforts were made at different times to purchase additional ground, with the object of constructing a good track thereon, but nothing was ever accomplished in that direction. The principal cause, however, why the holding of fairs in London was abandoned, was on account of the rapid growth of the Madison County stock sales, the glory and pride of this portion of Ohio. This county needs no annual fair, for it holds one every month. The Madison County Agricultural Society, however, still lives, its organization is intact and its financial condition healthy. Its present officers are: Stephen Watson, President; Jeriah Swetland, Vice President; J. C. Bridgeman, Treasurer; and Erwin Phifer, Secretary; Preston Adair, Joseph Williams, Stephen Wat-

son, James Millikin, John Pancake, Charles Phellis, Jr., R. G. Dun, Philip Durflinger, J. C. Bridgeman, W. H. Summers, Daniel Boyd, Jeriah Swetland, Adam Young, Robert Boyd and Erwin Phifer, Directors.

THE MADISON COUNTY STOCK IMPORTING COMPANY.

The Scioto Valley being settled by many Kentucky and Virginia families, cattle-growing became the leading form of agriculture; hence we find, as early as 1832, that there was formed the Scioto Stock Importing Company, and which imported some of the best strains of Short-Horn cattle to be found in the valley at the present day. In the fall of 1852, a meeting was held in London by some leading stock men, to consider the project of importing thoroughbred stock from Europe. An organization was effected January 1, 1853, and the association was named the Madison County Stock Importing Company. A constitution for the government of the company was adopted, and the following officers elected: Jesse Watson, President; Maj. Richard Cowling, Vice President; Jacob Chrisman, Treasurer; J. T. Lacy, Secretary; James Fullington, Joseph Chrisman, William H. Creighton and Robert Reed, Directors.

The company was organized in shares of $100; about $10,000 was the capital stock. Messrs. Jonathan Farrar and Charles Phellis, of Madison County, and Benjamin Browning, of Clark, were appointed as the Purchase Committee, and sailed for England in the spring of 1853. The stock came in a sailing vessel, and arrived in very fine condition. The whole lot was kept for some time at the Brown farm, east of London, and sold September 27, 1853, which was the day preceding the opening of the first fair held by the Madison County Agricultural Society. The following is an exact copy of the report of that sale:

BULLS.

Thornberry—F. W. & H. Renick, Pickaway County	$ 875
Sheffelder—J. W. Robinson, Madison County	1,800
Mario—Robert Reed, Madison County	1,550
Marquis—James Fullington, Union County	3,000
Starlight—Charles Phellis, Madison County	3,000
Beau Clerc—D. M. Creighton, Madison County	750
Symmetry—W. A. Dun, Madison County	1,150
Farmer's Boy—Joseph Rayburn, Madison County	925
Prince Albert—J. F. Chenoweth, Madison County	300
Colonel—W. A. Dun, Madison County	1,350
Sportsman—James Foster, Madison County	700
Prince Edward—M. B. Wright, Fayette County	475
Rocket—David Watson, Union County	425
Splendor—F. A. Yocum, Madison County	500
Duke of Liverpool—George G. McDonald, Madison County	555
	$17,355

COWS.

Victoria—J. Q. Minshall, Madison County	600
Picotee—Jesse Watson, Madison County	1,275
Stapleton Lass—Jessie Watson, Madison County	1,350
Princess and Calf—William Watson, Clark County	690
Miss Hilton—David Watson, Union County	875
Alexandrina—David Watson, Union County	560
Blossom—David Watson, Union County	650
Yorkshire Dairy Cow—Joseph Negley, Clark County	425
Monson—Joseph Rayburn, Madison County	295
	$ 6,720

HOGS.

No. 1.—Levi Oldham, Fayette County	$	200
No. 2.—Michael Sullivant, Franklin County		80
No. 3.—J. T. McKey, Franklin County		75
No. 4.—J. T. McKey, Franklin County		35
No. 5.—J. G. Gest, Greene County		41
No. 6.—John Hadley, Clinton County		42
No. 7.—John Hadley, Clinton County		26
No. 8.—Henry Rule, Clinton County		16
No. 9.—W. A. Dun, Madison County		20
No. 10.—Jesse Hegler, Fayette County		61
No. 11.—John Hadley, Clinton County		200
No. 12.—J. Q. Minshall, Madison County		120
	$	916

SHEEP.

No. 1.—Richard Cowling, Madison County	$	110
No. 2.—W. H. Creighton, Madison County		45
No. 3.—Chandler Mitchell, Madison County		45
No. 4.—Jesse Watson, Madison County		60
No. 5.—Cyrus Larkin, Fayette County		56
No. 6.—Robert Reed, Madison County		45
No. 7.—T. Mathews, Licking County		100
No. 8.—T. Mathews, Licking County		50
No. 9.—C. Fullington, Union County		75
No. 10.—John Hadley, Clinton County		85
No. 11.—G. Howard, Champaign County		40
No. 12.—D. M. Creighton, Madison County		75
No. 13.—E. P. O'Neil		60
No. 14.—Richard Cowling, Madison County		100
No. 15.—John Hadley, Clinton County		55
No. 16.—C. Fullington, Union County		55
No. 17.—Levi Lapham, Union County		35
No. 18.—D. M. Creighton, Madison County		115
No. 19.—C. Fullington, Union County		55
No. 20.—C. Fullington, Union County		105

Sheep	$	1,266
Hogs		916
Cows		6,720
Bulls		17,355
Total	$	26,257

Jacob Chrisman was the Cashier of the company, and, after paying all expenses of importing, keeping, sale, etc., disbursed to the shareholders something over $240 for each $100 originally put in. The selling was done by Benjamin Porter, the first auctioneer of the monthly stock sales, for which he received the insignificant sum of $50. Other companies and individuals of the Scioto Valley besides those mentioned have made importations from Europe of the choicest strains of thoroughbred stock, the descendants of which are to be found not only in this valley, but distributed throughout the entire West, as well as other portions of the United States.

Among the breeders and dealers in thoroughbred stock, David Selsor and the Dun brothers deserve special mention. The former possessed the finest herd of Short-Horns in Ohio, and one of the finest on the continent. His animals always won the blue ribbon at the leading fairs of the country, and the fame of David Selsor, the cattle king, has spread wherever the breeding of fine stock was made a specialty. The biggest prices were paid for his animals, and the stock man who was fortunate enough to obtain a descendant of this choice herd was indeed lucky. Mr. Selsor spared no pains nor expense to keep his herd in the front rank with the finest in the

world. Truly, Madison County should honor the memory of this man, who, during a long life of business activity, did so much toward establishing and maintaining her reputation as the great stock mart of Ohio. Mr. Selsor died January 12, 1882, and his valuable herd was subsequently sold and scattered all over this land.

Robert G. and John G. Dun held their first annual sale of Short-Horns May 6, 1868, and sold thirty-two animals, nearly all one and two years old. We find that nine bulls and five heifers were bought by Madison County men. The purchasers were Robert Boyd, W. A. Dun, F. M. Chenoweth, Benjamin Linson, Harford Toland, J. A. Pringle, James Rankin, William A. Neil, Jr., Addison Watson, William Cryder, Benjamin Custer, Robert G. Dun, R. B. Cowling and Bell Bros. Of the remaining eighteen, seven went to Clark County, four to Union, two to Champaign, two to Pickaway, one to Delaware and one to Fairfield County. The average price all round was $178.44; the lowest price, $75; and the highest, $365. On the 4th of May, 1869, Robert G. Dun held his second sale, his brother, John G., having previously disposed of his surplus at private sale. Twenty-three animals, mostly one-year-olds, were sold at public auction, nine of which were retained in Madison County. The purchasers were William B. Franklin, William Hall, Jerry Rea, Alfred Pringle, William A. Neil, Jr., George Linson and A. W. Thurman. The remaining fourteen head were distributed as follows: Four to Greene County, one to Licking, one to Hardin, one to Columbiana and one to Franklin County, Ohio; three to Parke County, Ind., and two to Syracuse, N. Y. The lowest price paid was $135, and the highest $405, making an average all round of nearly $221. These sales were followed by others, which attracted a large number of stock men from every portion of Ohio, and quite a respectable attendance from other States. Becoming familiar with the fine stock breeders of this county, they soon began to draw regular installments from the splendid herds of "Old Madison," with which to improve and cross upon other herds, and as a nucleus of future herds in other sections. Thus does Madison occupy a proud position in the galaxy of counties, the first in quality and second to few in numbers.

MADISON COUNTY STOCK SALES.

The production of corn, wheat, cotton and other staple crops may add most to the wealth of a nation in the aggregate, but, as a rule, the stock interests of every country, in all times, have brought most wealth to the individual farmer. Men who devote part of the resources of their farms to the raising of stock are invariably found to be among the wealthiest in every agricultural community, possessing the most comfortable homes, and able to give their families a better education and more of the comforts of life than any other class of agriculturists. This is particularly true of Madison County, and the only drawback to the increase of her population and rapid development of her resources is that many of her citizens own large tracts of land upon which the tenant system prevails, and it is therefore difficult for a man of limited means to acquire landed property. The prevalence of log cabins in this age of frame and brick structures, and the large number of poor people occupying these cabins, is an invincible argument against the policy of large farms. Freedom and enlightenment go hand in hand with the ownership of land, and wherever its acquirement is made difficult or impossible, it indicates the absence of a sound political economy in that country.

The historical facts connected with the founding of the Madison Coun-

ty stock sales may be briefly told. The sale of imported stock, September 27, 1853, gave the main impetus to the already growing interest in fine stock, which has contributed so largely to the business success of the county. Other sales followed in due time, and the project for regular sales in London began to be mooted. In 1855, William G. Jones, proprietor of the Phifer House, called a meeting at his hotel to consider the feasibility of inaugurating monthly stock sales. Besides Mr. Jones, there were present at this meeting William H. Creighton, David Selsor, Jesse Rea, Mathew Rea, John G. Dun, James J. Jones, Peter Slaughter, and other wealthy farmers and stock men. There was no regular association organized, but the originators, having confidence that the project would succeed, got out hand-bills advertising a sale to be held in London March 5, 1856. On that day was inaugurated the institution that has made Madison County famous. These sales are held the first Tuesday in each month, and, from the beginning to the present time, have proven a grand success.

Benjamin Porter, a native of Virginia, was the pioneer salesman of this vicinity. He lived at Catawba, Clark Co., Ohio; was a large, portly man, of fine physique and strong common sense. His tact as an auctioneer was only equaled by the extraordinary strength of his lungs, but the love for strong drink conquered "poor Ben" at last. He possessed splendid judgment, and a man whom every one considered an adept in his business.

In 1856, J. C. Bridgeman began his career as a stock salesman, and, in 1860, formed a partnership with Porter, which lasted until the death of the latter. From that time up to the present, "Jack" Bridgeman has been the leading stock auctioneer of Madison County, and has missed but two sales since 1860. He possesses all the shrewdness of the Yankee, combined with that freedom from ceremony and whole-souled manner characteristic of the Western people. To know "Jack" is to be his friend, for he is always ready and willing to do a favor, and few men will go further than he to perform a kind action. "Jack's" abilities have made him wealthy—a Director of a National Bank, a model of propriety, and a representative citizen. For nearly thirty years he has been engaged in his present business, and it will not be an exaggeration to say that there is not a better judge of stock in Madison County than this go-ahead, successful auctioneer. None have excelled him in his business in the past, few equal him today, is the verdict of all with whom we have spoken as to "Jack's" abilities.

Charles Jones, of Jefferson, has been selling at these sales since their inception, and is considered a good salesman. Giles James, of London, has been engaged in the business for about twelve years, while John Kilgore and William Douglass have been auctioneers at these sales for about six years. Others from adjoining counties take part whenever called upon, and there can be little doubt that to this class of men is due much of the success which has attended the growth and progress of the London sales from the beginning.

It will not be inappropriate to give a list of the men who have fostered and encouraged these sales, the reader bearing in mind, however, that others, perhaps, whose names do not appear, have done something toward building up this wonderful institution. The present prosperity of the Madison County stock sales is unquestionably due to a certain class of her citizens, among whom the following well-known names deserve mention: William G. Jones, William H. Creighton, David Selsor, Jesse Rea, Robert Boyd, Mathew Rea, John G. Dun, James J. Jones, Peter Slaughter, Peter Buffenburgh, William D. Wilson, J. Q. Minthall, James Wilson, Thomas

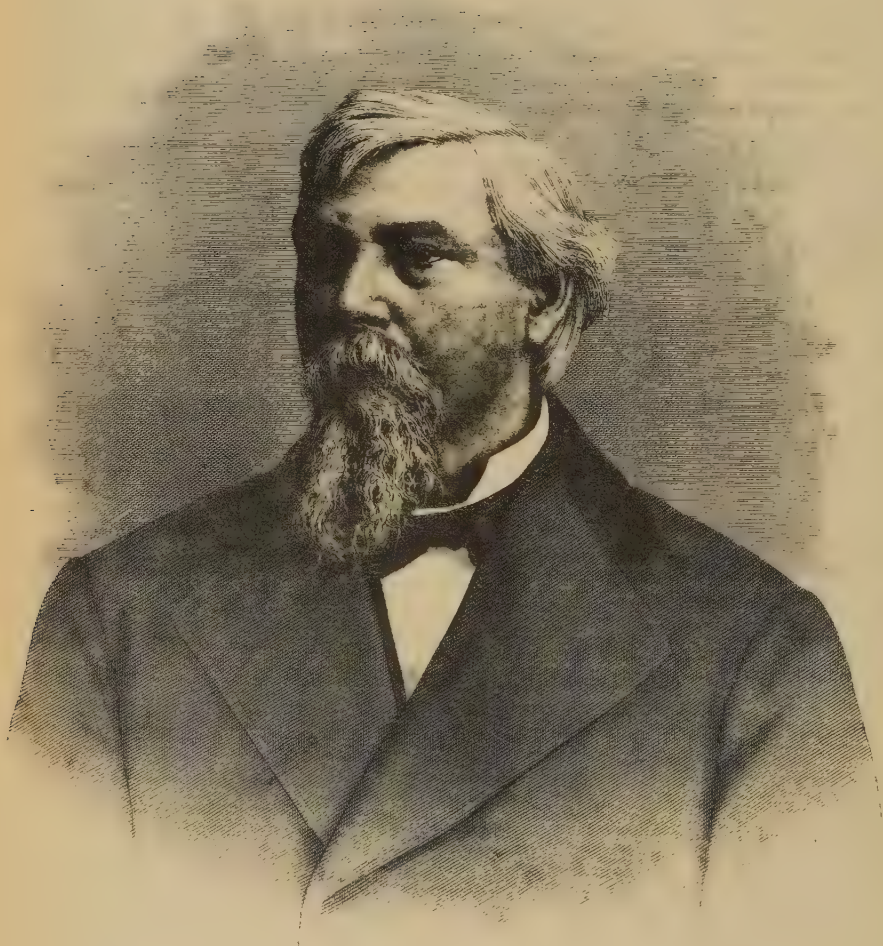
Wilson, Alexander Wilson, Valentine Wilson, Jerry Rea, Robert Rea, John Pancake, Charles Phellis, Charles Phellis, Jr., Tip Guy, James Carter, the Weaver brothers, Chandler Mitchell, Newman Mitchell, Charles Mitchell, Thomas Bales, James A. Dun, Augustus Bonner, Walter Dun, Jr., Washington Withrow, Robert Reed, Eli Gwynne, Baldwin Gwynne, William Franklin, John Thompson, W. Morrow Beach, John McCoy, John Heath, Thomas Farrar, Marion Chenoweth, John F. Chenoweth, Frank and Joel Hicks, James Abernathy, Elijah Bragg, Otho Luffboro, William Johnson, Elijah O'Day, Manly Bozarth, William A. Neil, John Lucas, the Bidwells, J. B. Morgridge, John Price, William D. Wilson, Jr., James Rankin, Abner Bateman, Adolphus Dunkin, William H. Summers, J. C. Smith, H. W. Smith, John Wilson, John McDonald, Henry, John and Darius Burnham, James Guy, Joseph Williams, Luther Johnson, William Minter, Hiram and Charles Richman, Charles H. Beale, William and John O'Day, George Kious, William and David Heath, William Junk, Linson Bros., Jesse and David Watson, Thomas J. Stutson, Clement Shockley, Smith Bros., P. R. Asbury, Benjamin and Batteal Harrison, John T. Maxey, Daniel Boyd, Marcus Yates, Levi Counts, Fulton Armstrong, Edward Fitzgerald, Edward Roberts, Richard Johnson, James Converse, James Davis, Robert Deyo, John Stroup, James Robinson, Joseph Rea, W. H. Morgan, J. W. Byers, and doubtless a few others whose names have not been given us.

From all of the adjoining counties, as well as many of those at a distance, come leading stock men to buy and sell. Dealers residing in Cincinnati and Chicago ship stock from these cities to the little town of London, where they know the highest prices in the Union are always paid for good cattle. Not only does Ohio pay tribute to the Madison County stock sales, but also the great States of New York, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. On the 2d of March, 1869, the Ohio Legislature, with Gov. Hayes and other State officers, including many representatives of the press of Ohio, paid London a visit for the purpose of seeing how cattle sales were managed, and to examine this county as a location for the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. At the same time, the Agricultural Convention of the Scioto and Miami Valleys met here in annual council. It was one of the most noted days in the history of the county. Some three hundred legislative, agricultural and other invited guests were entertained with a banquet at Toland Hall, and all honor was given to "Old Madison," the only county in Ohio or the West sustaining a stock sale. On this day, Daniel Boyd sold to David Selsor a mammoth steer, weighing 3,030 pounds, for which the "cattle king" paid $540.

During the first thirteen years and a half that these sales existed, but four were missed, viz.: The fall of Vicksburg, in July, 1863; the State election, in October, 1863; the Fourth of July, 1865; and the cattle plague, in September, 1868, being the causes why no sales were held in those months. The average sales per year for that period amounted to $122,550, or more than $10,000 each month, but for the last five years of that time the average was often double that figure. The sales continued to increase in size and importance, so that for the last thirteen years and a half of the twenty-seven which they have been running, the yearly average has been about $300,000, or $25,000 per month. Not one sale has been missed during this second period of their history, but every month, "rain or shine," they have taken place, "as regular as the clock." The lowest estimate we can make will thus place the aggregate value of the Madison County stock sales, since their inception to the close of 1882, at the enormous figure of

$5,500,000. Surely this showing entitles Madison County to that proud position which she has so long maintained as the "Queen of Cattledom."

The custom, for such it is, has become rooted and grounded in its establishment. Without organization or officers; in the interests of no ring or clique; with but one other worthy of the name, viz.: the sale held at Paris, Ky., it stands to-day unrivaled in the history of the nation. Good stock cattle have brought better prices at the Madison County stock sales than at any other market on this continent. We challenge comparison. Madison County pays a higher valuation on her horned stock than any other county in Ohio, and, doubtless, in the United States. During the latter years of David Selsor's life, he annually shipped to New York the premium beef of the metropolis; and it is a well-known fact that this beef, fed upon the blue grass and corn of Madison County, brought the highest prices in that market of epicures. It is said that this republic is the greatest nation in the world, and that Ohio is the greatest State in the Union. The citizens of Madison County claim to possess the leading stock county in the State, so that her position is one of proud superiority.



Yours Respectfully
Wm Morrow Beach, M.D.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY—WAR OF 1812—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR—ROLL OF HONOR—SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—FORTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—SQUIRREL HUNTERS AND MILITIA—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS—RETURN OF PEACE.

IF a battle has ever been fought within the present limits of Madison County, the fact is unknown to modern chroniclers; hence, its military history will not embrace a picture of armed hosts in deadly conflict upon its soil, but must tell of her sons who went forth at the call of their country when imperiled, first, by an Indian foe; second, by the arrogance of England; third, by the aggressions of the Spanish race in the land of the Aztecs; and lastly, by the attempt of a slave oligarchy to sever the union of the States. The events of these wars have passed into history. The youthful student in our schools is bewildered with the recital of their gigantic proportions, and the son listens with wonderment at the tale of bloody strife from the lips of the surviving father who served in the later struggles. The mother relates the anguish and long years of anxiety suffered in those dark days. All are familiar through written records and word of mouth with the causes which led to these wars, their fierce continuance, their glorious termination, and the fruits left for the enjoyment of coming generations.

In 1811, the inhabitants of Madison County began to fear an Indian outbreak. There were no Indians then living in the county, but the events leading to the battle of Tippecanoe and the killing of an Indian named Nicholas Monhem, by Tobias Bright, in 1810, incensed the roving bands of savages, and kept the settlements in a feverish state of anxiety. There was a constant dread that the Indians would begin hostilities, massacre the whites and burn their homes. Several families in the eastern portion of the county left their cabins and erected a stockade or fort on the land of Philip Sidener, on the east bank of the Little Darby, opposite the site of Jefferson. After the crushing defeat of the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th of November, 1811, the fears of the people subsided to some extent, and those in the fort returned to their own cabins. The pioneers in other portions of the county followed the same plan, making some strongly-built cabin a general rendezvous whenever an outbreak was expected. Thus, while peace nominally existed, these hardy pioneers were prepared for war whenever it should come with all its horrors.

WAR OF 1812.

The arrogance of England had compelled the United States to declare war, and, in June, 1812, the edict was sent forth. Gov. Meigs called for troops, and Franklinton, Urbana and Dayton were designated as general

places of rendezvous for this portion of Ohio. Capts. John Moore and Elias Langham were recruiting officers at London. The militia of Madison County were divided into classes, so as to be in readiness when called upon. All able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, were required to respond to such a call. A company of seventy men was raised soon after the war broke out, and sent to Mill Creek, in what is now the southern part of Union County. A block-house was built on the north bank of the stream, and general preparations made to defend the county against the Indians. Jonathan Alder was in this company, and, after remaining there about four weeks, he and John Johnson concocted a scheme to break up the camp and return to their homes. They were sent out scouting, and after making many moccasin tracks in the vicinity of a mud hole, returned to the camp and reported that Indian signs were numerous, at the same time offering to conduct a squad to the place, for the purpose of investigating the matter. This news created consternation among the men, and Alder, Johnson and Andrew Clerno were detailed on picket duty that night. Clerno was informed of the plot, and, about 11 o'clock, while the camp was in repose, all three fired off their guns at an imaginary foe, and rushed back to the fort. A general stampede ensued, the men running like a frightened herd of cattle, pell-mell, in every direction through the forest. The shouts of the officers calling upon them to halt were of no avail. Many ludicrous scenes took place, as well as a few accidents through coming in contact with the trees; while two brave (?) boys plunged across Mill Creek irrespective of danger by drowning. The ruse succeeded, for, by 10 o'clock the following morning, all of the men were discharged and on their way to their homes. Much sport has been made of this event, and many of the worthy pioneer fathers were the butt of the jokers throughout their lives on account of their participation in this first campaign of the war.

As late as 1813, the Indian boundary was only about sixty miles from London. There was a great feeling of relief, therefore, when, on June 21, of that year, the Indians, at a council held in Franklinton, solemnly agreed to remain at peace, thus satisfying the spirit of all former treaties. An eloquent description of this council has been prepared, and as the event formed a pleasant scene, which practically concludes the Indian history of this part of the State, we cannot do better than to present it to the reader. The council was held on the grounds of Lucas Sullivant. The memorial says:

"The Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandot and Seneca tribes were represented by about fifty warriors. Gen. Harrison represented the Government, and with him were his staff and a brilliant array of officers in full uniform. Behind them was a detachment of soldiers. In his front were the Indians. Around all were the inhabitants of this region, far and near. The object was to induce these tribes, who had heretofore remained neutral in the war, to take an active part in the ensuing campaign for the United States, or at least give a guarantee of their peaceful intention by remaining with their families within the settlements.

"The General began to speak in calm and measured tones, befitting the grave occasion, but an undefined oppression seemed to hold all in suspense, as with silent and almost breathless attention, they awaited the result of the General's words. These seemed to fall on dull ears, as the Indians sat with unmoved countenances and smoked on in stolid silence. At length the persuasive voice of the great commander struck a responsive chord, and Tarhe, or the Crane, the great Wyandot chief, slowly rose to his feet.

Standing for a moment in a graceful and commanding attitude, he made a brief reply. When he, with others, passed forward to grasp the hand of Harrison, in token not only of amity, but in agreement to stand as a barrier on our exposed frontier, a terrible doubt and apprehension were lifted from the hearts of all. Jubilant shouts rent the air, women wept for joy, and stalwart men thrilled with pleasure as they thought of the assured safety of their wives and children from a cruel and stealthy foe. They prepared at once, with alacrity, to go forth to the impending battles."

The Indians were faithful to this agreement, and the country was spared a re-enactment of the bloody scenes of her earlier history.

During the siege of Fort Meigs, in May, 1813, runners were sent throughout the State, urging the male inhabitants to assemble immediately at certain points and take measures to relieve the besieged fort. The militia from this county hurried to Urbana, where a large force was organized under the command of Col. Duncan McArthur. It started for Fort Meigs, but after a four days' forced march through the wilderness, was met by William Oliver, John McAdams and Capt. John, the Shawnee chief, who brought the intelligence that the siege had been abandoned. The troops returned to Urbana and were discharged. Maj. David Gwynne, one of the Gwynne brothers, who settled in Deer Creek Township, was then a Paymaster in the regular army, with headquarters at Urbana.

Soon afterward, they were again called out and marched to Sandusky, where they remained for a short time. A portion of the men were discharged, the balance subsequeutly returned to Franklinton and were sent to their homes. At a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, held October 4, 1813, a number of military fines were remitted. They had been assessed by the County Board of Military Officers, for neglect of duty in the prosecution of the war, then being waged against England. It is not our intention in this article to attempt to give the names of the volunteers from Madison County who fought in many of the battles of that war. At this late day, success, in such an undertaking would be impossible; but many of their names will be found recorded in the biographical sketches given by their descendants, and the memory of their deeds will be cherished as long as the nation lives.

After the return of peace, in 1815, Congress passed a law, re-organizing the militia and making it obligatory for all males, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to perform military duty. This county was divided into military divisions, and certain points designated in each for the militia to meet and receive instruction in the art of war. This was called "Company Muster." Once a year the different companies throughout the county were required to meet at London, or some other point, to attend to what was called the "General Muster." The militia could not draw military equipments from the Government, but at these musters armed themselves with rifles, shot guns, broom-handles, sticks, or any implement by which they could be put through the manual exercise. The law also provided that if any company would furnish their own uniforms, and otherwise comply with the law, the State should supply them with arms and munitions. Several companies of this class were organized in the county. They were required to perform military duty for seven years in time of peace, which, complied with, exempted them from poll-tax. Training days, among all classes, were looked upon with much favor; they were days of recreation, social joys and friendly greetings.

MEXICAN WAR.

The disputed territory between the Rivers Neuces and Rio Grande was the direct cause of the war between the United States and Mexico. Texas, which had first won its independence, and subsequently been admitted into the Union, claimed the Rio Grande as the boundary line, while Mexico said it was the Neuces River. The American Government proposed to settle the controversy by negotiation, but the anthorities of Mexico scornfully refused. Gen. Taylor was then ordered to advance his army, and, in November, 1845, had established a camp of about 5,000 men at Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Neuces River. In March, 1846, he advanced to the Rio Grande and erected Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras. On the 26th of April, Gen. Arista, the Mexican commander, notified Gen. Taylor that hostilities had begun, and on the same day a company of American dragoons, commanded by Capt. Thornton, was attacked by a body of Mexicans, east of the Rio Grande, and here occurred the first bloodshed of the war.

It made no great stir among the people of Madison County, though the progress of the victorious troops from the Rio Grande to the halls of the Montezumas was hailed with an enthusiasm similar to that over the country generally. The Whig leaders claimed to see in the war a scheme for the extension of slavery, and on this ground made many bitter speeches against it; but the patriotism of the nation was aroused, and all opposition was swept away before the grand outburst of indignation which it caused. We have been unable to find any record of the soldiers who enlisted from Madison County, and there are no newspaper files of the London press reaching that far back; but we have picked up the following names of Madison County men who went into the Mexican war, viz.: Joel H. Worthington, Edward Hill, Samuel Creamer, Oscar McCormick, George W. Athey, Lewis Dun, William Justice, William Frost, Adam Bidwell, Este Bidwell, Samuel Armstrong, Edward Sager, and Mortimer A. Garlick. Let their names be honored for assisting to uphold the nation's flag in her hour of need.

CIVIL WAR.

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, and immediately after the receipt of the proclamation of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, a meeting of the citizens of London was held in the town hall, which was organized by calling H. W. Smith to the chair and appointing A. Downing Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Smith addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. He was followed by Dr. A. Toland, Col. P. W. Taylor, William Jones, George Lincoln, W. H. Squires, John McGaffey and several other citizens, in patriotic speeches. Richard Cowling, Dr. Toland and William Jones were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Col. Taylor read his orders from the Adjutant General to proceed in enrolling a company of volunteers, and also the general orders from the same officer. A call was made for volunteers, but none answered at the time. A. Downing was authorized to enroll all volunteers who should subsequently make application. The committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The flag of our country having been dishonored by traitors, we deem it our duty to defend that flag at the risk of our lives : therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Madison County, as much as they deplore the strife and disunion in our land, they will still cling to the union of these States, and by every honorable means in their power endeavor to maintain their integrity.

Resolved, That they will try to sustain the General Government in maintaining its authority in enforcing the laws and upholding the flag of the Union.

The resolutions after reading were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned after three hearty cheers for the flag of the country.

The stars and stripes were raised above the court house on Monday, April 16. On Wednesday, a beautiful flag, made by the ladies of London, was raised above the academy building, on the occasion of which patriotic speeches were made by J. S. Burnham, J. D. Stine, Emery Smith and others. Another flag floated from the Toland warehouse, one from Peter Weber's, one from Van Wagner & Athey's grocery, one from the Cowling House and many smaller ones from several other business houses. Up to the 18th, about twenty young men had taken the required oath, and several other names had been received. A requisition was made by the Governor for seventy-five men from Col. Taylor's volunteers, to be in readiness to march on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

During the first week or ten days after the fall of Fort Sumter, the county was in a continual state of excitement. Almost every branch of business was suspended, and the people generally did nothing but stand about the street corners of the towns and villages and rush to each train that arrived for news and to cheer the passing volunteers. The stars and stripes floated from the churches, the court house, two beautiful poles that were erected in the streets of London, and from almost every business house and many private dwellings. Squads of men were drilling on the streets and the hotels were thronged with recruits. Party ties were completely obliterated, and every man, no matter what may have been his political tendency, affirmed that it was now his duty to support the Government, and lend a helping hand in its defense. The first company enrolled in accordance with Gov. Dennison's call was christened by Col. Taylor, "The Eagle Guards." They were commanded by Capt. Thomas Acton, and left for Lancaster, Ohio, April 27, 1861.

Before leaving for camp, the Eagle Guards were presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of London, who had also made for them from goods purchased by the Council, one hundred flannel shirts.

The care of those whom the defenders of their country's honor left behind was gladly assumed by the citizens. A letter on this point from Richard Cowling to the County Treasurer, dated London, April 23, 1861, reads as follows:

"I have this day left with W. H. Chandler, County Treasurer, $1,000, to be applied to the comfort of the two volunteer companies that go from this place—one-half ($500) to be equally divided between the two companies, subject to the order of their Captains in trust for their respective companies. The other half ($500) to be applied to the care of the soldiers' families, under the direction of the following committee: W. H. Chandler, H. W. Smith, B. F. Clark, A. A. Hume, O. P. Crabb and W. H. Squires. The Government shall be sustained as long as I have a dollar."

A purse of $300 was immediately raised among the citizens of London, for the use of the volunteers; while all over the county money was pledged to aid the good cause. Peter Buffenburgh subscribed $1,000 toward the volunteer fund, and many other citizens did equally as much according to their means. In May, 1863, Col. Peter W. Taylor deeded 1,600 acres of Missouri land to H. W. Smith, B. F. Clark, Jacob Peetrey, M. Lemen and James Kinney, to be held in trust for the benefit of disabled soldiers from Madison County.

The ladies of the county were indefatigable in their ministrations to the soldiers. They organized the "Ladies' Hospital Relief Society of

Madison County," which was unceasing in its efforts. They were constantly sending to the hospitals of Ohio regiments boxes of fruit and other delicacies, with large supplies of woolen blankets, socks, underwear, sheets, pillow-cases, books, papers, magazines, and, in fact, everything to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the soldiers, while also supplying their loved ones at home with the necessaries of life.

On the 19th of July, 1862, Gov. Dennison appointed the following military committee for Madison County: Dr. Milton Lemen, Robert Armstrong, William Curtain, Gabriel Prugh and Judge B. F. Clark, all of whom had taken an active interest in raising money and volunteers to defend the flag of their country. Prior to this time, there had been raised in this county $11,668, for the purpose of paying bounties to its soldiers. We have examined this subscription list and find some very wealthy men with an insignificant amount opposite their respective names, while many poor men gave liberally of their means. It is a fair indication of the patriotism possessed by each. On the 24th of June, 1863, the military committee was re-organized, and the following gentlemen appointed by Gov. Tod. Robert Armstrong, Judge B. F. Clark, Gabriel Prugh, Thomas P. Jones and O. P. Crabb, who served until the war ended and the starry banner floated in peace from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The descriptions of the several regiments herein contained have been compiled from the valuable work by Whitelaw Reid, entitled "Ohio in the War." Slight errors have unavoidably crept into that volume, and wherever we discovered an apparent mistake, we made the necessary correction. The roster has been prepared mainly in the office of the Adjutant General of Ohio, and the names copied verbatim; hence, we cannot be responsible for errors in spelling. In addition to the rolls, we have availed ourselves of every aid within our reach, to make the roster complete. We have consulted members of every company, yet doubtless the names of some brave boys will be missing. It is hoped that none are omitted, though, from the imperfect condition of the rolls, and the carelessness in recording credits, it is highly probable that omissions occur.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The nucleus of this regiment was two companies raised in Fairfield County on the first call for troops, in April, 1861. At Lancaster they were subsequently joined by several companies from other counties, among which were those of Capt. Thomas Acton, of London, and Capt. Thomas J. Haynes, of Plain City, Madison County. The regiment was immediately organized by electing field officers. On the 20th of June, the Seventeenth left Zanesville, whither it had proceeded, for Bellaire. On arriving at Benwood, on the Ohio River, a fleet of boats was found waiting to receive the troops. On the 23d, all were embarked, arriving at Marietta on Sunday afternoon. The following morning the fleet started for Parkersburg, and in a few hours the Seventeenth was on Virginia soil. It was at once brigaded with the Ninth and Tenth Ohio, Gen. William S. Rosecrans commanding the brigade.

Its first duty was to guard trains to Clarksburg, Va., and return. Company F was first detailed on this service. Companies A and B were detailed as guard to Gen. McClellan. Companies I, F, G and K were sent down the river on an expedition, with sealed orders, not to be opened until Blennerhassett Island was passed. One company was put off at Larue, W.

Va., and the other two proceeded on down to Ripley Landing, and crossed over by land to Ripley, the county seat of Jackson County. Both detachments were to operate against the guerrillas of the different localities. The two Wises, father and son, were in command of the rebels in that vicinity, and made their boasts that they would "annihilate the Yankees on sight," but took good care to keep at a respectful distance from said Yankees. Two companies remained at Ravenswood until July 10, when they were ordered to report to the regiment at Buckhannon, Va., on July 14. The other five companies of the regiment left the railroad at Petroleum and marched across to Buckhannon, at which place, on the 4th of July, they were surrounded by about 1,500 rebels, but held the position until re-enforced by the Tenth Ohio.

It was intended to have had the Seventeenth Ohio concentrated in time to participate in the battle of Rich Mountain, but, as it was thought a much better work was being performed in Jackson County by breaking up recruiting camps and preventing many from joining the rebel ranks, it was not done. Shortly after the regiment was consolidated at Buckhannon, it was ordered on an expedition, in company with several other regiments, Col. Tyler commanding, to Sutton, Va. After a long and very hard march, Sutton was occupied and fortified. On the 3d of August, 1861, the Seventeenth Ohio, having over-served the time some days, started for home, arriving at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 13th of August, and two days later was mustered out of the service. The two companies from Madison County returned to their homes, and many, if not all of the men composing them, subsequently joined other regiments, principally enlisting in the different companies from Madison County that went into the Twenty-sixth, Fortieth, Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiments.

COMPANY C.

This company, originally called the "Eagle Guards," was organized at London, and mustered into the service under the first call for troops in April, 1861. It subsequently was ordered to Lancaster, and there joined the Seventeenth Regiment, with the following roster:

OFFICERS.

Captain, Thomas Acton.
First Lieutenant, D. L. DeLand.
Second Lieutenant, Orrin E. Davis.
Sergeant, William Flannagan.
Sergeant, Aquilla Toland.
Sergeant, C. C. McCormack.
Sergeant, Robert M. Hanson.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, William.
Anderson, Sr., William.
Arthur, Charles.
Arthur, John W.
Allen, Homer.
Byerly, William.
Berkimer, Joseph.
Bussard, William T.
Byers, Isaac W.
Bickle, John M.
Boling, Martin.
Bradley, Henry.
Brittingham, Ethan A.
Burroughs, J. W.
Burroughs, Wilson.
Claridge, Edward.
Coffey, Dennis.
Curtis, James.
Chamberlin, Timothy.
Clark, John C.
Carey, Mortimer.
Crabb, F. M.
Chamberlain, George.
Cusick, Patrick.
Converse, Charles.
Davidson, I. N.
Emmerson, George.
Fleming, John.
Fitzgerald, Thomas.
Fields, Jerome.
Furrow, Jacob.
Fody, Thomas.
Goodwin, John.
Godfrey, Thomas.
Godfrey, Dennis.
Gray, John.
Haley, Timothy.
Hamilton, William H.
Howell, David.
Hutchinson, William J.
Houston, Jacob.
Hann, Arthur.
Hancock, Seneca N.
Hull, David M.
Hale, Benjamin F.
Hilderbrand, Eli M.
Hann, Levi.
Hann, Joseph.
Harper, Adin.
Hilderbrand, John.
Ingalls, Francis M.
Kendall, William C.
Lynch, William.
Lyons, George.
Long, Jacob.
Lyons, James C.
Lewis, Andrew.
Lewis, Reason L.
Masterson, Michael.
Markley, William.
McCaulla, O. A.
Moore, Nathan.
McDaniel, William.
McDaniel, Henry.
McMara, Thomas.
McLean, John.
McPike, John.
Mattrie, Benjamin.
Olney, Justice.
Peck, James C.
Paine, Miner.
Rutter, William.
Rider, John.
Real, James M.
Reece, Samuel R.
Stephens, Thomas J.
Saunders, William.
Surer, Samuel W.
Sellenberger, Henry.
Sullivan, Timothy O.
Scott, Otho H.
Scott, John M.
Smith, Emery.
Thompson, Thomas.
Trost, Jacob.
Tulley, Stephen.
Tracy, W. H.
Ward, D. W.
Ware, James.
Welch, John.
Worley, John.
Worthington, Melanchton.

COMPANY G.

On the first call for troops in April, 1861, this company was immediately raised at Plain City, and forwarded to Lancaster, where it was mustered into the Seventeenth Regiment on the 5th of June, as follows:

OFFICERS.

Captain, Thomas J. Haynes.
First Lieutenant, Daniel Taylor.
Second Lieutenant, George W. Darety.
Sergeant, Titus G. Case.
Sergeant, Rodney C. McCloud.

Sergeant, Robert F. Fleming.
Sergeant, Albert W. Allen.
Corporal, Daniel B. Hager.
Corporal, William F. Bancroft.
Corporal, Daniel H. Thomas.
Corporal, David Reece.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, Charles C.
Anderson, James.
Allen, George.
Beales, George W.
Beach, Joseph.
Bradley, Patterson.
Blacke, John T.
Beach, Benjamin.
Berkstresser, Levi.
Black, James.
Chapman, Silas W.
Converse, Hiram K.
Conklin, James E.
Durboraugh, Wash. Mc.
Douglass, Hiram.
Frisbey, George P.
Flaherty, George F.
Guy, Wilkinson.
Hobert, Leander.
Huff, Lysander G.
Haynes, Richard.
Hobert Lorenzo.
Hill, Andrew.
Imes, Andrew J.
Kent, David.
Kile, William N.
Kilburry, James M.
Kennedy, George.
Lucas, Benj. F.
Langstaff, James G.
Langstaff, Justin O.
Locke, Able.
Mercer, Leander.
More, Albert.
More, A. B.
McDowell, Uriah H.
McDowell, John P.
Mills, James L.
Murphy, Mathew.
Miller, George.
Marshall, John.
McCane, David.
McClung, John.
Morris, George.
Patch, E.
Patterson, John E.
Perry, John F.
Perry, Luther.
Parrish, John.
Ruehlin, William.
Ruehlin, Samuel.
Russel, George.
Reece, Samuel K.
Stanton, James.
Shirk, John W.
Sesler, Alanson.
Stephens, Marion.
Shumway, James.
Searfus, Ruben W.
Stomp, Saml. W.
Shumway, Lewellyn.
Tracy, Daniel.
Tarpening, Eliphus.
Taylor, William.
Walker, George.
Winget, Warren C.
Wadsworth, F. J.
Williams, John.
Worthington, Joel H.
Wells, Lewis, W.
Yennick, Joseph.

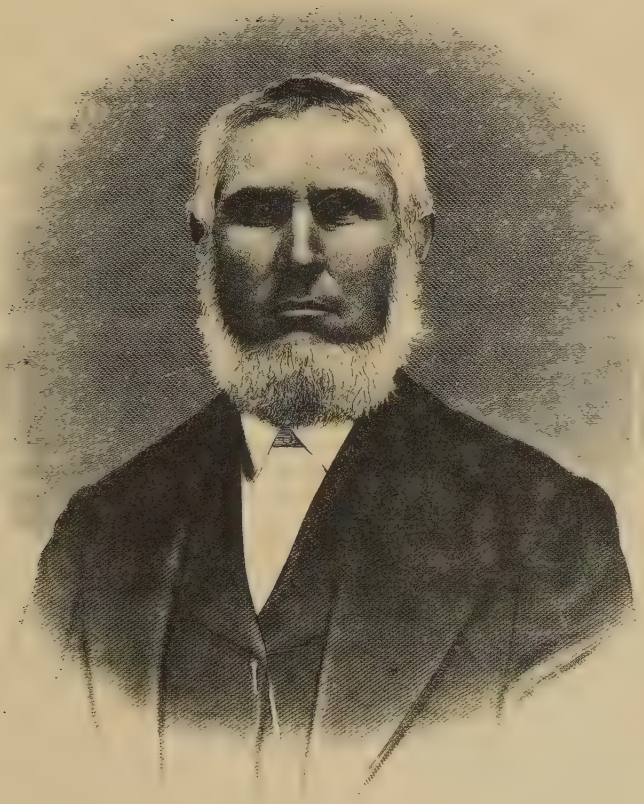
Drummer, Silas G. Chapman.
Fifer, Clark L. Barlow.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, in July, 1861, and as soon as completed it was ordered to the Upper Kanawha Valley, where it performed its first service. It remained in that valley until the following January, and in the movement by Gen. Rosecrans on Sewell Mountain the Twenty-sixth claims to have led the advance and to have brought up the rear on the retreat from that point. Early in 1862, the regiment was transferred from the Department of West Virginia to the Department of the Ohio, soon after named the Department of the Cumberland. The brigade of which it formed a part was placed in Gen. Wood's Division, where it remained until October, 1863. On the organization of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, at Louisville, in September, 1862, the division was assigned to the Twenty-first Corps, but in October, 1863, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated with the Fourth Corps, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment became a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Fourth Corps.

The regiment formed a part of the advance column on Nashville, after the capture of Fort Donelson, and shared the forced marches, hardships and privations of Gen. Buell's army in its advance to Pittsburg Landing to relieve Gen. Grant. In the advance from Shiloh through the swamps of Northern Mississippi, upon Corinth, the Twenty-sixth occupied the front line, and was among the first to enter the place. During the summer of 1862, the regiment bore its full share of the hardships of Gen. Buell's campaign. In August of that year, the Twenty-sixth led the attack on Forrest's Cavalry, near McMinnville, Tenn., defeating the rebels and capturing, among other prisoners, Gen. Forrest's body-servant, battle-horse and private carriage. In the memorable forced marches of Buell and Bragg, from the Tennessee to the Ohio, and thence toward Cumberland Gap, in the fall of 1862, this regiment performed its whole duty.

On the 26th of December, 1862, Gen. Rosecrans commenced his advance from Nashville against Murfreesboro. During this engagement the Twenty-sixth, under the command of Maj William Squires, of Madison County, supported in part by the Fifty-eighth Indiana, made a gallant and successful charge, storming and driving from a strong position in the village of La Vergne a far larger force of the enemy, that for many hours had held the left wing of the army at bay, and seriously impeded the execution of the movements in progress. Later in the day, two companies of this command charged the enemy's retreating rear-guard, drove them from and extin-



guished the fire of a burning bridge, to the great advantage of the advancing columns. This gallant deed was thought of sufficient importance to entitle the regiment to especial mention in reports. At the battle of Stone River the Twenty-sixth, under Maj. Squires, was one of several regiments which stood firm against the rebel charge on the 26th inst., when three-fourths of the National forces on the right had given way and were in full flight, and though for many hours the heavily-massed columns of the enemy were hurled against it, they still stood their ground, and the Twenty-sixth Ohio formed the apex of that little convex line of battle that all Bragg's victorious army could not break or bend. At this time, the command lost one-third of its strength in killed and wounded. Maj. Squires was presented with an elegant sword by the command, in appreciation of his services in this battle.

In the advance on Bragg's lines at Tullahoma and Shelbyville, the regiment bore a conspicuous and honorable part. In the advance on Chattanooga, in December, 1863, the Twenty-sixth led the advance of Crittenden's corps, which first entered the place, Col. Young, who had again taken command of the regiment, leading it in skirmish line over the northern bluff of Lookout Mountain. At Chickamauga, the regiment was in the thickest and bloodiest of the fight, where it acquitted itself with honor. Its loss in killed and wounded was very severe, being nearly three-fifths of the number engaged. At the storming of Mission Ridge by the Army of the Cumberland, the Twenty-sixth Ohio maintained its good reputation. It occupied nearly the center of the front line of assault (Wagner's brigade, Sheridan's division), and was there called upon to sustain the concentrated fire of the rebel circular line of forty cannon and thousands of muskets. The assault was made in the face of this terrible fire, the column fighting its way, step by step, up the long and rugged slope, every minute becoming weaker and thinner by the murderous fire of the foe from above, until, with less than half the command, with the entire color-guard disabled, Col. Young, bearing his own colors, spurred his horse over the enemy's works, who threw down their arms, abandoned their guns and gave themselves to precipitate flight. In this action the Twenty-sixth captured about fifty prisoners and two cannon. Later in the day, this regiment, together with the Fifteenth Indiana, captured a six-gun battery the enemy were endeavoring to carry off in their retreat, and flanked and dislodged a strong body of rebels, who, with two heavy guns, were attempting to hold in check the Union forces until their train could be withdrawn. These guns, also, were captured. In token of their appreciation of Col. Young's gallantry on Lookout Mountain, his command subsequently presented him with a magnificent sword and belt. The regiment suffered at this time the loss of about one-fourth of its strength in killed and wounded.

Ere its dead were buried on the mountain side of Mission Ridge, the Twenty-sixth, now reduced by two years and a half of arduous service, from 1,000 to less than 200 rifles, was on its way, with the Fourth Corps, to raise the siege of Knoxville. This campaign proved to be the most severe of any yet experienced. They marched barefooted over frozen ground, and bivouacked without shelter, in midwinter, clad in summer dress, with half rations, on the desolate and dreary hillsides of East Tennessee. Yet even then, with elbows out, pants worn half-way to the knees, socks and shirts gone to threads, hungry and shivering in the bitter cold of January 1, 1864, the Twenty-sixth, almost to a man, re-enlisted for three years more. It was the first regiment in the Fourth Corps to re-enlist, and the first to arrive

home on veteran furlough. Returning to the field at the expiration of its furlough, the regiment rejoined the Fourth Corps at Bridgeport, Tenn.

When Gen. Sherman moved upon Atlanta, the Twenty-sixth marched with its corps and participated in that arduous campaign. It was at Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and in all the minor engagements of that march, and in each maintained its splendid fighting reputation. After a rest of three weeks at Atlanta, the regiment was again called upon to seek the enemy. Gen. Hood, thinking to defeat the plans of Gen. Sherman, made his dash at the rear of Atlanta and marched on to Nashville. In the race that ensued, the Twenty-sixth Ohio bore a part, and again had the honor of contending, under the gallant Thomas, with the rebel foe. The battle of Franklin was fought, the enemy checked in his swift march, and the Union forces won the race into Nashville. At this point the two armies again met in battle, resulting in a victory for the National arms, the rebels being completely demoralized and put to flight. The latter were pursued across the Tennessee River, and then the Union forces fell back on Huntsville and Nashville.

The Texas campaign was now resolved upon, and the Twenty-sixth formed part of that force, participating in the trip down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans; thence in the severe march across the country from Port Lavaca to San Antonio, which will long be remembered by those gallant veterans, on account of its disagreeable associations of intense heat, burning thirst and the almost unbearable annoyances of the insects inhabiting that region. On the 21st of October, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service at Victoria. Immediately thereafter, it was sent home to Camp Chase, paid off and discharged.

COMPANY K.

This company was recruited at London, and bore the title of "Cowling Videttes," in honor of Richard Cowling, a leading citizen of the county. It arrived at Camp Chase July 22, 1861, and on the following day was mustered into the Twenty-sixth Regiment. The company organization, with all subsequent enlistments, is as follows:

OFFICERS.

Captain, William H. Squires.
First Lieutenant, James R. Hume.
Second Lieutenant, James R. Warner.
Sergeant, Moses H. Wood
Sergeant, John F. Martin.
Sergeant, Thomas S. Pennington.
Sergeant, Alexander Dean.
Sergeant, William L. Fickey.
Corporal, Erastus Guy.
Corporal, H. W. Rowland.
Corporal, Lucian Dungan.
Corporal, C. R. Warner.
Corporal, B. C. Putnam.
Corporal, George O'Brien.
Corporal, Benjamin F. Tyler.
Corporal, James Withrow.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Marion.
Anchaur, Charles.
Bradley, John.
Byers, John W.
Bryan, Brooks.
Bupp, George.
Benjamin, Herrick.
Bidwell, Albert.
Bidwell, Elisha.
Bendervolt, Jacob.
Brooks, David D.
Bussard, Peter.
Busa, Conrad.
Burt, John F.
Corcoran, Patrick.
Carey, Mortimer.
Campbell, Curtis.
Cisna, Samuel.
Campbell, John.
Clingan, Alonzo P.
Cordray, Noble A.
Clingan, Andrew J.
Campbell, James.
Chrisman, David R.
Dehaven, Joseph O.
Darst, Sylvanus.
Dennison, James.
Devalt, John.
Dennison, Philip.
Deihl, William.
Durflinger, Virgil M.
Ellison, Cladius C.
Eberly, John.
Edwards, Jacob J.
Flack, William H.
Flack, Peter.
Graham, Patrick.
Guy, Charles.
Goodwin, John.
Howsman, Charles.
Holawager, Lewis.
Holden, John.
Helms, John.
Hunter, James.
Hutchison, Amos J.
Howsman, James.
Hand, Philip.
Holeycross, Andrew M.
Jones, Albert S.
Johnson, Thomas.
Kern, Joseph.
Landis, Emanuel.
Lynch, Travis.
Lyda, William
Ladley, James.
Lockwood, T. K.
Mains, Isaac.
McLain, John.
Moore, John F.
Mock, Able.
Moler, Jacob.
More, James.
More, William D.
Morris, Joseph P.
Morse, Albert E.
Moler, David.
McDonald, James.
Nagley, William A.
Powell, Robert E.
Peters, John.
Phillips, Charles.
Porter, William.
Powell, Samuel.
Peppers, George W. R.
Phillips, John.
Rafferty, Joseph.
Ray, Isaac W.
Robbins, Z. S.
Rowland, Samuel.
Ray, Alfred.
Roper, James H.
Sanford, Daniel B.
Swingle, S. G.
Saunders, G. W.
Suver, William,
Swigert, William, S.
Sanford, Benjamin.
Simpkins, Wayne.
Smith, George.
Selsor, Robert.
Sellenbarger, Henry.
Steele, William.
Showalter, David.
Sanford, James T.
Treanor, James.
Treahern, James A.
Timmons, William.
Wemes, George.
Wolf, James.
Wolford, Nathaniel.
Wright, James M.
Williams, George W
Williams, Joseph.
Warren, Jonathan.
Weaver, Ira.
Warner, Willis C.
Williams, Francis M.

Teamster, Jerry Flynn.

FORTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was completed at Camp Chase, Ohio, December 7, 1861, and, on the 11th of the same month, it left camp for Eastern Kentucky, going by railroad to Paris, Ky., and marching thence to Paintville, where it formed a junction with Col. Garfield, who was then moving up Sandy River. On the 10th of January, 1862, the regiment participated in the battle of Middle Creek, defeating Humphrey Marshall, and after that remained in camp at Paintville, suffering very much from sickness. In February, it moved to Piketon, where, in connection with a Kentucky regiment, it remained as an outpost until June 13, when the troops moved to Prestonburg. A month later, Prestonburg was abandoned, the Fortieth going to Louisa, where it remained until September 13, when it left Louisa and moved to the mouth of the Sandy, and a few days after was ordered to Gallipolis, Ohio. On the 4th of October, it moved to Guyandotte, W. Va., and, November 14, was again ordered into Eastern Kentucky.

The regiment started for Nashville, Tenn., February 20, 1863, and, on its arrival was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, then at Franklin, which point the regiment reached in March in time to take part in a forced march after Van Dorn. On the 10th of April, when the Fortieth was on picket south of Franklin, Van Dorn attacked the line with a large mounted force, but was repulsed by the regiment alone. The Fortieth moved to Triune, on the 2d of June, and, on the 23d, the reserve corps moved forward, forming the right of Rosecrans' army in its advance on Shelbyville, Wartrace and Tullahoma. The regiment was stationed at the two latter points until September 7, when the reserve corps pushed forward rapidly to assist in the movement on Chattanooga. The regiment participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing quite heavily, and, after falling back to Chattanooga, encamped at Moccasin Point, opposite Lookout Mountain, and finally went into winter quarters at Shell Mound, Tenn., where four companies re-enlisted.

On the 24th of November, the regiment shared in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and behaved with great gallantry. It was in the second line of battle, and, upon reaching the rebel breastworks, was ordered to halt, by Gen. Whittaker, who was in command; but not hearing the order on account of the din of battle, kept right on alone, capturing two pieces of artillery at the "White House," several hundred yards in advance of the other troops. The right of the regiment advanced to near the Summertown road, but, receiving no support, were obliged to fall back. The gallant Fortieth felt much chagrined at the result, and claimed, that if properly supported, they would have captured the rebel guns and stores on the summit of the mountain. At the close of the campaign, the regiment returned to Shell Mound. On the 20th of January, 1864, the regiment moved, and, February 6, went into camp near Cleveland, Tenn. On the 22d of February, it started on a reconnoissance to Dalton, returning to camp on the 28th. On the 2d of May, the Fortieth marched on the Atlanta campaign, participating in many of the battles before that place, and being under fire almost constantly after reaching Dalton. Companies A, B, C and D were mustered out of service at Pilot Knob, Ga., October 7, 1864. The remainder of the regiment shared the fortunes of the Fourth Corps in its pursuit of Hood, and in its retreat before him from Pulaski. In December, those who were not veterans were mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and the veterans were consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

After the consolidation of the Fortieth with the Fifty-first, the com-

bined regiment was transported, with the Fourth Army Corps, to New Orleans, thence to Texas, where, at the town of Victoria, it performed guard duty for some months. It was mustered out of the service December 3, 1865, brought home to Camp Chase, where it was finally paid and discharged.

COMPANY A.

This company was organized at Jefferson, and mustered into the Fortieth Regiment September 19, 1861, at Camp Chase, where it arrived on the 10th of that month. The muster-out rolls of the Fortieth Regiment are not in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus, and we, therefore, had to depend on the muster-in rolls, and the assistance of Col. William Jones, Lieut. James C. Peck, and other officers of the regiment, to complete the lists. The roster is as follows:

OFFICERS.

Captain, William Jones.
First Lieutenant, Orlando C. Bowles.
Second Lieutenant, Thomas Lilly.
Sergeant, William Dillon.
Sergeant, Jacob Houston.
Sergeant, Marion Simpkins.
Sergeant, Thomas Price.
Sergeant, Wilson Burris.
Corporal, Ralph Robinson.
Corporal, Lawrence Englesberger.
Corporal, John H. Plimmell.
Corporal, Elisha Bidwell.
Corporal, James Blair.
Corporal, William M. French.
Corporal, Charles Schwartz.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, William.
Adams, Hamilton.
Augsburger, John.
Arhood, John.
Altman, Charles.
Bradley, Calvin.
Bidwell, Benjamin.
Burkheart, William.
Bradley, H. K.
Bradley, F. S.
Bidwell, Malon.
Byerly, David.
Brown, John.
Chambers, James.
Chambers, Samuel.
Chenoweth, Thomas.
Cartwright, James.
Clifton, Jackson.
Clover, James.
Cochran, John.
Cochran, Marion W.
DuBois, Joseph.
Dunson, Howard.
Doren, Henry.
Doren, James.
Dewal, Oscar.
Duff, Jonah.
Dyer, Lemuel.
Englesberger, Jacob.
Fahey, Edward.
Ford, Jackson.
Griffin, Patrick H.
Garabrant, Andrew J.
Groff, Benjamin.
Gray, William.
Glaize, Nelson.
Gray, James W.
Harrington, George.
Harrington, Alonzo.
Hann, Maurice.
Hamman, John.
Hann, Arthur.
Hann, Levi.
Hubbard, Thomas.
Hubbard, Samuel.
Hubbard, William.
Henderson, Charles C.
Irwin, Joseph.
Ingalls, George.
Ingalls, Rufus W.
Ingalls, Francis.
Johnson, Firman.
Kingman, George.
Kelso, John.
Long, Jacob.
Long, John.
Lilly, Henry C.
Lilly, Daniel.
Leiter, George.
Mahar, Mathew.
Martin, John H.
Moody, Hezekiah.
Miller, Francis R.
Murphy, Hugh.
Olney, George.
Olney, Wilson.
Olney, J. S
Plummer, James.
Plimmell, George W.
Pearce, Thomas.
Paugh, Solomon.
Reno, William.
Roberts, C. C.
Studebaker, Augustus.
Scott, H. O.
Stokes, Edward W.
Suver, Jeremiah
Tillman, Eli.
Thomas, Mackey.
Taner, Stephen.
Wheatley, David M.
Wood, Jonah.
Williams, Thomas B.
Whitney, J. K.
White, Calvin.
Williams, Albert.
Young, Isaac.

Drummer, Frederick Olney.
Fifer, Jonathan Hammel.
Teamster, James Roberts.

COMPANY C.

This company was organized at London, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered into the Fortieth regiment at Camp Chase, September 21st of that year, as follows:

OFFICERS.

Captain, Thomas Acton.
First Lieutenant, Delamer L. Deland.
Second Lieutenant, James C. Peck.
Sergeant, Ezra Tullis.
Sergeant, C. C. McCormack.
Sergeant, David M. Clark.
Sergeant, J. W. Ware.
Sergeant, A. W. Kirkley.
Corporal, Henry Kelly.
Corporal, Alonzo Fleming.
Corporal, David Tullis.
Corporal, Henry Lyman.
Corporal, William Ellars.
Corporal, H. McDaniel.
Corporal, S. L. B. McMillin.
Corporal, O. A. McCaulla.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, William.
Allen, Jeremiah.
Althen, John.
Allen, Homer.
Bennett, Wallace.
Butterwick, Henry.
Betts, Charles.
Berry, John.
Brady, John.
Brown, Peter.
Baker, George.
Bates, Edward.
Blaine, William A.
Coin, Patrick.
Cox, John.
Curtis, James.
Curran, Patrick.
Chamberlain, Geo.
Clarridge, Pleasant.
Cook, John W.
Cook, Josiah T.
Candler, Francis M.
Emmerson, George.
Ehni, John.
Eastman, Dyer B.
Evans, Richard.
Fleming, Daniel.
Flodt, Jacob.
Fullington, John.
Garrard, Silas.
Graham, William.
Gayheart, Christ.
Gamble, George.
Guiton, William.
Grey, John.
Gear, George W.
Hornbeck, Preston.
Hutchinson, W. J.
Huntington, Thomas.
Harrington, Peter.
Howe, John R.
Harrington, Irvin.
Hull, Elijah.
Ing, James.
Kenzia, George.
Long, William.
Link, Washington D.
Link, Harvey.
Lusch, George.
Lyons, George.
Moreland, John.
McMillen, James.
Michael, John.
Myers, Granville.
McCaulla, M. J.
McCaulla, George
Murray, Robert B.
Madigan, Michael.
Moreland, Thomas.
Morain, John.
Melvin, Madison M.
Melvin, Samuel.
Nattrie, Benjamin.
Postle, Jefferson.
Palmer, James H.
Peck, John.
Prugh, A. A.
Paine, Miner.
Rose, George.
Rider, John.
Rineheart, Peter.
Reed, Benjamin.
Roberts, Phillip L.
Roby, Michael S.
Roby, David H.
Roberts, George.
Shipps, Laban.
Smith, Cicero C.
Suver, Adam.
Spencer, Oliver.
Spring, Elijah.
Soward, William.
Taylor, Oliver T.
Wetherill, James G.
Wilson, James.
Woolheather, Martin
Watson, George.
Williams, Clem.
Watrous, George.
Yeatts, William.
Yeardley, Joseph C.

Drummer, George H. Phifer.
Fifer, James Lyons.
Teamster, Newman Whittaker.

COMPANY D.

This company, called the "Buffenburgh Boys," in honor of Peter Buffenburgh, was

also organized at London, and mustered into the Fortieth at Camp Chase on the 30th of September, 1861.

OFFICERS.

Captain, James Watson.
First Lieutenant, Charles Converse.
Second Lieutenant, James M. Dungan.
Sergeant, Charles R. Cover.
Sergeant, Daniel H. Thomas.
Sergeant, James P. Thacker.
Sergeant, Joseph Woods.
Corporal, William A. Rouse.
Corporal, John Geslee.
Corporal, Joel H. Worthington.
Corporal, Melancthon Worthington.
Corporal, Benjamin Emery.
Corporal, Richard Cowling.
Corporal, James Real.
Corporal, George P. Robinson.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Madison C.
Allen, Creighton.
Auklin, Martin.
Babb, Eugene.
Britton, Harrison.
Byers, Isaac.
Beadle, Richard.
Byers, Marion.
Carr, Samuel.
Clark, John.
Conklin, James E.
Conklin, Edward B.
Conklin, David.
Creager, Isaac.
Couples, Joseph B.
Cornwall, T. W.
Dasher, Frederick.
Delaney, Thomas J.
Douglas, Hiram.
Eastman, John.
Forshee, Charles.
Frazell, August.
Flood, James W.
Forshee, Joseph.
Grace, F. L.
Gray, William.
Hogendoffer, J. F.
Hiser, Benjamin.
Hughes, Albert B.
Hand, Philip.
Hickman, John.
Irwin, Leander.
Jones, Berthier.
Kaupp, John.
Lee, William A.
Lewis, Andrew.
Lewis, Reason.
Lilly, William.
Maxwell, Patrick.
McPike, John.
McConnell, Samuel.
Miller, Simon.
McDowell, J. B.
Mercer, A. F.
Newman, Joseph.
Patterson, John.
Paine, James.
Peters, George M.
Piper, William.
Porter, Cyrus.
Powers, Joseph.
Ritchie, David.
Robinson, Samuel B.
Robison, Samuel W.
Sidener, Willis S.
Sidener, John W.
Seldomridge, David.
Snodgrass, Delmon.
Shumway, Lewellyn.
Sager, George M.
Sager, Francis M.
Stroup, James R.
Taynor, Isaac.
Thompson, George M.
Thacker, Elias C.
Vogt, William.
Vogt, John.
Ward, George.
Woodman, James M.
Woodford, H. S.
Whiteside, David.
White, Joshua.
Wyncoop, Samuel.
Walker, James.
Musician, McDona Frazell.
Musician, James Finch.
Teamster, Ethan A. Brittingham.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

On the 19th of August, 1862, this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Chase. The following day, it proceeded to Lexington, Ky., where it was brigaded, and soon transferred to Richmond, Ky. The brigade made a forced march to this place and drove off the rebels, after they had sent in a flag of truce, asking the surrender of the town.

August 29, the regiment, with its brigade, had an encounter with Kirby Smith's advance, capturing one gun. They remained all night on the field, confident of their ability to defend the approaches to Richmond, and underestimating, in their ignorance, the enemy's strength. The almost impassable barrier afforded by the precipitous approaches to the Kentucky River had been left fifteen miles in the rear, while they advanced to encounter an army of veterans double their numerical strength. Kirby Smith was then on his march to the Ohio River, making his famous Northern raid, that will long live in story, and in the memory of the squirrel-hunters who were summoned to the defense of Cincinnati. Across his way, and barring it, lay an army of ten thousand raw recruits, with only nine pieces of artillery. Veterans would have fallen back to the river, where it was possible to delay the advance of the enemy until the arrival of re-enforcements; but it was not so ordered in the book of fate. Blind to the danger, and bold to rashness, our troops not only stood their ground, but advanced to meet certain defeat and almost annihilation. As no other Ohio regiment participated in the battles around Richmond, a brief description will be interesting.

The rebel army made an attack the next morning, and at 9 o'clock made a determined charge, which drove our men from the field. One hundred and twenty men of the Ninety-fifth, and a majority of the line officers, commanded by the Lieutenant Colonel, deeming themselves the only representatives of the State on the field, scorned to fly, and fought desperately until completely surrounded and forced to surrender. The scattered and demoralized forces made another stand, a mile or two in the rear, but were scattered like chaff, and still farther on a third stand, which resulted, after a

stubborn though brief resistance, in a tumultuous retreat for the river. The loss to the Ninety-fifth was eight men killed, forty-seven wounded and 600 captured. The loss of the other regiments engaged was about two hundred and fifty killed, eight hundred wounded and nearly two thousand captured. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours.

November 20, 1862, the regiment was exchanged, re-organized and sent to Memphis, where it arrived May 25, 1863, 600 strong. It was attached to a division and moved to Vicksburg. Here it did effective service until a few days previous to the capture of the city. It also aided in the capture of Jackson, Miss., and in the operations around the Big Black River. The regiment participated in Sherman's attempt to storm the works of Vicksburg, on May 22, where, besides sustaining a repulse, many brave men were sacrificed. After the fall of Vicksburg, another attack was made on Jackson, where the rebels were whipped, after which our troops went into winter quarters near Memphis. During the winter, the Ninety-fifth was assigned to the Sixteenth Corps, with which it served until the end of the war.

Early in June, 1864, an attempt was made to strike the Mobile & Ohio road, in the vicinity of Tupelo. This ended in defeat. The Ninety-fifth went into the affair with nineteen commissioned officers and 300 muskets, and got back to Memphis with nine officers and about one hundred and fifty men. In July, the regiment marched with Gen. Smith's expedition to Memphis, and, after skirmishing along the way, formed near Tupelo. The Confederates made a furious attack and were handsomely whipped. On returning to Memphis, Forrest made a night attack and got badly whipped again. Smith's forces were moved to Nashville, arriving the evening after the battle of Franklin. On the morning of December 15, Gen. Smith's force, now an army corps, stationed on Thomas' right, pushed boldly out from their works, and were soon on Hood's left flank. Here an assaulting column, including the Ninety-fifth, was formed. In a few minutes, the first rebel work, mounting three guns, was captured. From a hill farther on, crowned with a redoubt, the rebels poured a galling fire on the victors. Without halting, on went our forces, like wild buffaloes, over the intrenchments and into the works, capturing more guns and holding the position.

The next day, Hood's second line was attacked. The Ninety-fifth and other regiments piled knapsacks, and with orders neither to fire a shot nor to yell, they "went" for the works and carried them by storm, capturing battle-flags, guns and prisoners. The cloud that for more than two years had rested above the regiment sailed away, and the boys triumphed in the sunshine of victory, though the feeling was mixed with sadness when their rolls were called, bearing the names of one-half their comrades, whose bones were whitening on many a Southern battle-field. After these successes, the regiment performed its part in the pursuit of Hood, and joined Gen. Canby's forces at New Orleans in the reduction of Mobile, where it arrived in March, 1865. From this time until the bursting of the Confederate bubble, the regiment did guard duty. At the close of the war, it was ordered to Camp Chase, and mustered out August 19, 1865. The rolls showed that of 1,085 officers and men, composing the regiment, 528 officers and men were killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease in the service.

COMPANY B.

In the summer of 1862, this company was organized at London, and mustered into the Ninety-fifth Regiment, at Camp Chase, on the 19th of August.

OFFICERS.

Captain, R. M. Hanson.
First Lieutenant, Isaac N. Davidson.
Second Lieutenant, P. R. Chrisman.
Sergeant, Isaac G. Peetrey.
Sergeant, Erwin Phifer.
Sergeant, L. G. Florence.
Sergeant, Samuel Armstrong.
Sergeant, Nathan Moore.
Corporal, Edward E. Miller.
Corporal, John T. Chenoweth.
Corporal, William Rutter.
Corporal, Auburn Smith.
Corporal, James S. Crane.
Corporal, Martin De Camp.
Corporal, D. J. Cartzdafner.
Corporal, Edward Whittaker.

PRIVATES.

Athey, A. T.
Ambler, Samuel.
Bower, Henry.
Bechtol, Isaiah V.
Bussard, William T.
Bussard, Jacob.
Bostwick, H. M.
Blaine, Marion.
Cook, William C.
Curtain, Napoleon.
Couples, Samuel.
Davidson, Silas.
Detenbaugh, F. M.
Evans, F. M.
Estep, Joseph.
Evans, John.
Everett, John.
Ford, Samuel B.
Ford, Martin.
Ferrel, Patrick.
Graham, W. H. H.
Geer, Jonathan.
Galloway, Joseph.
Hunt, C. B.
Jones, Jasper.
James, W. M
Johnston, William.
Kilgore, Thomas J.
Koontz, Joseph H.
Linsey, Joseph S.
Link, William H.
Lane, Jesse H.
Markley, J.
Morris, Lafayette.
McMillan, D. E.
Masterson, M.
Mitchell, James.
McCormack, W. H.
Miller, Nelson A.
Minshall, Enoch E.
McPike, Caleb.
Nichols, William.
Nichols, Edward L.
Nichols, John W.
O'Boyle, Michael.
Prugh, George W.
Powell, Napoleon.
Porter, James A.
Plummer, Emanuel.
Ray, Jackson.
Reese, Abel B.
Ray, Joseph.
Richards, Benjamin.
Rose, William E.
Robey, George A.
Strain, Adam.
Stephenson, T. J.
Seaman, James.
Shryack, Isaac J.
Smith, Theodore.
Strain, Lewis.
Sheehan, Lawrence.
Timmons, Catman.
Tuttle, Samuel.
Tuttle, Thomas.
Tracy, William H.
Timmons, Daniel.
Thornburg. William B.
Tingley, Simon.
Timmons Harrison.
Vent, Erasmus S.
Vaughn, Michael.
Waters, Samuel.
Whitley Larkin.
Withrow, John S.
Watson, A. W.
Werden, Stephen.
Young, Lewis.
Drummer, M. A. Bates.
Fifer, Isaiah Edwards.
Teamster, G. W. Coberly.

COMPANY K.

This company was organized in Madison County, and mustered into the Ninety-fifth Ohio August 19, 1862, at Camp Chase. Its roll is as follows:

OFFICERS.

Captain, George W. Darety.
First Lieutenant, Thomas S. Pennington.
Second Lieutenant, Vincent Allen.
Sergeant, Thomas F. Timmons.
Sergeant, B. H. Lewis.
Sergeant, S. B. Beard.
Sergeant, S. N. Hancock.
Sergeant, Lawson Bidwell.
Sergeant, A. A. Hanson.
Corporal, Stephen Wadsworth.
Corporal, L. J. Thacker.
Corporal, S. P. Furlong.
Corporal, A. H. Workman.
Corporal, Eugene Sheldon.
Corporal, Aaron Vanaustand.
Corporal, Thomas Wheelock.
Corporal, Benjamin Hale.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Benjamin.
Allen, Calvin.
Blair, George B.
Byrd, John A.
Bethards, William H.
Bethards, James F.
Bolio, J. N.
Blair, John.
Baker, Jacob.
Byerly, A
Bristol, Dorman.
Brown, Thomas D.
Bigelow, Jona.
Converse, Albert.
Cramer, Samuel.
Carpenter, James.
Cohorn, John.
Clark, Hatfield.
Crosley, Edmund.
Core, James H.
Crego, John.
Dunn, James.
Davis, Clinton W.
Darby, Archibald.
Darby, Adam.
Darby, John M.
Douglass, John R.
Evans, John F.
Finley, John.
Fox, Ira J.
Griffith, Daniel.
Garrabrant, James.
Graham, G. T.
Gossard, G. W.
Hagar, S. G.
Haines, Jacob.
Hale, Benjamin.
Hubbard Peter.
Hahn, John.
Hammel, Samuel.
Holycross, E.
Johnson, Benjamin.
Johnson, David.
Knight, S. B.
Lewis, Wallace W.
Leach, Sinard.
Lucas, Warner.
Lyon, William.
Martin, Joseph S.
Mead, I. C.
Myers, Jacob.
Miller, Monterville.
Minshall, Wyatt.
Miller, Theodore W.
McClung, John.
O'Connor, John.
Pyers, James N.
Peterman, Jacob.
Powers, Joseph.
Roberts, Thomas B.
Solomon, Joseph.
Solomon, John M.
Smith, S. S.
Stutson, James.
Stoner, Labrinetous.
Stutson, Oliver.
Smith, A. C.
Twiggs, Robert.
Tarpening, Eliphus.
Tarpening, James.
Taylor, George.
Tracy, Isaiah.
Vanhouton, A. D.
Williams, John.
Warrell, Samuel.
Wheeldon, Arthur.
Whittecar, F. M.
Young, Robert.
Musician, C. S. Barlow.
Musician, William B. Smith.
Musician, B. C. Irwin.
Teamster, James Alder
Teamster, Hugh McClarn.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was commenced at Camp Chase in August, 1862. Seven companies were recruited there. The regiment was ordered to Zanesville, and afterward to Camp Dennison, a company being added at each place. December 27, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where danger was expected from the Morgan raid. The order was altogether unexpected, as the organization was incomplete, but in two hours after its reception, the regiment was on its way, finely equipped. For some time after its arrival at Louisville, it encamped within the limits of the city, and received warm praise for its orderly conduct and soldierly bearing. In Jan-

uary, 1863, it moved to Mauldraugh's Hill, about thirty miles from Louisville, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The following month, it returned to Louisville and embarked for Nashville. The trip occupied an unusual length of time, and by the overcrowding of transports the regiment sustained serious injury through the dissemination of disease. On arriving at Nashville, many of the officers and men were sent to the hospital, where they suffered greatly from malignant fevers.

The regiment moved to Franklin, having been assigned to Gen. C. C. Gilbert's division; participated in several expeditions against the enemy, and worked almost incessantly upon an extensive line of fortifications. The command formed the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, and, joining other divisions at Triune, entered upon the Tullahoma campaign, but was not in an engagement. Remaining at Shelbyville until the partial reorganization of the army, it participated in the Chattanooga campaign as a part of the reserve corps. After a wearisome and trying march over the mountains, the One Hundred and Thirteenth bore a distinguished part in the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, being brought into action on the afternoon of the second day, at the most critical point and moment. It was a bloody baptism for the regiment, as its loss was 138 officers and men out of 382. It fell back to Chattanooga with the army, and endured all the trials and privations of the siege. The division, which had been designated as the Second, of the Fourteenth Corps, was detached from its corps at the battle of Mission Ridge, and formed a part of Gen. Sherman's force. It formed the reserve line, and was not actively engaged; but in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, it fought with some loss at Stuart's Creek.

The regiment moved to the relief of Knoxville, and endured all the sufferings and trials of the campaign. The men marched without sufficient clothing, without blankets or overcoats, and many of them without shoes, and, after Longstreet was forced to retire—weary, ragged and footsore—they returned to Chattanooga, arriving December 21, 1863. After a short rest, the regiment was ordered to McAfee's Church, eight miles south, to erect winter quarters. While thus engaged, it was sent on advance outpost duty, on New Year's Eve, 1863, and, being without shelter, suffered severely during that intensely cold night. During the winter, several of the officers were absent on recruiting service, and as a result of their labors, Company K was formed, and the regimental organization was completed. The monotony of the winter's campaign was broken by an occasional reconnoissance, and at last the regiment moved on the Atlanta campaign, May 7, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth was at Buzzard's Gap, Resaca, and moved down the valley of the Coosa upon Rome; thence to Dallas and New Hope Church, and on to Kenesaw Mountain. In the battle of Kenesaw, the regiment formed the first line of assault, and consequently lost heavily, the casualties being ten officers and 153 men. In the numerous engagements around Atlanta, the regiment was not actively concerned, except at Peach Tree Creek, though it was always present, and nearly always exposed to the fire of the sharpshooters. According to the diary of an officer, during 107 days of the campaign, the regiment was under fire eighty-nine days. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment was sent to Chattanooga, thence to Huntsville and Tuscumbia, Ala., and then back to Chattanooga. It again marched southward, with greatly reduced ranks, over the battle-fields of the Atlanta campaign, and joined Sherman in his march to the sea. With the exception of an engagement between four companies of the

DAVID SELSOR.
(DECEASED)

regiment and a detachment of the enemy, in which the rebels were severely handled, the march of the One Hundred and Thirteenth was unbroken until it reached the defenses of Savannah. During the siege, rations were very scarce, and the canebrakes were the only forage for the stock. After the evacuation of the city, the regiment camped at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, and there remained for several days in mud and water. A crossing was at length effected, and the One Hundred and Thirteenth was on South Carolina soil. The regiment shared in all the labors of the campaign in the Carolinas, and was severely engaged at Bentonville, fighting hand-to-hand, and, during the heaviest of the battle, leaping the breastworks to repel the assaults from either direction. This was the last battle of the One Hundred and Thirteenth. After the surrender of Johnston, it moved, via Richmond, Va., to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand review. It then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out July 6, 1865, and was soon after discharged at Columbns, Ohio.

COMPANY A.

In the autumn of 1862, this company was organized at London, and, on the 10th of October, mustered into the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment at Camp Chase. The muster roll is as follows:

OFFICERS:

Captain, Toland Jones.
First Lieutenant, Nathan Vickers.
Second Lieutenant, Otway Watson.
Sergeant, Aquilla Toland.
Sergeant, James Coultas.
Sergeant, John J. Cloud.
Sergeant, William C. Ward.
Sergeant, Jessie W. Dungan.
Corporal, Timothy Haley.
Corporal, Joel L. Read.
Corporal, John C. Coblentz.
Corporal, William Armstrong.
Corporal, John Simpson.
Corporal, George H. Rowland.
Corporal, Levi March.
Corporal, George Ellars.

PRIVATES.

Adams, John W.
Anderson, John H.
Allison, Benjamin F.
Bates, Charles.
Ballinger, Robert R.
Boesiger, John.
Bussard, Joseph E.
Bell, Thomas H.
Bradley, Alexander.
Bradley, Harvey.
Bell, John.
Blesch, Philip E.
Bemis, James.
Bentzel, John C.
Beckman, H. J.
Beer, William.
Brown, Peter.
Cannon, Jesse N.
Carson, Richard B.
Carter, Riley.
Chapman, John.
Carter, Chesterfield.
Carter, Abner D.
Cochran, William T.
Carter, Lyman.
Carr, James W.
Crabb, Francis M.
Cowling, Thomas.
Dallas, John L.
Dwyer, Thomas.
Echard, William H.
Fix, Philip.
Ford, William.
Gould, Charles J.
Garrett, Alfred E.
Hilderbrand, Daniel.
Howsman, John N.
Howlett, Robert.
Harvey, J. S.
Hughes, William E.
Harvey, James.
Jackson, Smithfield.
Jones, John N.
Jackson, Everett W.
Knight, Robert.
Kelley, Michael Q.
Kennedy, Lewis H.
Lowe, John P.
March, Jacob.
Morse, Archibald.
Marks, William.
Mehegan, William.
Miller, John.
Miles, George.
Moore, Robert.
McSavana, John.
McCombs, Alexander.
McDermott, James.
McCann, Henry.
Norris, Benjamin.
Norris, Issac J.
Neff, Isaac.
Nussbaum, Henry.
Orput, William.
O'Neil, Thomas.
Pfleiger, George C.
Peters, John H.
Pemberton, John H.
Phifer, Albert.
Powers, Michael.
Poling, John G.
Palmer, George W.
Powell, Samuel.
Paugh, Ezra.
Rayburn, James.
Richardson, Joseph.
Rodgers, Simon W.
Riordan, Daniel.
Rightsell, John.
Reese, John.
Rea, Benoni.
Reno, George T.
Slagle, Edwin.
Sidener, Joseph E.
Sanders, Joseph.
Slagle, Austin.
Speasmaker, Balzer.
Schafer, Alexander.
Schimmel, Nicholas.
Selsor, John B.
Simpson, Aurelius.
Smith, Eugene.
Tallman, John H.
Valentine, George W.
Wait, William.
Ward, W. R.
Wallace, Mark.
Watson, Walter M.
Wagerman, Joseph P.
Woodman, William.
Weber, Frederick.
Weber, John.
Watson, George W
Willet, Alfred.
Young, Daniel.
Yeatts, Charles.
Drummer, Herbert Fay.

COMPANY G.

During the autumn of 1862, this company was organized at Mount Sterling, and recruited from Madison, Fayette and Pickaway Counties. We cannot undertake to designate the men from each county, but give the full list, copied from the muster-in and muster-out rolls. It was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, at Camp Chase, on the 18th of October, 1862, and contains the following roster:

OFFICERS.

Captain, Harrison Z. Adams.
First Lieutenant, Alvan L. Messmore.
Second Lieutenant, Julius C. Bostwick.
Sergeant, Hiram C. Tipton.
Sergeant, Joseph Parker.
Sergeant, Abram Dennison.
Sergeant, John W. Ingram.
Sergeant, Edward Crouse.
Corporal, David Mitchell.
Corporal, Clark S. White.
Corporal, Atlas W. Davis.
Corporal, John W. Biggin.
Corporal, John W. Beale.
Corporal, John A. Smith.
Corporal, Otho W. Loofbourrow.
Corporal, Josiah Timmons.

PRIVATES.

Alkire, John W.
Anderson, Daniel W.
Abernathy, James S.
Biggin, Jeremiah J.
Briley, Herrick B.
Burcus Rufus.
Bosler, Augustus.
Bostwick, Benjamin.
Bostwick, William.
Burget, Andrew.
Busick, Samuel.
Blaine, Edward.

Bragg, Alexander E.
Braskett, William H.
Bishop, John J.
Baker, James A.
Chaffin, Jeremiah C.
Cook, John I.
Crabb, John M.
Cookrey, James.
Creath, Wylie.
Creath, John M.
Dennison, John W.
Davis, Wilson S.
Delenger, W. S.
Defebaugh, William.
Dennison, Griffin.
Deyo, Edson.
Deyo, Jonas.
England, Titus.
Ford, Joseph.
Foster, Robert.
Foster, Jacob.
Ford, Robert.
Gardner, James.
Griffin, Levi.
Gillenwaters, Henry.
Gerard, Perry.
Gray, James.
Hagans, Harry.
Hartinger, George.
Hissong, David.
Hoover, Samuel.
Hanewalt, William B.
Holloway, James W.
Hunt, William H.
Harness, John W.
Hays, Thomas.
Ivy, Alfred.
Keller, Benjamin O.
Lake, John A.
Leonard, Martin.
Lowe, Jesse.
Maddux, David.
Mitchell, Andrew.
McCarty, Joseph.
McIntire, Zero.
Morgan, Anthony S.
McLean, Robert H.
Miller, John W.
Miller, Andrew.
Miller, Daniel D.
Matlock, Nehemiah.
Morgan, William M.
Neff, George M.
Nigh, Otho W.
O'Day, John.
Peterson, Thomas.
Parker, Ephraim.
Riggin, Harrison.
Roby, Jerome L.
Rogers, John W.
Riggin, James L.
Rosendale, Charles.
Roby, Elijah.
Seigle, Jacob
Sheeders, James J.
Smith, Thornton.
Smith, Thomas.
Smith, William.
Southard, John.
Streets, Elias.
Smith, Merril.
Stone, Samson M.
Strawbridge, Henry.
Strain, Harvey.
Shumlefle, Henry.
Talmadge, William S.
Talmadge, James A.
Tayner, Alexander.
Timmons, William H.
Trimble, Abram.
Thomas, Levi.
Talbert, Andrew A.
Timmons, Isaac.
Thornton, Samuel.
Thomas, Creighton.
Wickell, Francis A.
Walker, Samuel.
Williamson, Charles.
Wright, Abram.
Young, Frederick.

It will not be inappropriate to here give the names of the commissioned officers in the different companies who were promoted, as well as those of the non-commissioned officers and privates who became officers of the same: Capt. William H. Squires, of the Twenty-sixth, was promoted to Major December 7, 1862, and to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel April 2, 1864. First Lieut. James R. Hume, promoted on Gen. Hascall's staff. Second Lieut. James R. Warner, promoted to First Lieutenant April 26, 1862, and to Captain December 2, 1862. Sergt. Francis M. Williams, promoted to Second Lieutenant April 26, 1862, and to First Lieutenant December 2, 1862. Sergt. David D. Brooks, promoted first to Second Lieutenant, and then to First Lieutenant, February 10, 1865; Sergt. Erastus Guy, promoted to Second Lieutenant February 19, 1863; to First Lieutenant April 2, 1864, and to Captain April 9, 1864.

Peter W. Taylor was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fortieth upon its organization, but, after about one year's service, a difficulty arose between him and Col. Cranor, and he returned to London. Capt. William Jones, promoted to Major February 5, 1863, and to Lieutenant Colonel February 25, 1863. Capt. Thomas Acton, promoted to Major February 5, 1863. Capt. James Watson, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel March 19, 1864. First Lieut, Orlando C. Bowles, promoted to Captain February 5, 1863. First Lieut. D. L. De Land, promoted to Captain February 5, 1863. Second Lieut. James C. Peck, promoted to First Lieutenant February 5, 1863. First Lieut. Charles Converse, promoted to Captain March 9, 1864. Sergt. Ezra Tullis, promoted to Second Lieutenaut February 5, 1863, and declined First Lieutenant's commission March 19, 1864. Sergt. Charles R. Cover, promoted to Second Lieutenant August 30, 1862, and to First Lieutenant March 19, 1864. Sergt. Richard Cowling, promoted to Second Lieutenant August 1, 1863, and to First Lieutenant May 9, 1864.

First Lieut. Isaac N. Davidson, of the Ninety-fifth, promoted to Captain December 9, 1864. Sergt. Isaac G. Peetrey, promoted to Second Lieutenant January 15, 1863, and to First Lieutenant December 9, 1864. First Lieut. Thomas S. Pennington, promoted to Captain January 15, 1863. Sergt. Thomas F. Timmons, promoted to Second Lieutenant January 15, 1863.

Maj. Darius B. Warner, of the One Hundred and Thirteenth, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel April 29, 1863, and to Colonel February 23, 1865. Capt. Toland Jones, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel February 23, 1865, and to Colonel June 8, 1865. Second Lieut. Otway Watson, promoted to First Lieutenant January 13, 1863; to Captain, May 16, 1863; to Major, June

8, 1865, and to Lieutenant Colonel on the same date. Sergt. Aquilla Toland, promoted to Second Lieutenant January 14, 1863, and to First Lieutenant April 20, 1863. Sergt. James Coultas, promoted to Second Lieutenant June 14, 1863, and to First Lieutenant August 19, 1864. Sergt. Timothy Haley, promoted to Second Lieutenant October 12, 1864, and to First Lieutenant February 10, 1865. Sergt. Jesse W. Dungan, promoted to Second Lieutenant November 5, 1863, and to First Lieutenant June 14, 1864. First Lieut. Alvin L. Messmore, promoted to Captain January 28, 1863. Second Lieut. Julius C. Bostwick, promoted to First Lieutenant January 28, 1863. Sergt. Hiram C. Tipton, promoted to Second Lieutenant January 28, 1863. Sergt. Joseph Parker, promoted to Second Lieutenant June 14, 1863. Sergt. Edward Crouse, promoted to Second Lieutenant November 5, 1863, and to First Lieutenant July 25, 1864. Sergt. William R. Hanewalt, promoted to Second Lieutenant March 25, 1863.

The rallying of the "Squirrel Hunters" in the autumn of 1862 was a striking instance illustrating the readiness with which the citizens of Ohio sprang to the defense of the flag. We are unable to give the names of those from Madison County who participated, but we are assured her sons were not behind those of any other portion of the State in responding to the call made at that time.

During the memorable raid of the rebel Gen. John Morgan through Ohio in the summer of 1863, which eventually resulted in his capture in Columbiana County, the citizens of Madison turned out en masse to repel the invasion. The business houses were closed, hay left uncured in the fields, ripe wheat unharvested, and all went to Camp Chase in the quickest time possible. There was a general outpouring of the militia, which was organized into a regiment, with Col. P. W. Taylor in command, A. E. Wilson as Adjutant, and Jacob Peetrey, as Quartermaster. Though this proved a bloodless campaign, yet those who went out in defense of their homes are entitled to credit for their ready response to the call. They exhibited the same spirit of patriotism as their brothers, who were battling against the armed hosts of treason far away upon Southern soil, and doubtless, had the opportunity offered, would have been found equally as brave and self-sacrificing in behalf of the nation they all loved and had sworn to uphold. After their return to the county, the militia was organized into two regiments, and the following officers elected: First Regiment—Colonel, P. W. Taylor; Lieutenant Colonel, Jesse M. Linson; Major, John Holton. Second Regiment—Colonel, W. R. Fickey; Lieutenant Colonel, G. W. Darety; Major, John W. Morris. This permanent organization was effected in August, 1863, and placed the county on a defensive footing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

On the 4th of May, 1864, three companies from Madison County, under the command of Capts. William A. Neil, David Watson and Alexander Swanston, reported at Camp Dennison and were mustered into this regiment on the 5th of the same month. An election for field officers was held, and Capt. Neil was elected Major of the regiment. These companies were then consolidated into two, viz., C and I, by which they are designated on the muster rolls.

COMPANY C.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Alexander Swanston.
First Lieutenant, J. M. Jones.
Second Lieutenant, Isaac Hamilton.
Sergeant, James T. Arnett.
Sergeant, Charles H. Putnam.
Sergeant, Edwin R. Hill.
Sergeant, John A. Watson.
Sergeant, John M. Lewis.
Corporal, George Hann.
Corporal, David R. Lucas.
Corporal, Samuel Sidener.
Corporal, James Farrington.
Corporal, Augustus Schrowger.
Corporal, William H. Brown.
Corporal, John Crego.
Corporal, George Price.

PRIVATES.

Ayle, John.
Bricker, Richmon.
Burnham, George.
Bell, Elijah.
Bradfield, George M.
Boyd, William.
Boswell, George.
Boswell, John.
Blair, Oscar.
Ballinger, Joshua.
Cromwell, George.
Clark, B. E.
Carter, Jasper N.
Carter, Joseph H.
Clifton, Peter.
Chapman, James.
Corder, Noble A.
Downing, Albert.
Furry, James.
Goodwin, John.
Graybill, Isaac.
Green, David.
Hume, Roswell.
Haines, Martin.
Haines, Emery.
Hunter, S. S.
Hale, Andrew.
Hann, William.
Hanson, Elias.
Irwin, Goodwin.
Johnson, Lewis.
Jones, Samuel R.
Jones, Wilson.
Kepler, Andrew J.
Loder, James.
Lucas, Alexander.
Lambert, William H.
Mattes, Alfred.
Miller, Andrew.
McCoy, William.
Mason, James.
Mowell, Emanuel.
McCluskey, Patrick.
Oakley, David.
Plinell, Christopher.
Potee, Claudius.
Powell, Richard.
Randall, Jerry.
Riley, John.
Robertson, Hiram.
Snider, Charles.
Sphon, William.
Stutson, Charles.
Stickley, Samuel M.
Stickley, John.
Stoner, L.
Sidener, Philip.
Sidener, David M.
Swager, Sylvester.
Silver, John.
Swager, Oscar.
Sevens, Jacob.
Tyler, William H.
Tillman, John H.
Timmons, Isaac.
Timmons, Thomas F.
Weber, Christian.
Whorton, John.
Whorton, Fletcher.
Walker, A. B.

COMPANY I.

OFFICERS.

Captain, David Watson.
First Lieutenant, Harford Toland.
Second Lieutenant, Levin Willoughby.
Sergeant, T. H. Kennelly.
Sergeant, G. W. Bodkin.
Sergeant, Auburn Smith.
Sergeant, Samuel W. Suver.
Sergeant, James Dungan.
Corporal, J. W. Curd.
Corporal, J. C. Hull.
Corporal, James McCann.
Corporal, W. Withrow.
Corporal, Mathew Hickson.
Corporal, Samuel Coberly.
Corporal, A. Stutson.
Corporal, B. Blake.

PRIVATES.

Armstrong, John F.
Armstrong, William H.
Atcheson, Charles.
Baskerville, Madison.
Bales, Thomas M.
Berry, John W.
Betts, Thomas B.
Bird, Dennis S.
Brown, John F.
Burnham, James S.
Bogenrife, John H.
Blake, William.
Carter, Joseph J.
Chrisman, Addison.
Coberly, William H.
Coberly, Andrew J.
Coberly, Thomas.
Cox, William.
Corey, Marshall.
Chenoweth, John F.
Carnes, M.
Crawford, James.
Creath, George.
Devolt, Henry.
Douglass, Charles A.
Epley, William H.
Ellars, William.
Evans, James F.
Evans, Charles.
Forbus, Angus.
Guiton, John.
Hardin, W. S.
Horn, Elijah.
Helphenstine, J. O. K.
Helphenstine, Jasper P.
Helphenstine, Hannibal.
Hussey, Frank.
Hussey, Uriah H.
Jones, Benjamin.
Jones, Lucien.
Jones, William.
Johnson, William.
Kilgore, Henry.
King, Isaac.
Minshall, Isaac.
Minter, Reuben.
Newbolt, Thomas.
O'Brien, William.
O'Brien, Richard.
Pemberton, William M.
Paine, Bushrod.
Paine, George.
Phifer, George.
Preston, Thomas.
Rafferty, Ferguson.
Rayburn, C. M.
Rouse, William A.
Rush, John A.
Smith, Joseph C.
Strange, John C.
Stephenson, R. B.
Slogle, Oliver.
Stine, John D.
Suver, James.
Seinon, William.
Stone, John.
Stewart, Joseph.
Sprung, Rankin.
Soles, David.
Truitt, S. D.
Tracy, P. M.
Tracy, William H.
Tyler, William H.
Tickner, Lyman.
Trumper, William.
Thornburg, Uriah.
Vent, John.
Van Harlinger, E. M.
Webb, G. H.
Wright, Thomas B.
Whitten, James A.
Watson, Alfred.
Willoughby, James.
Watson, William C.
Welsh, James.
Wilson, Thomas B.
Walker, A. B.
Whitaker, Newman.
Yocum, L.

On the announcement of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox, the people of Madison County became almost frantic with joy. All the bells in London, as well as the other towns in the county, were brought into requisition, flags displayed, and the streets thronged with people, congratulating each other at the prospect of the return of peace once more. About 9 o'clock in the morning, on the 10th of April, 1865, the day the news was received, the business men closed up their establishments for the day. The evening of April 12 was set apart by the citizens as a season of rejoicing over the recent Union successes. Shortly after dark, nearly all of the houses on Main street in London were brilliantly illuminated, and a six-pound cannon belched forth its thunder tones from a vacant lot on Main street. Then followed a long procession of torch-lights, parading the principal streets, after which a grand display of fire-works from the public square, which lasted for more than an hour. The town was full of people from the adjacent country, and every one seemed jubilant and good-hu-

mored. The demonstration was kept up until a late hour, and nothing occurred to mar the proceedings of the evening.

Friday, April 14, the day set apart by Gov. Brough as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing in honor of the victories above mentioned, was appropriately observed in London. Business houses were closed, and divine services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the morning. The exercises consisted of the singing of patriotic songs, and addresses by Revs. Levi Cunningham and C. W. Finley. The happiness and rejoicing, however, were short-lived, for that very night the news flashed over the wires that President Lincoln had been assassinated at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C. The joy was turned into grief, for he was the beloved of the nation, and deep was the sorrow at his martyrdom in the great cause of human liberty. April 19, 1865, was observed by the citizens of Madison County as a day of mourning. The business houses were closed, flags displayed at half-mast, dwellings and other houses were draped in the insignia of grief, while appropriate services were held in the churches and a universal feeling of gloom pervaded the people of all classes. Thus ended the greatest war in modern history. Mighty hosts had met in the fierce struggle for supremacy, thousands of lives were sacrificed, millions of treasure freely spent in the contest; but the God of battles was on the side of the great nation whose Government stands upon the basis that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

CHAPTER XV.

RESIDENT LAND OWNERS OF MADISON COUNTY IN MARCH, 1819—THE SICKLY SEASONS OF 1822-23—CAUSES—SYMPTOMS—TREATMENT —THE BLALOCK TRAGEDY.

THE people of to-day hardly realize or appreciate what they owe to the large-hearted pioneer fathers and mothers, who, with their children, braved the perils of the wilderness; who reared their families in the fear of God, and implanted within them all the virtues necessary to the welfare of humanity, and passed away, leaving to them an inheritance that is invaluable and that should ever be cherished and kept in sacred remembrance. The record of Madison County would be incomplete without some notice of these pioneers, who, by reason of their limited sphere of action, could not become conspicuous in the great drama of pioneer life, but whose busy hands and conscientious regard of duty made them great factors in the establishment of the solid foundation upon which the society of to-day rests. It is a little thing to preserve their names in the pages of history; yet it is about all that is left to do. Their lives were much alike; they met the stern necessities of the hour, and were content in the consciousness of duty nobly done.

In March, 1819, the Commissioners of Madison County prepared a duplicate of all the resident land-owners of said county at that time, and while hunting through the musty pages stored away in the court house vaults, we fortunately discovered this record. It consists of a few sheets of paper sewed together, but without back or cover; yet for more than sixty years it has preserved in its pages the names of those men who settled and built up the rich and prosperous county of Madison. It reads as follows:

"London, Commissioners' Office, March, 1819.—Duplicate of resident land proprietors for the tax of 1819, with all new entries and transfers made in this office, Madison County, Ohio." John Adair, Jr., John Arbuckle, Charles Atchison, Jonathan Alder, Paul Alder, John Adair, William Alkire, Leonard Alkire, Samuel Alkire, Jacob Alkire, Abram Alkire, Robert Alkire, Samuel Adair, Samuel Adams, Charles Andrews, William Akins, Francis Ayres, Annanias Allen, Jacob Blougher, Samuel Baskerville, John Beetley, Hezekiah Bayliss, William Blaine, Norton Bailey, Vestal Blair, Daniel Brown, Jonas Bradley, Jonathan Burgess, Peter Buffenburgh, Francis Brock, John Baird, James Bowls, Peter Baker, Thomas Baldwin, William Buffenburgh, Elisha Bidwell, Isaac Bidwell, Joseph Bidwell, Stephen Buckman, Uri Beach, Ambrose Beach, Thompson Cooper, William Cummings, John Clements, Peter Cutright, Andrew Cypherd, Philip Cryder, Abijah Cary, Luther Cary, Calvin Cary, William Chard, James Criswell, James Cowen, Elizabeth Cary, James Curry, Samuel Colver, Levi Cantrel, Thomas Clark, Henry Coon, Louis Coon, John Caruthers, James Collins, Jeremiah Converse, Joshua Cope, Abner Chapman, John Carpenter, William Creath, Ashel Cleveland, Samuel Carroll, David Colver, Levi Churchill, Otho W. Delashmutt, Joseph Downing, John Downing, James Dines, James Douglass, E. L. Delashmutt, George Deeds, Francis Downing, Judah Dodge,

Thomas Davidson, John Davidson, William Dakin, David Dennison, Walter Dun, Jesse Dungan, James Dungan, John Erwin, Joshua Ewing, James Ewing, Edward Evans, William Erwin, Reason Francis, Daniel Francis, John Fifer, William Frankabarger, Lewis Foster, David Foster, Joshua Foster, William Fleming, Isaac Freeman, Abram Fresher, Jacob Fairfield, Benjamin Garrett, Daniel Gamble, Nehemiah Gates. Thomas Gwynne, D. Gwynne, Fergus Grimes, John Grimes, James Grimes, David Groves, William Rennick, Henry Goodall, George Hoover, David Harris, Michael Harpole, Peter P. Helphenstine, Skinner Hudson, Amos Howard, Moses Huffman, Martin Humble, Levi Humble, Cornelius Humble, Samuel Herrod, Israel Heath, John Heaton, William Howsman, Mary Holbert, Philip Holbaugh, Elisha Hard, John Irwin, Jacob Johnston, Mary Johnston, William Jameson, John Johnston, Andrew Jameson, Stephen Johnston, John Kelso, William Kirkly, Benjamin Kirkpatrick, James Kent, John Kent, Baltzer King, Thomas Kilgore, Nahum King, William King, John Lane, John Littler, William Linton, Dennis Lane, William Lapin, Elias Langham, William Lewis, Joshua Littler, George Linson, Nathan Low, Joseph Melvin, John Marquis, Jonathan Minshall, John Mozer, Hugh Montgomery, John Melvin, James McDonald, William Mann, Samuel Mitchell, David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Moses Mitchell, David Mitchell, Jr., John McDonald, —— Mathews, William McCoy, James Moore, James Marquis, Gabriel Markle, William Marquis, Roger Moody, John McNeal, Jacob Mozer, Rowan McCaully, Sally Moore, Jesse McKay, John Mills, S. McDonald, Reuben Mann, Samuel Mann, Robert Nelson, Andrew Noteman, Ann Noteman, Robert Nicholson, Usual Osborn, George Prugh, William Patterson, Robert Powers, John Pepper, John Phoebus, Peter Paugh, Thomas Patterson, Samuel Powell, Samuel Pearce, David Park's heirs, James Pringle, George Phifer, Robert F. Pringle, Andrew Rea, Daniel Ross, Henry Roby, Thomas Robinson, James Robinson, Samuel Robinson, John Robinson, Thomas Reed, E. Reynolds, John Rathburn, John Simpkins, William Starnes, John Stroup, John Smith, Tobias Shields, Robert Soward, George Sutherland, John Sutherland, Abram Shepherd, Frederick Sager, Christian Sager, Samuel Sager, Philip Sidener, Jacob Sidener, John Selsor, Henry Smith, William Sharp, Benjamin Springer, Silas Springer, John Scott, Jacob Steele, George Sager, Henry Shover, Charles Sterret, Abram Sager, Henry Sager, Thomas Stoddard, John Stafford, David Sidener, Isaac Smith, Gibson Savage, John Taylor, William Taylor, Daniel Taylor, Richard Taylor, John Troxel, Alexander Thompson, Enoch Thomas, Jacob Trumbo, Isaac Troxel, Joshua Thompson, Jonah Toppin, William Thomas, Robert Thomas, Phineas Trussel, Peter Vandevender, George Vanness, Joseph C. Vance, Jacob Vandevender, John Warner, Walter Watson, David Watson, James Withrow, John Williams, James Whitesides, William Woods, Jane Wingate, Isaac Williams, Delashmutt Walling, Valentine Wilson, James Wright, Daniel Wright, George Weaver, Joseph Wiley, William Wilson, Joseph Ward, Samuel Watson, Joseph Warner, William Warner and David Witter.

In giving this list, we cannot vouch for its accuracy, or that it contains the name of every land-owner residing in Madison County in March, 1819. We have copied the list verbatim, and presume that such a record would be correct. Our only object in printing it is to try and preserve the names of many who have long since been forgotten. If this has been accomplished, our purpose is attained, and we feel that the reader may derive some infor-

mation from a careful perusal of a list of pioneers who assisted materially in building up the leading stock county in Ohio.

THE SICKLY SEASONS OF 1822–23.

In 1873–74, a series of articles were contributed to the Plain City *Press*, by Dr. Jeremiah Converse, of Darby Township, in one of which he gives the following graphic description of the malarial epidemic that spread desolation over the eastern part of Madison County sixty years ago. He says: "In 1822–23, this country was visited with a terrible epidemic, which struck down many of the hardy pioneers and laid them low in the dust. There are those yet in our midst whose minds will instinctively go back, upon the mention of these years, to the sorrows and sufferings experienced by themselves, and the inroads and devastating raids of death over a large scope of territory, upon neighborhoods and families. There was scarcely a family in all this great scope of country (Darby Plains) in which death had not marked one or more of its members as its victim. Children were made orphans, the wife a widow, the husband deprived of his companion, parents rendered childless, and in some instances every member of the family was stricken down by the fell monster.

"No tongue can describe, no pen portray, to the mind or imagination of the reader, the scenes of suffering witnessed and experienced by these early settlers. All business transactions ceased, gloom brooded ever the minds of the people, and many stout hearts were made to tremble in awe of the impending doom that seemed to await them. Death reigned supreme. Men and women who were not prostrated with disease were busy day and night ministering to the wants of the needy, mitigating the sufferings of the sick, and consoling the grief-stricken widow and orphan children, whose dependence had been ruthlessly torn from their embrace. The condition of many of these sufferers was heart-rending. Away from the homes of their childhood, separated from kindred and friends by a vast intervening distance of forest, mountain and river, with no kind parental voice whispering consolation to the broken-hearted, no loving mother to imprint the kiss of affection or check the fast-flowing tear-drops on the fevered cheek, wipe the cold perspiration from the brow of her dying child, or bid a last farewell to the remains of her loved one. Truly here was 'pestilence that walketh in darkness,' and a 'destruction that wasteth at noonday.' Many were the bitter tears of anguish wrung in these two years; many a household was hushed in the stillness of death; and still many were the families where one or more of the little group were laid low by the king of terrors.

"Some of my readers, perhaps, may think that I have overdrawn the picture, but this description is but an imperfect outline of the realities that were experienced in those days. Many, no doubt, would have been saved could they have had proper care and attention; but where should they look for help? Scarcely a family but what had their sick or dying; the few that were not prostrated with disease were worn down with constant watching; yet these messengers of mercy visited each day all the sick that were assigned them in their division, to administer to the wants of the living and prepare the dead for burial.

"One instance among the many might be given of loneliness, mental and physical suffering; where the wife, prostrated on a bed of sickness, unable even to help herself to a cup of water, had three small children crying to their mother to attend to their wants for food and drink. In another part of the room, the husband and father lay in the cold embrace of death.

Charles Phelps

For twenty-four hours this helpless group of sufferers was shut out, as it were, from the world, with no visible hand to minister to their wants or whisper consolation to their bleeding hearts, surrounded by the stillness of death, occasionally broken by the children's cries of 'Mother, mother,' and the deep, heavy sighs of that mother as she looked upon the helpless forms of her babes. This is but one among the many cases of privation and suffering that was experienced by the early settlers of this country. So threatening were the consequences from this terrible malady that many of those who had the means at their command left this part of the State to escape the desolation that seemed as if it would spare none; but a large majority of the inhabitants were compelled to remain. Some were so poor that to procure means would be impossible, while others again had invested all their money in land, which, at that time, under the threatened depopulation, could not be sold at any price. Thus they were compelled to stay and undergo whatever might await them. Sickness reigned so universal that but few were in attendance to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead, or follow them to their last resting-places. There were a few instances where the father was compelled to make the rude coffin, dig the grave and deposit beneath the clods of the valley the loved form of his child.

"We talk about suffering, hard times, privations! Just let the reader take a stroll to the cemetery south of Plain City, and, with pencil in hand, mark the number whose tombstones make these years the eventful period in its history; and in addition to this, the scores where no slab marks the resting-place of the silent sleeper beneath. Again there were other cemeteries and cities of the dead that were largely peopled during these sickly years, besides the many that were buried on the farms, which could not be removed to far-off burial-grounds. Then again, the abandoned cemeteries, one of which is barely discernible, on the farm now owned by Joseph Atkinson. The most of the sleepers there fell in 1822–23. Sum this all up, and you have a faint conception of the reign of terror and death. It has been carefully computed that, in what was then called the 'South settlement,' one-half of the inhabitants died during these two years.

"Between Chuckery and Homer, on a farm subsequently owned by John Smith, but then held in smaller farms, there were seventeen deaths. In what was known as the 'Converse settlement,' not more than one-fourth of the people died. The territory invaded by this epidemic extended for a short distance east of Big Darby, and perhaps about the same distance west of Little Darby. All of the territory lying between these points seemed to generate the poison that produced the disease, whatever that may have been. There was an unusual amount of sickness all over Madison County, as well as in a large portion of Clark, but the deaths were comparatively few, except in the district mentioned.

CAUSES.

"The exciting causes which led to the development and breaking-out of the disease in question may be, and perhaps are, shrouded in mystery. The condition of this county previous to and at the breaking-out of the epidemic, to a careless observer, would present no material changes to that of former years. In many portions of the prairie country, it was no unusual thing for large bodies of stagnant water to remain upon the surface until late in autumn, exposed to the scorching rays of a summer sun. Up to this time, but little attention had been paid to the drainage of the country. The rich soil produced annually enormous coats of vegetation, which, prior to

the settlement of this county, and for many years afterward, were destroyed by the fires that swept over the prairies every autumn. Neither of the years above mentioned were unusually rainy or wet seasons, but they were characterized by dense fogs, extending all over this country, commencing very early in the season and continuing until the beginning of winter. There can be no question in the minds of scientific men that the primary or exciting cause of the disease was the result of malarious influences: but why it should be generated so copiously, and attended with such poisonous effects that scarcely a human being was proof against its powers, is a difficult question to settle satisfactorily. Scientific researches and experiments have established the fact that, when our large cities have been visited by malarial epidemics, the free use of lime or alkaloids in the filthy alleys and gutters acted as an antidote toward the freeing of these places from malaria. Taking this view of the subject, we may be able to approximate to a certainty the exciting causes which led to the development of the disease in question.

"If we were to call to our aid the fact that, prior to and during the early settlement of this part of Ohio, the prairie fires annually destroyed the greater part of the luxurious growth of vegetation that grew on the prairies, leaving the residue of ashes strongly alkaline in principle, which, according to more recent researches, would act as an antidote to malarious development, we shall understand one of the exciting causes of the epidemic of 1822–23. The great amount of sickness during these years was not alone confined to the Darby country, but other portions of Madison, Franklin and Clark Counties were visited by this disease in a milder form. In a recent conversation with an aged gentleman, who, at that time, lived in Clark County, information was elicited that even there an unusual amount of sickness pervaded a large portion of the county.

"For a few years prior to the years in question, this part of Ohio was rapidly settled by emigrants from the Eastern States. As a consequence, houses and barns were built, fields were fenced, orchards were planted, and all the necessary means made use of to make home comfortable. By reason of these improvements, it became necessary to arrest the prairie fires, which, prior to this period, annually swept over the country. The consequences resulting from arresting these fires was that a large portion of the luxuriant growth of vegetation was subject to decomposition, which, in connection with the heat of the sun, increased the development and poison of malaria. The arrest of those annual fires took away the purifying agent, or alkaloid, which, hitherto, had rendered malaria comparatively inert. This course of reasoning would lead to the detection of the causes which produced the sickly seasons of 1822–23.

SYMPTOMS.

"The precursory or incipient stage of the disease was announced by a feeling of lassitude, indisposition to exercise, loss of appetite, nausea, thirst, a dry skin, constipated bowels and chilly sensations experienced by the patient. Sometimes these symptoms would continue for several days; in others, there were no precursory indications; but eventually the disease was announced by a severe rigor or chill, the patient suffering from the intense sensation of cold. The whole body was brought under its influence, in which the muscular and nervous system participated. There was a marked livid and purple appearance of the skin, with accelerated respiration, and a quick, feeble pulse, evidently indicating severe congestion of the in-

ternal organs. This condition of the patient would frequently continue for several hours; but these symptoms subsequently gave way by the ushering in of a sensation of severe heat, a frequent and full pulse, great thirst, severe headache, nausea and vomiting, while sometimes delirium would supervene. In children, during this stage of the disease, it was no unfrequent occurrence for the patient to be attacked with convulsions. This latter condition would continue for several hours, when they would gradually subside, and the patient experience a degree of comfort and freeness from suffering that would induce him to a delusive opinion that the disease had given way and convalescence began; but his hopes would be sadly disappointed in finding the succeeding day ushering upon him all the symptoms, in an aggravated form, that were experienced on the preceding one. In the second attack, there were unmistakable evidences of the existence of severe internal congestion. There seemed to be less power in the system to bring about re-action, and regain the equilibrium in the action of the heart and arteries. Many instances occurred where the patient sank into an inflammatory type of fever, which ran its course from seven to fifteen days, but more frequently ended in death on the eighth or ninth day of the inflammatory stage. Taking all the symptoms of this disease into consideration, and the great amount of malarial poison existing in the system, may we not safely conclude this to have been a pernicious fever or sinking chill epidemic?

TREATMENT.

"The attending physicians during the epidemic in the region of the Darby country were Dr. Lorenzo Beach and Dr. James Comstock. So numerous were the patients, and protracted the epidemic, that these men became worn down from labor, exposure and anxiety; but the great responsibility resting upon them, and the urgent appeals from suffering humanity, so stimulated their nerve power as to render them impervious to the malarious poison that was prostrating those around them. At least, they were preserved by an overruling Providence from the ravages of the disease.

"The general outline of treatment made use of by the profession to arrest the disease and produce convalescence was that recommended by Eberly and other writers of his day. If the patient was seen in the first stages of the disease, an emetic was administered, and perhaps bleeding was resorted to. After the patient had recovered from the effects of the emetic, an active cathartic was given, composed of calomel and jalap. This active process so reduced the patient that he became an easy prey to the next paroxysm. These cathartics were administered almost daily, with the view of freeing the system from pent-up bilious matter. The anti-periodics made use of by the profession were then in a crude state. Quinine or any of the extracts were unknown; consequently, the only available anti-periodic medicine to be relied upon was the Peruvian or "Jesuit's" bark. In consequence of the enormous doses required to check the paroxysms and nauseous taste, but few stomachs could retain the medicines in sufficient quantities to arrest the progress of the disease. But then, what could be done? The physicians evidently saw that their medicines were powerless, and that death was not stayed by their efforts. This was truly a pitiable condition, to see our fellow-creatures prostrated by disease, suffering from the dire effects of an epidemic, and yet powerless in rendering material aid to their pleadings for help. But such were the facts, and such were the sufferings experienced by the early settlers who located on the rich prairies of Madison County."

THE BLALOCK TRAGEDY.

There are few pioneers of Madison County now living, who have any vivid recollection of the intense excitement caused by a deed of blood which occurred in what is now Canaan Township, on the 29th of September, 1822. There lived in the township at that time a school-teacher named Levi Phelps, a man of so much influence that, upon its erection in 1819, it was, in honor of him, called Phelps Township. Near where Mathias Slyh's farm is lo cated resided George Blalock and family, and with him lived a Miss Sallie Whitney and Levi Francis. It became the current report that Blalock and this woman were living together as man and wife, although not married. At that time, the settlements were quite scattered, and the settlers became quickly excited at any offense against the morals of the community, deeming immediate justice the best and cheapest punishment under the circumstances. So it appears that this case so shocked the early residents of that portion of the county that many thought it expedient to put a stop to such licentious conduct. A meeting was held, and it was determined to notify Blalock that if he continued any longer such an immoral example to the settlement, he would be treated to a coat of tar and feathers and driven from the community. Blalock was either innocent or defiant, as he paid no attention to the threat.

Early one morning, John Kilgore went to Jonathan Alder and invited him to join a crowd then assembled near where the Baptist Church now stands, whose object was the expulsion of those sinners against the fair name of the neighborhood. Mr. Alder declined taking any part in the affair, and warned Mr. Kilgore that such a proceeding was illegal and dangerous; that, although Blalock was considered a coward, Mr. Francis was not, but on the contrary, was a man who would most surely resist any demonstration of the kind. So strongly did Mr. Alder represent the danger and illegality of the movement that Mr. Kilgore concluded to have nothing to do with it, and urged Mr. Alder to go with him to the meeting and persuade the others to abandon the project. To this Mr. Alder consented, and on the way there an owl flew down from a tree and lit upon the road in front of them. Mr. Alder, true to his Indian education, immediately exclaimed, "That is a bad omen, and means trouble!" He, however, went to the meeting, and probably would have succeeded in breaking up the raid had it not been for the influence of Levi Phelps, who was determined that Mr. Alder's advice should not be followed. Denouncing the latter bitterly, he wound up his harangue by intimating his willingness to assist in putting Mr. Alder's head under the fence and leave him there twenty-four hours, as a punishment for what he considered his officiousness in trying to prevent the execution of the proposed scheme.

The men of peace failed in their object, and Phelps was victorious. The men blackened their faces, and, thus disguised, Levi Phelps, Robert Patterson, William Patterson, Isaac Johnson, Stephen Cary, Caleb Strawbridge, Arnold Fuller, David Garton and others, whose names are not now remembered, marched to the house where Blalock lived. As the fates would have it, neither of the men were at home, and the party retired. A week later, another visit was made, which resulted in a bloody tragedy, that filled the community with horror. Attempting to force the door, they were warned by the inmates that any farther trespass would be dangerous; but, persisting in their efforts to gain an entrance, a gun was thrust through the half-open door and discharged, instantly killing Isaac Johnson. A few moments later, another shot was fired from the house, mortally wounding

Stephen Cary, when the attacking party fled. Mr. Cary was attended by Dr. Wetmore, of Worthington, but died on the following day.

Blalock and Francis were arrested and lodged in the Madison County Jail, at London. On the 25th of November, 1822, they were indicted by the Grand Jury for willful and malicious murder, and arraigned before Hon. John A. McDowell, who was then the Presiding Judge, while Hon. Caleb Atwater was Prosecuting Attorney. They pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by the Supreme Court. At the July session of the latter tribunal, in 1823, they were tried and acquitted. Thus ended one of the saddest scenes in the history of Madison County, casting its gloom over a whole community, that, prior to its enactment, was peaceful and happy. All of the actors in this tragic affair have doubtless gone to their final account, and the story, which, for twenty years was familiar to every one then residing in the county, is to-day remembered only as a fading dream; but the name of Phelps became so odious to the residents of the township that its title was changed to Canaan, a word suggestive of joy, happiness and plenty.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—THE OLD STATE ROAD—FIRST ROADS OPENED BY MADISON COUNTY—THE NATIONAL ROAD—CORPORATION PIKES—THE ROADS OF 1883—RAILROADS—STATISTICS.

WITH the beginning of the present century, the topography of Madison County was unbroken by a single road, and for years after its organization what were called roads were little better than wagon-tracks through the forest and prairie, following the Indian trails. At a session of the Associate Judges of Franklin County, September 8, 1803, the following item appears as a part of the record of that session: "On the prayer of a petition signed by a number of citizens, house and free holders of Franklin County, praying for the view of a road to lead from the public square in Franklinton to Springfield, Greene County, to be on the straightest and nearest direction toward Springfield as the nature of the ground and circumstances will admit of a good road: Ordered, that Thomas Morehead, Alexander Blair and George Skidmore be appointed Viewers of said road, who, or any two of them, shall view the same as far as the line between Franklin and Greene Counties, and make report to our January term next. It is further ordered that Capt. John Blair be appointed Surveyor to attend said Viewers on the above premises, and survey said road, and return a fair plat or survey thereof, as required by law, to our January session next." At the March term of 1804, these Viewers reported to the court that they had marked out said road as far as Big Darby. The court received the report and ordered the Supervisor "to open said road thirty-three feet wide, and make it passable for loaded wagons." At the same session it was "ordered that Lucas Sullivant be appointed Surveyor, to attend the Viewers of the road from Franklinton to Springfield, and to survey and return a plat thereof of that part which has not been viewed."

This road crossed Big Darby about one mile south of the present site of the Little Miami railroad bridge; thence west to the town of Hampton (Jefferson); thence, taking the same direction, passing through Lawrenceville and about a mile north of the site of Somerford, striking the line between Madison and Clark Counties after passing through what used to be known as "Bailey's Woods." It was one of those primitive "corduroy," mud roads, well remembered by the old settlers yet living, and it was a common occurrence, during the wet seasons, for the stages and wagons to break down or stick so fast in the mud that the passengers would be compelled to get out and walk. Each man would get a rail and carry it along to pry the vehicle out of the deeper mud-holes, thus assisting the jaded horses in their laborious work. In dry weather, this class of roads were very fine to travel on, being preferable, in fact, to the pikes of a later day. On the 19th of March, 1811, Michael Dickey was appointed Road Commissioner by the Board of Commissioners of Madison County, to expend $175 on the State road inside the limits of this county. The money had been appropriated two years previously, by the Ohio Legislature, toward the improvement of said road.

Upon the erection of Madison County, the inhabitants dwelling within its boundaries soon realized the necessity of public roads, and we find that the people of Union and Stokes Townships petitioned the Commissioners, September 3, 1810, for a road to run from Miner's Ford, on Deer Creek, to the Greene County line. Jeremiah Miner, Andrew Cypherd and John Mozer, Viewers; Patrick McLene, Surveyor. This road was surveyed and viewed in October, 1810, at the expense of Robert Hume, and is called Hume's road on the records. In December, the Commissioners ordered this road to be opened fifty feet wide for a public highway. On the 3d of September, 1810, the inhabitants of Union and Pleasant Townships petitioned for a road to begin on the Fayette County line, at the end of the road established by the Commissioners of Ross County, ere the ercction of Fayette and Madison, running thence in a northwesterly direction through Pleasant and Union Townships, on the best route to Urbana, Champaign County. The Viewers were Peter P. Helphenstine, Hugh Montgomery and William Lewis; Patrick McLene, Surveyor. The road was laid out in February, 1811, and in March the Commissioners ordered the same to be opened as a public highway, its width not to exceed sixty-six feet. It ran some distance west of London, to a certain point on the line between Madison and Champaign Counties. Among the old settlers it bore the name of "Langham's trace."

In December, 1810, James Ewing petitioned for a road to run from the east line of Madison County, starting about three miles south of the northeast corner of the same, and run westwardly on the best and most direct line to Urbana. James Ewing, William Chard and George D. Roberts, Viewers; Joshua Ewing, Surveyor. The petition was granted and the road ordered to be opened. At the same session, John Blair presented a petition for a road beginning on the east line of Madison County, about three or four miles south of the northeast corner of said county, and run in the nighest and best course to Blairsville. William Chard, John Blair and Abijah Cary were the Viewers, and Joshua Ewing surveyed the road. Both of these roads were opened in the spring of 1811, and their respective width was not to exceed sixty-six feet. In 1812, a road was opened from London to Dyer's Mill, on Big Darby. It was viewed by John Murfin, Hugh Montgomery and John Wilson, and surveyed by Patrick McLene.

Throughout these earlier years, roads were opened in every portion of the county, and running in every direction. These highways were wide enough, but, as a rule, were execrable in wet weather. The undrained country partly explains the cause. At certain times, when the ground was frozen and worn smooth, or dry and solid, no roads were better; but for many years the proceeds of the road laws, in money or labor, were totally inadequate to keep them even in tolerable condition at the time most wanted, and only within recent years has it dawned into the minds of our road-makers that a good drainage is essential to a good road-bed. Fifty years ago, in every section of the county, the "corduroy" was found on every road, which was the name given to the roads made of rails or poles placed crosswise, through the soft and miry places. Occasionally, heavy loads at this day will cut through the gravel crust and tear up fragments of the hidden "corduroy."

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The history of this important public work begins with the admission of Ohio into the Union. Congress enacted "that one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of the lands lying within said State, sold by Congress from and after

the 30th day of June next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying-out and making public roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same. Such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the States through which the road shall pass: Provided, that the said State shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that each and every tract of land sold by Congress, after the 30th day of June next, shall be and remain free from any tax laid by said State for the term of five years from the day of sale. Approved April 30, 1802."

In 1806, Congress passed a law entitled, "An act to regulate the laying-out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio." President Jefferson appointed Thomas Moore and Eli Williams, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, as Commissioners to lay out said road, and to perform the other duties assigned to them by the act. The building of this great highway went slowly forward for many years, but at times the labor on it ceased altogether for want of funds, different Presidents vetoing bills appropriating money toward its construction. In 1831, a bill was passed and approved, appropriating money for the extension of the Cumberland road through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1836–37, this great road was built through Madison County. It crosses Big Darby near the northeast corner of Survey 2,677; thence takes a southwest direction, passing through Jefferson, Deer Creek and Somerford Townships, and leaves the county at the southwest corner of Survey 4,200, on the Clark County line. Along its course sprang up three thriving villages, viz., Jefferson, La Fayette and Somerford, the two first mentioned supporting three taverns each, and the latter two, all of which did a big business. Between Jefferson and La Fayette, on the glade, was a tavern called the "Golden Lamb," and it, too, had its share of the prosperity which the immense travel on this great thoroughfare inaugurated.

We cannot give a better description of this great work than to quote, verbatim, a portion of an article written some years ago, by one who had often traveled over it during its palmiest days: "The National Turnpike that led over the Alleghanies from the East to the West is a glory departed, and the traffic that once belonged to it now courses through other channels; but it is simply because it is the past that the few old men living who have reminiscences of it glow with excitement and exalt it in recalling them. Aroused out of the dreamy silence of their ebbing days by a suggestion of it, the octogenarians who participated in the traffic will tell an inquirer that never before were such landlords, such taverns, such dinners, such whisky, such bustle or such endless cavalcades of coaches and wagons as could be seen or had in the palmy days of the old National pike, and it is certain that when the coaching days were palmy, no other post road in the country did the same business as this fine old highway, which opened the West and Southwest to the East. The wagons were so numerous that the leaders of one team had their noses in the trough at the end of the next wagon ahead; and the coaches, drawn by four or six horses, dashed along at a speed of which a modern limited express might not feel ashamed.

"Once in awhile, Henry Clay or Gen. Jackson made an appearance, and answered with stately cordiality the familiar greetings of the other passers-by. Homespun Davy Crockett sometimes stood in relief against the busy scene, and all the statesmen of the West and South—Harrison, Houston, Taylor, Polk and Allen, among others—came along the road to Wash-

Respectfully Yours
T. Burke Monsignor

ington. The traffic seems like a frieze, with an endless procession of figures. There were sometimes sixteen gayly painted coaches each way a day; the cattle and sheep were never out of sight; the canvas-covered wagons were drawn by six or twelve horses, with bows or bells over their collars; the families of statesmen and merchants went by in private vehicles; and, while most of the travelers were unostentatious, a few had splendid equipages. Its projector and chief supporter was Henry Clay, whose services in behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling. The coaches ceased running in 1853; the 'June Bug,' the 'Good Intent,' and the 'Landlords,' as the various lines were called, sold their stock, and a brilliant era of travel was ended."

The building of railroads deprived the road of its prestige; for many years Congress neglected to make appropriations for the necessary repairs, until finally it was transferred to the States through which it passed. The portion running through Ohio became a part of the public works of the State, but in 1876 the Legislature reduced it to the level of other pikes, since which time the County Commissioners of each county through which the road passes have had charge of it the same as all other roads.

CORPORATION PIKES.

Soon after the opening of the National road, a company was organized for the purpose of building a pike from Xenia, Greene County, to Jefferson, Madison Co , Ohio. It was called the Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike Company. In the course of time, the road was completed and opened for traffic. It runs almost parallel with the Little Miami Railroad, and, entering the county from Clark, a short distance north of where the railroad strikes the county line, it runs in a northeast direction, passing through London on its route to Jefferson, and there intersects the National road.

The Madison & Fayette Turnpike was also built by a private corporation. It starts at London and runs in a southern direction through Newport and Midway to the Fayette County line.

The Urbana pike was the third and only other road in Madison County built by a private company. It begins at the National road, about a mile and a half west of Jefferson, and runs in a northwest course to Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, leaving Madison County near the northwest corner of Somerford Township. These three pikes, with the National road, were the only ones in Madison County on which tolls were charged the traveling public. All other pikes were as free as they are to-day, and were built by the county, under an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed April 5, 1866. The first petition was presented to the Commissioners of Madison County June 5, 1866, by F. O. P. Graham, et al., for the improvement of the London & Mt. Sterling road. Viewers, Benjamin Harrison, E. Bidwell and Robert Read. The road was granted September 6, 1866 The length of this road is seventeen miles. The following statement shows the number of roads, etc., in the county, made under this act up to January 1, 1883: Number of roads, 47; length, 255 miles; total cost, $569,098.73. A few years ago, the tolls were taken off these four roads, since which time every road in Madison County is as free as the air we breathe.

At the present time, few counties in the State can boast better roads. A network of gravel pikes intersects every part of the county. These, in the aggregate, amount to 324 miles in length, and at a total cost, not including the National road, of $635,350. They were constructed on petition

of parties interested in the proposed improvement, and paid for in installments, running through a certain number of years, by assessments on the real estate supposed to be benefited. The work of building pikes still goes on, under the supervision of competent men, employed by the County Commissioners, and if good roads is one of the signs of an advanced civilization, as all political economists say they are, Madison County need not be ashamed of her record.

RAILROADS.

The Columbus & Xenia Railroad was the first leading into or out of London. The company was chartered by a special act, passed March 12, 1844, but the road was not constructed until 1848 and 1849. The first passenger train passed over it February 20, 1850. Soon after this date, the members of the Legislature took an excursion over this road and the Little Miami from Columbus to Cincinnati and back. The Little Miami Company obtained a charter March 11, 1836. The two companies, November 30, 1853, entered into a contract of union, or partnership, by which the roads of both were operated as one line. The two companies leased, January 1, 1865, the Dayton & Western road, and purchased, the same year, the Dayton, Xenia & Belpre road from Xenia to Dayton. The partnership, or union, was dissolved November 30, 1868, and a contract of lease entered into by which the Little Miami Company leased, for ninety-nine years, the Columbus & Xenia road, and the rights and interests of that company in the other roads, that had been leased or purchased by the two companies. The condition was the promise of the Little Miami Company to pay 7 per cent per annum on a capital of $1,786,200, and the interest on the funded debt.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, on December 1, 1869, leased of the Little Miami Company, its railroad, and its right to the Columbus & Xenia and other roads. At the time this railroad was built, the citizens of Madison County voted $20,000 toward its construction. The railroad company subsequently proposed to take from the county $14,000 of said stock, leaving the county with but $6,000, which was agreed to. The road passes through Madison County from Columbus, in a southwest direction, and runs through Jefferson, Deer Creek, Union, and the northwest corner of Paint Township. It has but two stations in this county, viz., London and Jefferson. Under its present management, it has been very prosperous, ranking as one of the leading railroads of Ohio.

The Columbus & Springfield Railroad Company was chartered February 16, 1840, but for some years nothing was done toward building a road. In June, 1851, a company was organized under this charter, at Springfield, and the road was completed from Springfield to London September 18, 1853. The road was known as the Springfield & London Railroad, and its length of track was nineteen miles. Madison County transferred the $6,000 that she had in the Columbus & Xenia road to the Springfield & London, with the object of assisting the latter. In 1854, the road was leased to the Mad River & Lake Erie, since called the Cincinnati, Cleveland & Lake Erie Railroad Company. The road was sold May 8, 1868, under a decree of the United States District Court, and bought by Jacob W. Pierce, of Boston, for $100,000. The Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad was incorporated May 1, 1869, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, and Mr. Pierce transferred his purchase soon after to the new company. By an arrangement with the purchaser, the road was continued under the management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company, to which it was permanently leased July 1, 1870. It was subsequently completed to Co-

lumbus, and many citizens of Madison County subscribed certain amounts, to be paid on condition that the road would be finished by September 1, 1871; but it was not finished until December 19, 1871, and the money was never paid. On the 8th of March, 1881, the road was leased, for ninety-nine years, to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Ohio Division Railway, the lease to begin May 1, 1881. It passes from east to west through Union and Fairfield Townships, having two stations in this county—London and Lilly Chapel. The business of this road, under the new management, has been constantly growing, while the track and rolling stock have been brought up to a first-class standard.

The Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad was chartered February 23, 1849, and the first train passed over the road from Columbus to Urbana July 4, 1853. In a few months, the road was completed to Piqua. The Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Company becoming embarrassed, it was re-organized under the name of the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The road was sold August 6, 1865, under an order of court, and subsequently transferred by deed to the re-organized company. This was one of the several roads which, consolidated, made the line generally known as the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. In 1869, the road was leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, under whose management it has since been operated. It runs across the northeastern corner of this county, passing through Plain City on its route, thus affording a good shipping-point for that portion of Madison County. The $6,000 which the county had in the Springfield & London Railroad was transferred to the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana, where it still remains. This was all the assistance that Madison County ever gave to the construction of railroads through her territory.

The Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad had its inception in 1851, to run from Springfield to Delaware, crossing the northwest corner of Madison County, and striking the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad at Milford, Union County. It was completed in September, 1853, and afterward managed and controlled by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. It affords the inhabitants of the northwestern portion of Madison County good shipping facilities, both at Milford and Mechanicsburg, and is therefore regarded as one of the roads of this county.

In 1841, the whole State contained but thirty-six miles of railroad; in 1881, there were more than 5,835 miles; while Madison County alone can boast of having forty-six miles, or ten miles more than Ohio in 1841. The total valuation of the railroads within this county in 1881 was $543,347, upon which the taxes were $6,159.95.

STATISTICS.

In 1810, the population of Madison County was 1,603; 1820, 4,799; 1830, 6,190; 1840, 9,025; 1850, 10,015; 1860, 13,015; 1870, 15,633; 1880, 20,129. The growth has been steady, and at no period since 1820 has the population doubled in ten years.

The following table gives the census of the county by townships and villages, for the years 1850, 1860 and 1870, as officially reported for those years:

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Canaan	729	695	34	724	5	713	8	683	2
Amity	106	105	1	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Darby	988	900	88	965	23	823	20	551	..
Pleasant Valley	467	415	52	465	2	344	11	168	..
Deer Creek	823	727	96	764	59	690	10	582	1
La Fayette	143	132	11	142	1	112	.....	146	1
Fairfield	1210	1151	59	1199	11	1190	2	618	5
California	112	110	2	112	.....	.....	.....	43	..
Jefferson	1888	1717	171	1726	162	1412	20	1068	2
Jefferson	577	497	80	549	28	.....	.....	.....	..
West Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	4	434	2
Monroe	463	413	50	441	22	355	13	403	..
Oak Run	456	422	34	394	62	311	36	.....	..
Paint	955	855	100	937	18	768	2	.....	..
Pike	394	373	21	380	14	340	.....	423	..
Liverpool	67	66	1	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Pleasant	1330	1302	28	1291	39	1043	6	1183	1
Mount Sterling	389	377	12	382	7	.....	.....	118	..
Range	1367	1263	104	1325	42	1234	41	973	15
Somerford	935	872	63	935	.....	835	13	755	..
Somerford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	..
Tradersville	25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Stokes	986	892	94	973	13	887	11	589	2
Union	3109	2707	402	2874	235	2138	94	2109	50
London	2066	1737	329	1910	156	1044	68	501	12

In the last census, the reports do not designate the number of white, colored or foreign inhabitants, respectively, residing in the county, but include them all in the general population in each township, town or village. The census of 1880 gives Madison County the following population: Canaan Township, 896; Darby Township, including Plain City Village, 1,126; Plain City Village, 665; Deer Creek Township, 910; Fairfield Township, 1,653; Jefferson Township, including Jefferson Village, 2,301; Jefferson Village, 720; Monroe Township, 650; Oak Run Township, 613; Paint Township, 1,429; Pike Township, 548; Pleasant Township, including Mt. Sterling Village, 1,433; Mt. Sterling Village, 482; Range Township, including Midway Village, 1,884; Midway Village, 284; Somerford Township, including Somerford Village, 958; Somerford Village, 323; Stokes Township, including South Solon Village, 1,285; South Solon Village, 262; Union Township, including London Village, 4,443; London Village, 3,067.

The following is the number and value of domestic animals that were killed or died from disease during the past year:

	Number.	Value.
Sheep killed by dogs	686	$ 2609
Sheep injured by dogs	346	647
Sheep died from disease	1796	5466
Hogs died from disease	4587	23355
Cattle died from disease	185	6434
Horses died from disease	211	18481

The following crop statistics of Madison County for 1881 were furnished by the County Auditor, and are therefore official:

PRODUCTIONS.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres Sown in 1882.
Wheat	29035	480465	37414
Rye	202	3825	145
Buckwheat	10	130	.....
Oats	439	8103	339
Corn	53855	1870888	49478
Barley	47	1020	20
Flax	6	75	...
Potatoes	369	11479	268
Sweet potatoes	3	108	...
Tobacco	5	1362	...
Orchards	1792	.....	...
Apples	.....	28406	...
Peaches	.....	759	...
Pears	.....	301	...
Cherries	.....	74	...
Plums	.....	35	...

NOTE.—Meadow (acres), 14,474; tons of hay, 14,406; clover (acres), 2,522; tons, 1,694; bushels of seed, 150; grapes (acres), 5½; pounds, 3,860; wine, gallons pressed, 55; sorghum (acres), 4; gallons manufactured, 291; bees, (hives), 561; pounds of honey, 2,584; eggs (dozens), 268,851; butter (pounds), 269,407; cheese (pounds), 150; wool (pounds), 376,259.

	ACRES.
Cultivated lands	76,462
Pasture lands	108,244
Timbered lands	24,659
Lands lying waste	487
Total amount reported	209,852

The following is the number and value of stock, as well as other personal property, assessed in Madison County in 1882:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	7873	$ 504683
Cattle	21557	642126
Mules	265	18265
Sheep	79200	250688
Hogs	32704	175649
Carriages	2723	114413
Dogs	248	1666
Other personal property not in this list	.....	389218
Watches	1076	22711
Pianos and organs	480	35395
Merchants' stock	.....	303872
Broker stock	.....	82
Manufacturers' stock	.....	53972
Moneys in possession or on deposit	.....	590045
Value of all credits after deducting debts	.....	1096988
Moneys invested in bonds, stocks, etc	.....	32688
Average value of property converted into non-taxable securities	.....	3730
Bank and other corporation property	.....	713525
Total value of taxable personal property, except per capita tax on dogs	.....	4949716
Number of dogs at $1 each	.....	2055

From the report of the Secretary of State for 1881, we gather the following information relative to Madison County:

	1846.	1853.	1859.	1870.	1880.
Total value of lands and buildings	$2392900	4899518	5795915	8830598	8825725
Total value in cities, villages and towns	144068	286390	353695	903775	1317830
Total value of all real property	$2536968	5185911	6149610	9734373	10143555

Number of acres reported in Madison County	291,942
Aggregate value of lands	$8,353,769
Aggregate value of buildings	507,401
Aggregate value of lands and buildings	$8,861,170
Aggregate value of lands per acre as equalized	$28 50
Aggregate value of lands and buildings per acre as equalized	30 23
Value of lots and lands in towns	$ 488,593
Value of buildings in towns	834,529
Aggregate value in towns	$1,323,122

The property exempt from taxation in Madison County, according to the report of 1881, is as follows:

	Value of Lands.	Value of Buildings.
Public Schools	$ 6282	$ 122800
Churches	6575	77465
Public charitable institutions	3497	3800
Cemeteries, parks, etc	11625	.....
All other property	5290	36040
Total aggregate valuation of exempted property	.....	$ 273374

Statement showing the condition of funds at commencement of fiscal year September 1, 1881; also receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 1, 1882, and the condition of the funds at the close of the year September 1, 1882, as furnished by S. M. Prugh, Auditor of Madison County, Ohio:

NAME OF FUND.	Balance Sept. 1, 1882.	Overpaid Sept. 1, 1882.	Receipts to Sept. 1, 1882.	Payments to Sept. 1, 1882.	Balance Sept. 1, 1882.	Overpaid Sept. 1, 1882.
State Fund	.....	.....	$ 42238 68	$ 42238 68	.....	.....
County Fund	$ 860 49	.....	26889 69	36847 05	.....	$ 9096 87
Bridge Fund	9434 72	.....	9930 39	29298 39	.....	9933 28
Infirmary Fund	6794 23	.....	9397 89	13449 46	2742 66	.....
Road Repair Fund	1664 85	.....	7276 39	3966 07	4975 17	.....
Wool Growers' Fund	1491 38	.....	1923 40	1926 90	1487 88	.....
TownshipRoad Fund	.....	.....	10472 46	10472 46	.....	.....
Township Fund	.....	.....	10321 03	10321 03	.....	.....
School Fund	.....	.....	61297 92	61297 92	.....	.....
Cemetery Fund	.....	.....	3147 49	3147 49	.....	.....
Corporation Fund	.....	.....	19415 97	19415 97	.....	.....
General Ditch Fund	127 09	6 69	436 97	237 95	259 42	.....
Duplicate Fund	.....	.....	185550 43	185550 43	.....	.....
Refunder's	8 74	.....	275 67	291 04	.....	6 63
Redemptions	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....
Sale Redemption	.....	.....	35 25	35 25	.....	.....
Auctioneers	.....	.....	3 40	3 40	.....	.....
Show License	150 00	.....	115 00	230 50	34 50	.....
Peddlers	27 90	.....	.....	27 90	.....	.....
Treasurer's Fees	.....	.....	2308 18	2308 18	.....	.....
Teacher's Institute	2 13	.....	181 50	183 25	38	.....
Road Improv't Fund	1047 21	190 28	20702 38	5692 66	16075 23	208 28
Balance in Treasury September 1, 1881	.....	$21414 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance in Treasury September 1, 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 6333 18
Totals	$21611 74	$21611 74	$411859 09	$426932 84	$25578 24	$25578 24

CHAPTER XVII.

LONDON.

SEAT OF JUSTICE—LONDON IN 1812—ORIGINAL LOTS AND LOT-OWNERS—EARLY INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS—LONDON IN 1835—POSTMASTERS—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—THE CONFLAGRATION OF 1854—DR. KANE—FIRST STREET SPRINKLING IN LONDON—DISTINGUISHED MEN VISIT LONDON—FIRE DEPARTMENT—SCHOOLS OF LONDON—THE NEWSPAPER PRESS—BANKS.

DURING the session of the Legislature of 1810–11, three Commissioners were appointed by that body to select a seat of justice for Madison County, and, on the 19th of August, 1811, the report of these Commissioners was presented to the Court of Common Pleas then in session, which was as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NEXT TO BE HOLDEN FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON:

We, Peter Light, Allen Trimble and Lewis Newsom, having been appointed by the last Legislature of Ohio Commissioners for fixing the seat of justice in said county of Madison, having notified the inhabitants and attended agreeably thereto, we took the oath prescribed by law, and proceeded to view and examine said county, and have mutually selected and agreed on a tract or piece of land of 200 acres owned by John Murfin, including the cabin where he now lives, on the northeast side of Oak Run, on the road which passes E. Langham's, and is on the plat of the county two miles and eighty-six poles from the upper center A, and one mile two hundred and ninety-three poles from the lower B, which piece of land, or such part thereof as the court may think proper, is, in our judgment (from the law under which we act), the most eligible place for the seat of Madison County. The proposition of a donation of Murfin is inclosed to be used as the court may think proper.

Given under our hand this 9th day of April, 1811.

PETER LIGHT,
ALLEN TRIMBLE.
LEWIS NEWSOM.

The donation spoken of, dated April 6, 1811, reads as follows:

I, John Murfin, do offer my tract of land on Oak Run, adjoining Elias Langham's land, containing 200 acres, which I will cause to be laid out into a town at my own expense under the direction of the County's Director, the streets and alleys to be made commodious for the public good, a convenient public square shall be laid out, which, together with one-half the in and out lots shall be for the use of the county, and to all of which there shall be made a general warrantee deed. The above is humbly submitted for the consideration of the gentlemen Commissioners. JOHN MURFIN.

The court at the same session appointed Patrick McLene, Director, and ordered him to prepare evidence of title of Mr. Murfin and make his report. This was subsequently accomplished, and the title proving satisfactory it was ordered by the court "that the director proceed to purchase one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five acres, as nigh a square as possible of Mr. Murfin's land, on Oak Run, at a sum not exceeding $4 per acre, and the donation of the lot on which his cabin may be situated, and pay for the same out of the proceeds of sale, and on delivery of deed for purchased land, he proceed to lay out or off a town into lots, streets and alleys, the main streets to cross each other at right angles one hundred feet wide, and the other streets not exceeding seventy-five feet wide, and the alleys sixteen or eighteen feet wide; the lots to be in front not more than sixty-five feet and not more than one hundred and thirty-two feet back to an alley, and

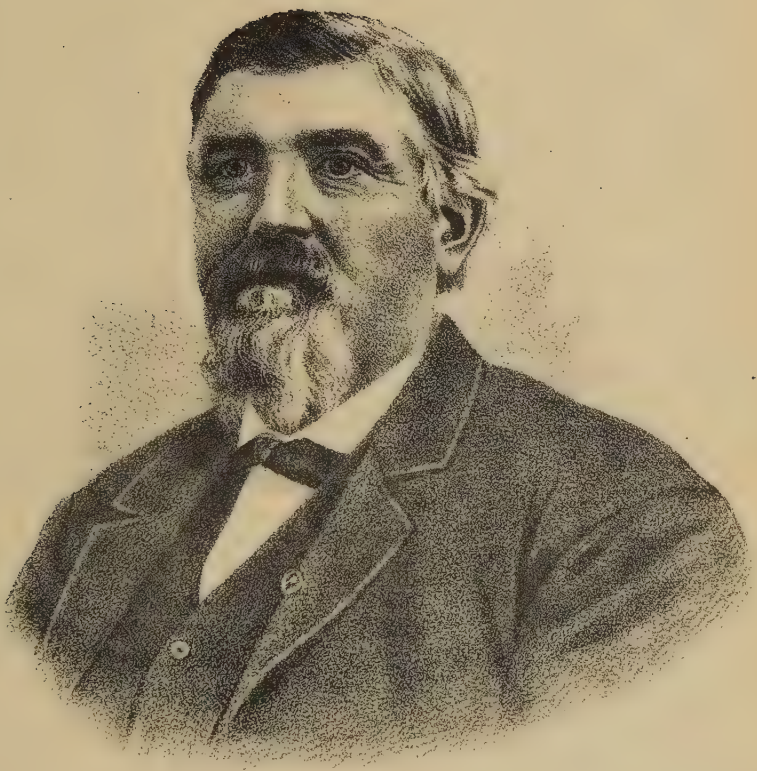
that he lay out not more than one hundred and twenty even lots, the residue of the ground to be laid off in outlots of two acres each, and that he reserve one lot for court house or public square at the intersection of main streets, two lots for churches and academy, one for jail and one for outlot for a burial-place; that he call streets and alleys by appropriate names, and that he get the plat so laid off recorded; after acknowledgment, that he sell the lots at public sale, after the purchase and laying-off as aforesaid, on the third Monday and Tuesday of September next, or at a convenient time after in same month; that he give certificate of sale to purchaser and receive contracts for payment—one-third in three months, one-third in nine and residue in eighteen months; and the conditions of sale be that, if purchaser fail to pay first installment, to sell the lot so sold to another person at the direction of director, and that he lay off a town in neat form as convenient to the water as possible, adjourn the sale at discretion and sell after public sale, taking into consideration the average price, and that the lots on intersection of main streets be sold for not less than $50 each; and further ordered that said town or city, when so laid off, be called and known by the name of London, and that the director keep a book in which he will regularly record the conditions of sale, the lots sold and to whom, the moneys received, and make a separate and a distinct entry for every purchase and exhibit the same to the court at the next term and make report of lots sold by number, etc."

Prior to the above action relative to the county seat, as has appeared in the general history of the county, the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, in 1810, appointed Philip Lewis, Director, to lay out a seat of justice for Madison County. A town was laid out and platted which was designated by the name of Madison, the plat was acknowledged before Thomas Gwynne, a Justice of the Peace of Deer Creek Township, November 13, 1810, and placed on record in the County Recorder's office. We have been unable to find anything of record designating the site of the town of Madison, further than that in the index book referring to the plats of towns appears "Madison (Deer Creek T. S."). It is a tradition that London was built upon the site of Madison. We give below all matters pertaining to the town of Madison that we have been able to find on record in the court house. December 4, 1810, John Pollock and George Jackson were allowed the sum of $14 each for their services for fixing on the place for the county seat of Madison County, by order of the Board of County Commissioners.

December 14, 1810, Robert Shannon, William Reed and Alexander Morrison, Associate Judges of Franklin County, were allowed $6, $6 and $2 respectively, for attending at the town of Franklinton, by the request of Philip Lewis, Esq., director of the town of Madison, for giving him directions and fixing on the day of sale of the lots in said town, by order of the Board of County Commissioners. Also under the same date, "ordered that there be allowed to Elias N. Delashmutt, Sheriff of Franklin County, $2.50 for summoning court at the request of P. Lewis, Esq., director of the town of Madison."

"January 3, 1811, ordered that there be allowed to Philip Lewis the sum of $20 for part of his services in laying off the town of Madison, in the county of Madison."

January 8, 1811, the Board of Commissioners ordered $150 to be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a jail in the town of Madison, and that the same be advertised, the sale to be on the 14th of January next. On the latter date the Commissioners met, and after being informed that there



Daniel Boyd

was a new committee appointed by the Legislature to explore the county and affix the seat of justice, permanently, agreed to postpone the sale of the jail.

"June 10, 1811, ordered that there be allowed to John Arbuckle, Esq., the sum of $4 for acting as a crier for two days in the sale of lots in the town of Madison, by the orders of the director."

Returning to London, we will state that 103¾ acres of the Murfin tract was, on the 14th of September, 1811, in consideration of $415, deeded to the director of the town. However, the town had previously been laid out and platted on this ground, as the plat was acknowledged by Patrick McLene and certified to before Samuel Baskerville, one of the Associate Judges of Madison County, September 13, 1811. The plat comprised 128 inlots and twenty outlots, the former being four by eight poles in size. The lots were bounded on the north by Fifth street, on the south by Front street, on the west by Water street and on the east by Back street. The original number of streets was ten; Main and Main Cross (now High) streets were made six poles wide, and all others four and one-half poles. Two lots were reserved for county buildings, two for churches and academies, one outlot for a burying-ground and one for John Murfin.

The cabin of Mr. Murfin as early as 1809 stood on the south side of West High street, on the site of the present lumber yard of J. F. Morgan. He was a Virginian. His wife's name, as written in the deed for the land, was Janey, but very likely, if properly written, would be Jane. He removed from London at an early day to the State of Indiana, thence to Illinois, where he died. In the autobiography of David Watson, it is stated that three houses were built in London in the spring of 1811. He says: "One I helped to build, and Rev. Father Sutton, living here at the time, built one of them." It is not stated who built the third.

LONDON IN 1812.

The following article on the early history of London was written by Daniel Thompson, now deceased, in 1869:

"On the 18th of November, 1812, I saw a family of six members crowding their household goods into a cabin sixteen by eighteen, a little northeast of where the Presbyterian Church now stands. As soon as things were a little quiet, I started out in the grove in search of London. I soon found a kind friend who showed me the stakes setting out the lots, and introduced me to Mr. Patrick McLene, the director of the town of London. Its inhabitants at that time all dwelt in ten or eleven cabins, with clapboard roof, knees and weight poles, and the floors made of split timber, all, I say, except Russell's tavern, which had a shingle roof, but otherwise rather barny, being neither chinked nor daubed. Robert Hume, Clerk of the Court, had two rooms in his cabin, one for his family and the other for his office. The office had a hole cut in the wall and greased paper pasted over it to admit the light, like a Virginia schoolhouse. I made him a nine-light sash out of a piece of box I brought from Virginia. This was the first and the only glass window in London at that time.

"Col. Philip Lewis and Joseph Russell kept hotels. Each had, perhaps, a dozen bottles, great and small, and, perhaps, as many tumblers, with plenty of sots and rowdies always on hand. The heads of families were Philip Lewis, James Russell, Robert Hume, Joseph Warner, John Murfin, Cary, the tanner, William Wingate, John Thompson, David Dungan and Rev. William Sutton. The boarders at Col. Lewis' were Capt. John Moore, who was recruiting for the army, Col. Langham, Robert Smith, James Bal-

lard and Patrick McLene, Esqs. The County Commissioners were Jonathan Minshall, Burton Blizzard and William Gibson. A temporary court house and jail were the public buildings. I cut hay in sight of town to winter seven horses and cows. The timber that was then standing on the town plat was beautiful, tall and straight. I cut a red oak on Lot No. 6, where John Dungan's store now stands, of which I made 2,000 lap shingles. There was a fall of snow about the 12th of December, which lasted six weeks; there has been no such sleighing any winter since. As an evidence of this fact, there was a dispatch came from Fort Meigs, the carrier of which wished a sleigh. I had just made one, which he took to Chillicothe and back to Fort Meigs three times during the winter. Chillicothe was the residence of the Governor and the base of army supplies, hence there were teams passing at all hours. The first stock of goods that was brought to London was in March, 1813. The Gwynne brothers arrived there with five five-horse teams direct from Baltimore. The first day, thinly as the country was settled, they sold goods to the amount of $500. Shortly after this, we built the earthenware factory, where the Presbyterian Church now stands. This ware was the substitute of delf and china for three or four years—about the close of the war. There are, I think, of those who resided within the town in the winter of 1812, now living, but myself and Mrs. S. M. Bond. I should. perhaps, have excepted A. A. Hume, who was then an extra chubby urchin of about four years of age."

Mr. Thompson, we believe, is mistaken in the County Commissioners of that year, as the records show that Mr. Blizzard was not elected until 1815. The Commissioners at the time spoken of were Joshua Ewing, Jonathan Minshall and William Gibson. The name should read Joseph instead of James Russell; this was most likely a misprint. Mrs. Betsey Toland, widow of the late Dr. A. Toland, should have been included among the living ones who were residents of the town in November, 1811. She was the daughter of Col. Lewis, was born before London was laid out, and is yet numbered among its venerable citizens.

Of the residents of the town in 1812, Philip Lewis was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in what later became this county in 1809. His tavern is believed to have been built in the fall of 1812. It was a two-story hewed-log house, and stood on the east side of Main street, not far from High, on the present site of C. Gulcher's restaurant. Mr. Lewis was a tavern-keeper in London for nearly forty years. His death occurred June 28, 1851. The tavern was destroyed by the fire of 1854.

Joseph Russell came from the State of New Jersey. His tavern stood on High street, just in the rear of the site of the Exchange Bank. It was also a two-story hewed-log building, and is believed to have been built in 1811. Many years afterward an addition was built to this house, and it was known as the National Hotel, and as such was destroyed by fire on the night of August 4, 1874. Mr. Russell, after remaining in London a number of years, removed to the West and there died.

Robert Hume's cabin, too, is believed to have been built in the spring or summer of 1811. It stood on the present site of the residence of John Dungan, on Main street; this, in a year or two, was replaced by a more commodious structure, two stories high, built of hewed logs. The building was about 24x50 feet, built of white oak timber, which was very heavy, and, owing to the few inhabitants of the town, when they came to raise it, outside help was sought from the settlements of Darby and Paint. In this house Mr. Hume kept a tavern until 1815, when he removed to Chillicothe,

but after a few years again returned to London. He was a native of Virginia, and, in 1804, settled in what is now Madison County. He died May 9, 1854.

Joseph Warner was from Virginia, and was a carpenter by trade. His cabin was built in 1811, and stood on the corner of Third and Main streets, now the site of H. W. Smith's residence. He came to the vicinity of London about the year 1810, being then a single man. He followed his trade many years, then removed to a farm in Union Township, and died in 1868. His wife was Sarah Atchison.

William Wingate most likely only resided in London temporarily, as his life is known to have been passed in the country. For further particulars concerning him the reader is referred to the sketch of Union Township.

John Thompson, the father of the writer of the above article, was from the State of Virginia. He built a cabin on Main street, where the Central Bank now stands.

Rev. William Sutton was a local preacher, and by trade a carpenter, which occupation he followed in and about London for some years. In after years, however, he entered the itinerant service of the M. E. Church.

It is not known that David Dungan resided in the town at all; he, too, must have been only a temporary resident. Carey, the tanner, is remembered by some of the old citizens, but that is all, as he left the place at an early day.

Capt. John Moore was a Virginian by birth; he settled in this vicinity before the county was formed, and remained here until his death, in 1839.

Col. Langham came to the Northwest Territory toward the close of the eighteenth century, and was a resident of Ross County for some years. He lived in the vicinity of London as early as 1807, and died in the county about the year 1830.

Robert Smith was a Virginian, and was only a resident of this locality a few years.

James Ballard became one of the early Sheriffs of the county and one of its early tax collectors.

Patrick McLene was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio at an early day, and for a time prior to the laying-out of London, resided in this vicinity. His death occurred in London in 1863.

ORIGINAL LOTS AND LOT-OWNERS.

The following table exhibits the names of persons purchasing lots on the original plat of London from 1812 to 1820, with the number of lot, year purchased and the amount paid:

NAME.	NUMBER.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.
Ruth Phillips	4, outlot.	1812	$30 00
Lewis Carey	18	1812	47 00
Robert Soward	1	1812	11 00
Joseph Russell	39	1813	25 00
Richard Fisher	29	1813	22 00
William Vinson	4	1813	32 00
James M. Thompson	57	1813	20 00
Amos G. Thompson	104	1813	30 00
John Thompson	2	1813	20 00
Augustus Hume	54	1813	50 00
A. A. Hume	23	1813	50 00
Joseph Warner	20	1814	32 00
William McCartney	12, outlot.	1814	10 00

NAME.	NUMBER.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.
Robert McLaughlin	12	1814	40 00
Thomas Torrence	101, 102	1814	62 00
Joseph Warner	9, outlot.	1814	25 00
William G. Cantwell	19	1814	27 00
Amos G. Thompson	31	1814	15 00
John Owen	30	1814	20 00
Nicholas McColley	5	1814	33 00
John Thompson	127	1814	10 00
James Ballard	69	1815	12 00
John E. Gwynne	13	1815	40 00
Amos G. Thompson	90	1815	12 00
John Green	89	1815	12 00
Robert Soward	63	1815	10 00
Joseph Warner	15	1815	18 00
William Jones	56	1815	20 00
William Neilson	44	1815	5 00
William Neilson	28	1815	40 00
John Hamilton	41	1815	30 00
Simon Steer	42, 43	1815	25 00
William Wingate	109, 110	1815	26 00
John Murfin	1, 20	1815	25 00
Elias N. DeLashmutt & Co	11	1815	30 00
Amos G. Thompson	32	1815	10 00
John Thompson	7	1815	20 00
Amos G. Thompson	93, 118	1815	20 00
Peter Buffenburgh	8	1816	80 00
Robert Hume	10, outlot.	1816	20 00
Robert Hume	55	1816	20 00
Robert Hume	17, outlot.	1816	50 00
John N. McLaughlin	25	1816	80 00
Joseph Russell	36, 37, 38	1817	55 00
Jacob Funk	61	1817	175 00
Charles Atchison	18	1817	18 00
Joseph Warner	50, 51	1817	25 00
William Warner *et al*	112	1817	11 00
Hugh Campbell	111	1817	10 00
William Erwin	116, 121, 124, 126	1817	36 00
Amos G. Thompson	6 and 62 inlots, 16 outlot.	1817	63 00
James M. Thompson	76, 88, 117, 119 and 120	1817	58 00
John Millburn	83, 84	1817	28 00
John Thompson	6, 33, 60, 85, 86 and 94	1817	115 00
Samuel Jones	48, 49	1817	25 00
William Warner, Jr.	70, 128	1818	31 00
George M. Thompson	3, outlot.	1818	40 00
Philip Lewis	7, 8, outlots.	1818	78 00
Samuel Baldridge	34, 35	1818	20 00
John Marquait	14, 17	1818	40 00
John Householder	107, 108	1818	36 00
John Householder	Half of 44 and 45	1818	15 00
John M. Thompson	77, and outlot 15	1819	62 00
Walter Watson	16, 47, and outlot 14	1819	65 00
William Warner	115	1819	42 00
John Moore	24	1819	100 00
Richard Bryan	82	1819	12 00
William Irwin	68	1819	15 00

EARLY INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The early industries of London were not numerous or important. Daniel Thompson is authority for the statement that the first stock of goods brought to the town was in March, 1813, by the Gwynne brothers. There were six of the Gwynne brothers, who settled in what is now Madison County prior to the county's formation, namely, Thomas, John E., William, Eli W., David and Horatio. These brothers on coming to the county

settled in Deer Creek Township. The records show that Thomas Gwynne, in 1810, was licensed to keep a tavern at his residence in Deer Creek Township, and also that in March, 1811, he was granted license to vend merchandise at the same place. They also show that at the February term of the court in 1815, William and Eli Gwynne were granted license to vend merchandise in London. In 1815, their goods were sold from the Joseph Russell tavern. In 1819, license was granted to Thomas and E. W. Gwynne, under the firm name of Thomas Gwynne & Co. The business was still carried on in the Russell tavern. Soon after this they engaged in business in Urbana, where Thomas died a wealthy man. Eli died at Columbus December 7, 1866. The Madison County press, at his death, said "that he was born near Cumberland, Md., December 18, 1794, * * *; he, in connection with his older brothers, opened the first dry goods store in London * * * *; after retiring from merchantile pursuits, he gave his attention to grazing and shipping and driving cattle to the New York market, * * * *; at the time of his death, he was probably worth over $1,000,000; his income, in 1865, was $57,000. He never held any office within the gift of the people, for the reason that he always refused them. He was quiet and reserved, but courteous and agreeable to all who had intercourse with him."

In October 1813, the court granted license to William Wilson and Joseph McKelfish to vend merchandise in London. Mr. Wilson was a silent partner, and is believed not to have lived in London. The store was a general one, and was opened in a large two-story house erected by Col. Elias Langham, and stood immediately below the present residence of Stephen Watson. Mr. McKelfish was from near Cumberland, Md. He removed from London to Iowa, and there died.

In 1816, Thomas Needham and Robert Hume were granted license, to vend merchandise, under the firm name of Needham & Hume. The business was carried on in the Hume tavern building, under the name of the above firm, by James Erwin. The firm being then in business together in Chillicothe, and subsequently at Augusta, Ky., where they dissolved, Mr. Hume returning to London, and Mr. Needham going to Evansville, Ind., where he died.

William Nelson is said to have opened a store in the town as early as 1814. He was from Maryland, and returned to that State a year or two later.

In 1816, John Broadrick & Co. were granted license to engage in the mercantile business in the town, and in the following year license was granted to John Moore and Elias De Lashmutt for the same purpose. The latter firm carried on a store, in a frame house built by Mr. De Lashmutt, on the present site of James Phifer's residence. In several years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Moore remaining in business, and Mr. De Lashmutt moving away from London.

Among the early merchants were Robert Russell, about 1822; Isaac N. Chrisman and Reese Darlington, about 1824, the latter being succeeded by Joseph Chrisman about 1826. After a number of years, Isaac died and another brother, Jacob, succeeded him. The Chrismans were prominent business men of London.

In July, 1812, Joseph Russell and Philip Lewis were granted licenses to keep taverns for one year. In March, 1813, Robert Hume was granted license for the same purpose, and in June of the same year, John Gwynne was granted a similar license. William McCormack was granted a license to keep a tavern in London June 20, 1815. Most of these licenses were

renewed year after year. Mr. McCormack was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in the vicinity of London before the formation of the county.

William Jones and wife, with one son, Job K., came to the village from Tennessee, in 1814, and became the first blacksmith of London; this pursuit he followed a number of years, after which he was variously employed and became quite wealthy, but lost heavily by the crash of 1837.

William Pinkhard carried on a tannery near the present site of the Methodist Episcopal Church, prior to 1820. Another of the early tanners was Ephraim Dawson, who operated on the site of the Placier Mill. Next in order came William Bowers, and after him David Groves.

The old pottery referred to by Mr. Thompson, which stood on the site of the Presbyterian Church, was built by his father, John Thompson, and was carried on in the Thompson name a number of years. Another pottery was built about 1830, in the rear of the residence of Judge Clark on South Main street, by Amos G. Thompson.

A man by the name of Leonard early carried on a brick-yard on the corner of High and Oak streets. His cabin was on the corner of High and Water streets.

Thomas Rea and Henry Athey were early chair manufacturers. Among the early carpenters, other than those given, were the Bond brothers—Thomas, Nathan and Benjamin—natives of Fairfield County, this State. They located in London about the year 1816, and were employed in the building of the court house the same year. Subsequently, Thomas engaged in farming in this county, but the other brothers remained residents of London until their death. William Warner, Henry Warner and Robert McLaughlin were also early carpenters. Joseph Warner and Richard Bryan were early shoe-makers. About the year 1816, John Householder and James Cessna, saddlers by trade, located in London, coming from Chillicothe, and here carried on that business for a few years. One of the early tailors of London was Alva Winchester, a native of New York State, who settled in the village about 1820. He later began the retailing of clothing, and about the year 1853 associated with him a son, J. M. Winchester, who is yet in the business.

LONDON IN 1835.

The following sketch of London, is prepared from data kindly furnished us by John Dungan, Esq., who came to this village in June, 1835.

The business portion of the village was then on Main, between Second and Third streets, and the men engaged in business were Col. John Moore, dealer in dry goods, located on North Main street; Stanley Watson, dealer in dry goods, located on South Main street; and Col. John Rouse, dealer in dry goods, located on South Main street.

The grocerymen were Gabriel Prugh, located on the southeast corner of Main and High streets; and Edward Turner, located on the northeast corner of the same street.

Those engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness were Samuel T. Pearce, located on South Main street; and the firm of James Q. Lotspeich and William H. Squires, located on South High street.

The carpenters and furniture manufacturers were Nathan Bond, Benjamin Bond and Wilson Dungan; chair manufacturer, William McCormack, located on North Main street.

Clothiers, William Jones Jr., and Mr. Helphenstine.

The blacksmiths were William Jones, Sr., and R. B. Jones.

Hat manufacturer, Henry Stickles, located on the west side of Main street, on the present site of the establishment of Winchester, the clothier.

Those engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes were Joseph S. Warner, Benjamin Tinder and A. W. Tinder.

The plasterers and brick-masons were William Turner and son Edward.

The wagon-makers were William Cryder and John Parmer, both located on East High street.

There were two tanneries, one located on West High street, carried on by George Phifer, and the other located on East Fourth street, operated by William Bowers.

Weaver of loom fabrics, Peter Peetrey, located on North Walnut street.

A carding machine stood on North High street, operated by Henry Zinn.

There were two potteries in the village, one located on South Main street, in the rear of the present residence of Judge Clark, carried on by James M. Thompson, and the other located on the site of the Presbyterian Church, carried on by W. W. Burchnell.

The tinsmith was John Dungan. The taverns of Cols. John Rouse and Philip Lewis were located on the south side of West High street, and on the east side of Main street, where Speasmaker's hardware store now is, respectively. These two were the only taverns then in the village.

The professional men of the village were Dr. A. Toland, physician; Samuel N. Kerr, lawyer; and Peter Smith, the school teacher (the ministers being given below).

The church buildings were two in number, and stood, the Methodist on the corner of Fifth and Back streets, and the Presbyterian on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets. The pastors were Philip Nation and W. Westlake, of the Methodist Church (then only a circuit), and D. C. Allen, of the Presbyterian Church.

There was one schoolhouse, located on the southeast corner of Vernon and Second streets.

The business houses above named were all within a radius of about 400 hundred yards, and at this date there are only eight buildings standing in the corporate limits of the town that were here in 1835, namely, the Methodist Church building, since converted into a dwelling house, the brick residence of Stephen Watson, the residence of G. W. Lohr, the residence of Benjamin Farnsworth, which was the old weaving establishment of Peter Peetrey, the residence of Julia Freeman, residence of John Kanneaster, residence of Mrs. Dresbach, residence of Mrs. Dr. Lemen, formerly the old Presbyterian Church building.

The only survivor of the business men of London of 1835, now engaged in business in the town, is John Dungan, who has without interruption been an active merchant of the place since 1835. Mr. Dungan then began in the tin business, and continued in the same until in 1852, at which date he combined with the business, general hardware; this he continued until 1872, since which time he has been engaged in the furniture and book and stationery business respectively.

The population of the village in 1835 was not more than 300.

POSTMASTERS.

London was made a post office in 1813. The following table, prepared from the records of the Post Office Department, at Washington, exhibits the Postmasters of the town, with the date of their appointment:

POSTMASTERS.	Date of Appointment.	POSTMASTERS.	Date of Appointment.
Robert Hume	Feb. 12, 1813.	Joseph McKelfish	May 29, 1849.
John Moore	Sept. 4, 1815.	Benjamin F. Clark	Feb. 3, 1853.
Pazzi Lapham	Oct. 10, 1834.	Jacob Peetrey	June 7, 1860.
John Rouse	Nov. 15, 1834.	James S. Hume	April 8, 1861.
John M. Smith	April 3, 1838.	Wallace Lewis	May 2, 1866.
David P. Maulsby	July 5, 1839.	James S. Crain	May 25, 1871.
John Dungan	Nov. 9, 1841.	Kate W. Hanson	June 16, 1880.
John M. Smith	Jan. 14, 1845.		

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The Columbus & Xenia Railroad, passing through London, was constructed in 1848–49. The first passenger train passed over the road February 20, 1850. With this road the electro-magnetic telegraph was brought into use in London. At the depot of the same road, though now known as the Little Miami Division of the P., C. & St. L. R. R., is located the office of the Western Union line, under the management of John Kennelly.

In 1872, at the completion of the C., S. & C. R. R., from London to Columbus, a line of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company was constructed through the town, which, in January, 1881, on the consolidation of that company with the Western Union, became an office of the latter company, and is now a branch of the Western Union office proper, at the depot of the Little Miami Division of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. That road, too, has undergone a change, and is now the I., B. & W. R. R.

In February, 1882, an office of the Mutual Union was opened in London, under the management of J. J. Kennedy.

During the year 1882, a number of telephones were constructed in the town, by the Midland Telephone Company of Chicago, under the management of Job J. Clark. Telephonic connection between London and Springfield, and between London and Columbus, was completed November 18, 1882. Connection is now made between London and the surrounding towns and cities, and between points as far south as Cincinnati, Covington, Middletown, Lebanon and other places as far distant.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF 1854.

The following account of the great fire occurring at London, on the morning of February 2, 1854, by which nearly the entire business portion of the village was destroyed, appeared in the *Reveille* of Saturday, February 4, 1854:

It is with deep regret that we announce to our readers that our little town of London was visited with a destructive conflagration on Thursday last, at about 1 o'clock in the morning. The fire was first discovered breaking through the roof of V. S. Chamberlain's clothing store. From thence it spread and took within its march of destruction the following buildings:

James Smith, grocer, loss $800.
V. S. Chamberlain, clothing store, loss $600.
J. C. Kemp, grocer, loss $400.
A. Shanklin, dry goods, loss $2,000, fully insured.
W. Dungan, cabinet warerooms, loss $1,300, no insurance.
J. Kanneaster, shoe store, loss $1,500, partially insured.
J. B. Evans, dry goods, loss $1,000, insured.
I. Warner, dry goods, loss $4,500, insured $3,500.
H. Warner, storehouse, loss $1,800, no insurance.
T. Jones, druggist, loss $2,000, insured $1,000.
A. Winchester, dwelling and store, loss $1,000, no insurance.
A. E. Turnbull, loss $300, no insurance.

R. E. McEwen

H. Fellows, storehouses, loss $3,000, no insurance.
Dunkin & Boals, buildings, loss $500.
George Phifer American Hotel, loss $3,000, no insurance.
William Jones, keeper of American Hotel, loss $1,500, insured $600.
J. J. Jones, dwelling, loss $1,600, no insurance.
R. Acton, saddler, loss $400, no insurance.
G. W. Sprung, *Madison Reveille*, loss about $700, no insurance.
Fellows & Chandler, dry goods, loss not known.
Masonic Lodge, everything lost.
Odd Fellows Lodge, saved their books.
J. Lewis, dwelling, loss $800.
Telegraph office, with contents.
R. Hall, merchant, loss not known.

The above estimate of losses and insurances was furnished us by a friend, and we suppose they are literally correct In addition to the above buildings, several stables at a considerable distance from the main fire, caught and burned down. So violent was the wind, during the above conflagration, that parts of the roofs of the burning houses were carried a distance of one-fourth of a mile from town, and communicated fire to buildings wherever it fell. Had it not been for the great exertions made by our citizens in tearing down several buildings adjoining those burnt down on Main street, the whole town would have been one pile of ashes. Let us be thankful it is no worse. No lives were lost, nor any person injured during the fire.

The clothing store of Mr. Chamberlain, where the fire originated, was located on West High street one door east of the alley; and the course of the fire was east on High to Main street, and down the west side of Main to Second street, sweeping away the entire block, and the flames, on reaching Main street from High, extended across to the east side of Main, and down the same to a point where extinguished.

The following lines, on the above fire appeared in the *Reveille* over the initials J. O. B.:

"The hub-bub is past, and expired the flame,
Yet the ravages meet the sad eye;
But LONDON will yet cut a figure in fame,
And raise her droop'd head to the sky!

"Like the Phœnix she'll rise with her plumage more gay,
Than it was ere she sunk in her pyre,
Thus, 'onward and upward,' her sons will display
New life from the *purgative* fire!

"Combustible 'Shantees' no more shall they rear
The disgrace and annoyance of all;
Henceforth the hard granite and brick will appear,
Top'd off with the *fire-proof* wall.

"Already the press (stifled down by the heat)
Resumes its vocation, I see,
And the force that had sadly to beat the '*Retreat*'
Now joyfully beats 'REVEILLE!'

"Success to the press, and the friends of the press,
Whose energies keep her alive,
May they never know sorrow or pain and distress,
But ever be happy, and thrive."

DR. KANE.

The remains of the distinguished traveler and explorer, Dr. Kane, passed through London on Saturday night, March 7, 1857, en route for Philadelphia, where it was to be consigned to its last resting place. The passage of the corpse through the United States was a complete ovation. From all quarters, both in city and country, all acknowledged the public loss, and mingled with the relatives of the deceased the tears of sympathy.

At this place, the arrival of the cars was received by a salute from the Madison Guards, under command of Capt Phillips, after which, on invita-

tion of the committee in whose charge the corpse had been assigned, they filed through the car in which it lay, and after gazing on the coffin retired, and the cars sped on their way.

FIRST STREET SPRINKLING IN LONDON.

At a meeting of the citizens, held in the Town Hall May 25, 1863, arrangements were made to sprinkle Main Cross street, from the court house to the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, and Main street, from the Phifer House to the National House. The time for sprinkling was fixed for four months, from June 1. Mr. Hilt was engaged to perform the work.

DISTINGUISHED MEN VISIT LONDON.

A special train, conveying President Andrew Johnson and party, arrived at the depot on the afternoon of September 19, 1866. Several hundred people had collected at the depot to see the President and the notables. The President was first introduced, and was received with immense applause. Afterward Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and Secretary Wells were introduced. The parties were introduced by Gen. McCollum, of the President's Staff. At the conclusion, three rousing cheers were given by the crowd for the Constitution and the Union.

The event of Horace Greeley's visit to the town excited considerable interest. A large number of citizens collected at the depot, on the morning of September 20, 1872, and no sooner had the cars halted than a rush was made to the rear car, and cries of "Greeley!" soon brought the Sage of Chappaqua to the platform, when he was greeted with three rousing cheers. As soon as silence prevailed, he addressed the crowd. As he concluded his remarks a repitition of the cheers followed, and as the old philosopher's eye fell upon the mammoth white hat, which some jovial fellow had conspicuously placed on a pile of ties, he could not refrain from smiling. All who had the pleasure of seeing and hearing Mr. Greeley were very favorably impressed with the man.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the absence of records, we are unable to give the early ordinances passed by the Council on the question of fires. Prior to 1864, there was no organized company for the protection of property from fire, however, the "Bucket Brigade," known to most villagers in an early day, was not unknown to London.

In November, 1866, the Council purchased from the authorities of Springfield a hand fire engine named the "Silver Grey" paying $400 for it. The Silver Grey arrived in London November 8, and on the 15th of the same month a volunteer fire company was organized with about seventy members, embracing all classes of citizens. The officers were: George W. Athey, President; Owen Thomas, Vice President; F. J. Betts, Secretary; Thomas McCormack, Treasurer; C. C. McCormack, Foreman of Engine, Ferd Rickardt, Assistant Foreman of Engine; Jack Lewis, Foreman of Hose; Minor Paine, Assistant Foreman of Hose. This company continued an organized body and performed service until the purchase of a steam fire engine in the summer of 1871, when it disbanded.

At a meeting of the Council June 23, 1871, a contract was made with Col. I. H. Morrow, of Columbus, Ohio, for a Silsby's third-class steam fire engine, to be manufactured at Seneca Falls, N. Y., the engine to be accompanied with two hose-reels and 1,200 feet of best rubber hose, the total cost of engine and apparatus, $7,200. The name of the new engine to be the "Belle of London." On the 3d of July, 1871, at a meeting held at Fireman's Hall,

temporary officers were selected, and sixty-five names were enrolled for a new fire company. On the following Tuesday evening, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and on July 28 the following first officers of the Belle of London Fire Company were elected: President, Isaac G. Peetrey; Vice President, B. F. Clark; Secretary, James S. Crain; Foreman of Hose No. 1, D. T. Fox; Assistant Foreman, J. S. Davidson; Foreman Hose No. 2, John Conway; Assistant Foreman, Austin Slagle; Nozzlemen, No. 1, Gotleib Hammar and Albert Marshall; No. 2, James M. Jones and E. J. Myers; No. 3, W. H. Chandler, Jr., and A. L. Messmore. The Belle of London was taken out on trial July, 1871, under charge of the agent, Col. Morrow, before the Mayor and Town Council, and a large number of the citizens of London, and the following account of the trial appeared in the *Democrat* of July 20, 1871:

"The engine is of third size, very beautiful in finish and design; there are also with her two improved hose carts and 1,200 feet of the best end-capped rubber hose, with the celebrated Tegh's coupling, all furnished by the Silsby Company. The weather was not very favorable, a wind prevailing at the time of the exercises, yet the trial was satisfactory in the highest degree to all of the citizens who witnessed the display. The engine was taken to the creek in the rear of the woolen factory, where the water had been dammed and a box sunk for the suction hose. A committee of citizens was appointed to aid the Council in keeping a record of the several tests made at the trial. In two minutes from the time the match was applied, the 'Belle' had three pounds of steam; in five minutes she had ten pounds, and half a minute later water was thrown. After filling the 500-barrel cistern in front of G. W. Lohr's, the balance of the 1,200 feet of hose was attached, reaching to opposite the court house, and an inch and a half nozzle put on. After deluging the streets and the Buff Block, the stream was turned on the court house, and washed the dust of many years from some of its nooks and crevices. The nozzle was then elevated, and the stream thrown some fifteen or twenty feet over the cupola, and this, too, with the engine pumping away twelve hundred feet distant. The 'Belle' was then brought to the cistern just filled, and two leads of hose, 400 feet each, laid, through which two streams mounted away above the highest point of the court house cupola. When all were satisfied, another stream was added, and three beautiful jets of water ascended high into the air at one time. All this with the tireless 'Belle' humming away lively—no quickened heart-beats from unusual exertion, no lame backs or wicked cuss words; everybody appeared fully satisfied with the test, and had a good word to say of the beautiful 'Belle.' In the evening, there was a meeting of the Council, and the steamer was accepted without a dissenting vote."

Since the organization of the Belle of London Fire Company, several ordinances regulating the fire department have been enacted by the Council, by which changes have been made. In the spring of 1876, the office of Chief of Fire Department was created, and the first to fill that position was B. F. Clark. This same year, there was added to the department a new truck, with hooks, ladders, etc., complete, at a cost of $365. In 1878, a horse hose-reel was added. The engine was drawn by hand until the spring of 1878, when, horses were purchased for it only. In December, 1879, a horse was purchased for the hose-reel. The truck is still drawn by hand. The department is well equipped and consists of about forty active members, five of whom, the chief, vice chief, engineer and drivers are the only paid men. The engineer and drivers are at the engine-house night and day. The engine-house is a two-story brick, built in 1869, and is located on Second street, near Main. The supply of water is derived from thirteen cisterns, varying in capacity from 500 to 1,700 barrels, with total capacity of 10,000 barrels, located in different parts of the town.

SCHOOLS OF LONDON.

The first school in town, of which we have any account, was taught by Joseph Gillingham. This was about 1815, and the building occupied as the schoolroom was located in the northwestern part of the town, now the site of the residence of Chris Straus. A. A. Hume attended this school, and from him we learn that one means of punishment resorted to by the master, Mr. Gillingham, was the dunce block, which he required the disobedient to mount and hold in his or her mouth a raccoon's tail. Another of the very early teachers was a Mr. Young, a New Englander. A school was taught in the old log court house by Samuel Huston, Samuel Harvey and Chester Alden. Mr. Huston was teaching school in the village as late as 1824, at which period school was held in a log schoolhouse that stood on the corner of Second and Union streets, now the site of A. Dunkin's residence. The building was subsequently replaced by a schoolhouse constructed of brick. A Mr. Williams taught in the log schoolhouse about the year 1825. This was the only schoolhouse in the village at the time, and it is said that the attendance was large. Mr. Williams was succeeded by John Warner and he by a Mr. Chestnut. Mr. Chestnut was followed by Abraham Simpson. In 1835, Peter Smith was teaching in this house. He is said to have been an earnest teacher and to have devoted much time to the cause of education. Later teachers were William Webb and Elias Lewis, the former having taught a number of years. Subsequently, a frame schoolhouse was built on the corner of Oak and Fourth streets. In 1848, James Jones taught in this house, and in 1849 and 1850 Peter Peetrey. The schools at this period were partly kept up by public money and partly by subscription. High street was the dividing line between the two schools, those residing south of this street generally attended the Union Street School and those living north of the street attended the Oak Street School. After the adoption of the Union school system by the citizens of London in 1852, the academy building, erected a few years previous to this date, was used in connection with the Union street building for the Union schools. We should have stated above that one of the early schools was held in the old Methodist Episcopal Church building.

London was organized as a single school district April 3, 1852, under what was known as the Akron school law. At a meeting of the qualified electors of the district, a vote was taken upon the adoption or rejection of the law in the district, which resulted in the vote standing fifty-nine for, to fifty-five against such law. On the 19th of the same month, the first election for Directors was held and resulted as follows: Dr. D. E. McMillen and A. F. Reed for one year each; John Jones and A. F. Freeman, two years each, and J. H. Merrill and A. A. Hume, for three years. A. A. Hume was elected President, and T. F. Freeman, Secretary. The first Board of School Examiners was appointed by the Board of Education May 3, 1852, and was as follows: R. A. Harrison, H. W. Smith and A. T. Reed. The records of that year show that William D. Hinkle, of Lebanon, Ohio, afterward one of the most noted educators of Ohio, agreed to act as Principal for $500 per year, but on the 21st of August, W. E. Pearce, of Oberlin, was employed for $450. The first annual session of the union schools commenced Monday, September 20, 1852, in the East Ward Schoolhouse and the academy. The following rate of tuition for non-resident pupils was decided upon for the year; in primary department, $2 for twelve weeks; in secondary department, $2.50 for twelve weeks; in high school, for English branches, $4 for twelve weeks, and $5 for the Latin and Greek languages. The school year was divided into three terms, the first beginning September 20 and ending December 24; the second term beginning January 3, 1853, to continue twelve weeks, and the third term commencing April 4 and closing June 24. September 20, the Board adopted Ray's arithmetic and algebra. James Sampson was the assistant male teacher for the first two terms of the year,

when he resigned; salary, $30 per month. Miss J. E. Turner, of Urbana, was the assistant female teacher, at a salary of $165 per year. Among the teachers for the first few years of the London Public Schools, were Mrs. E. W. Cozzins, $200 per year; Miss E. C. Pease, $25 per month; Miss C. Chandler, $25 per month.

Mr. Pearce remained Principal of the schools until January, 1854, when he was succeeded by David Donaldson, whose salary was fixed at $35 per month. He only taught during the one term, when he was succeeded by William P. Gibson, whom the board employed, together with his wife, for one year of forty-four weeks for $900. In September, 1856, J. H. Drew and wife were likewise employed at the same rate for the ensuing year. They were again employed for the school year of 1857–58, at a salary of $900, but Mrs. Drew being unable to fill the engagement, the board employed Miss C. Clark, who assisted Mr. Drew, receiving $275 for the year, and Mr. Drew $625. In April, 1858, Mr. Drew resigned the position of Principal, and the unexpired term of the year was taught by C. W. Finley, at the same salary. Mr. Finley's successor, commencing in September, 1858, was John McGaffey, at $60 per month. His successor was John B. Lotspeich, who resigned the position in the spring of 1859. J. D. Stine was then elected Principal to serve for two months, at $65 per month, and $70 per month for the remainder of the year. Mr. Stine resigned November 4, 1863, and was succeeded by J. M. Thomas, at $600 per year. The Principal for the year 1864–65 was H. T. Wheeler, assisted by his wife, the salary paid the two being $1,200. They taught the following year, and were paid $1,500. The following items concerning the schools up to this time we give from the records of the Board of Education, thinking they may be of interest to some: In 1852, the schools were supplied with Holbrook's apparatus; the tax levied that year on the taxable property for the district for the carrying on of the schools, was three and three-quarter mills on the dollar. In September, 1853, the board decided to adopt Pineos grammar. In 1858, Cornell's geography was introduced to take the place of Colton and Fitch's, then in use; also McGuffey's reader, in place of the Normal reader. The tax levied for school purposes in 1853, was two and three-quarter mills on the dollar; in 1854, two and one-half mills; in 1855, two and three-quarter mills; in 1856, two and three-quarter mills; in 1857, two and one-half mills; in 1858, two and one-half mills; in 1859, two and one-half mills; in 1860, two and one-half mills; in 1861, two and one-quarter mills; in 1862, two and one-quarter mills; in 1864, fourteen mills.

During the year 1852, under the new system, numerous changes took place in the Board of Directors. Other than those named above, as elected August 19, 1852, the following-named gentlemen were on the board during that year: R. A. Harrison, James Smith, William Gould, J. Q. Lotspeich and John Rouse. In 1863, Dr. Coblentz and W. S. Shepherd, as members of the board, first agitated the subject of a new schoolhouse, and on the 4th of January, 1864, at a called public meeting, committees to procure a site and plan for building were appointed. After considerable marching and counter-marching on the part of the board, a contract for a building from a plan made by Anderson & Hanaford, of Cincinnati, was let to Edwin Bird on the last day of March, 1866, at $36,500. Of the members of the School Board who stuck by the people in their demand for the new schoolhouse, Dr. Coblentz and Jacob Peetrey are entitled to special mention for their services. As Secretary of the board, Mr. Peetrey was of invaluable service, and as Treasurer, Dr. Coblentz performed his duties faithfully and honestly. Their labors were free of charge. The site selected for the new school building was on Back street, where four acres of ground was purchased of Toland Jones for $1,500 in the spring of

1865, and during the following spring the present substantial and elegant schoolhouse was in process of construction.

The building is of the Norman style of architecture, built of brick with stone basement, of four rooms, two of which are supplied with slow combustion monitor furnaces, the heat from which warms up the entire building; the other two rooms are for the children to play in during stormy weather. In the first and second stories are eight school-rooms capable of accommodating seventy-five scholars each. Every one of these rooms is 25x37 feet, with sixteen feet ceiling, and each is supplied with a cloak room with seventy-five hooks, speaking-trumpet, cold and hot-air registers, and upward and downward ventilators to purify rooms; while for light, each has four large windows, 12x4 feet. The Superintendent's room is in the second story, and here speaking-tubes from the different rooms concentrate, with an indicator on each. The third-story is devoted exclusively to the large hall for exhibitions, etc. This hall is 54x77 feet, with twenty-two foot ceiling; four hot and four cold registers, with proper facilities for carrying off foul air. The ceiling is beautifully frescoed, while plenty of light is furnished by the cluster of five windows on the east and west sides, and double windows at short intervals. The stage is 20x54 feet, and the hall will comfortably seat 800 people. There are two towers to the building, nineteen feet square and one hundred feet in height to the top of railing. These towers furnish the only entrance to the different stories, and from them a grand view of the surrounding country is obtained. The entire cost of the building was $50,000. The taxable property in the district was $100,000, and the population 2,000 persons. The dedication of the building took place on the evening of June 21, 1867, with an exhibition given by the school consisting of the opening by prayer, followed by singing, declamations, essays, etc., winding up with the fairy play of "Cinderella."

On the completion of the new building, the people decided to have a graded school. Although the schools had gradually assumed that form before, there was a lack of system and proper classification. At this time, a high school was established, and a course of study adopted, requiring three years for its completion, which, but with little change, was as follows:

Freshman Year—First Term—Latin, Grammar and Reader; Algebra; Arithmetic; Physical Geography; General History, elective.

Second Term—Latin, Grammar and Cæsar; Algebra; Botany, twice each week; Physical Geography, three times each week; General History, elective.

Third Term—Latin, Grammar and Cæsar; Algebra; Botany (pupils are expected to analyze one hundred plants); Natural Philosophy; General History, elective; Exercises in Composition and Declamation, weekly throughout the year; Biography; Course of Reading selected by the Superintendent.

Junior Year—First Term—Latin, Cæsar and Grammar; Algebra; Natural Philosophy; General History, elective.

Second Term—Latin, Cicero's Orations and Grammar; Geometry; English Literature; General History, elective; Book-keeping, elective.

Third Term—Latin, Virgil's Æneid; Geometry; Chemistry; Natural History, elective; Literary Exercises, semi-monthly; Spelling and Reading once a week throughout the year; Course of Reading, selected by the Superintendent.

Senior Year—First Term—Latin, Virgil's Æneid; Geometry; Chemistry; Moral Science, elective.

Second Term—Astronomy; Trigonometry and Mensuration; Arithmetic; Reading; Spelling.

Third Term—Astronomy; Geology. Grammar, English; Geography;

Writing; Literary Exercises, semi-monthly; Course of Reading, selected by the Superintendent.

The above course, with some modifications, is pursued by the High School of 1882.

The Grammar Schools are divided into four grades, designated respectively, A, B, C and D Grammar Schools.

The Primary Department is divided into four grades, designated respectively, A, B, C and D Primary Schools, and each grade is subdivided into two divisions.

Pupils entering the public schools at six years of age can, therefore, with proper diligence, graduate from the High School at seventeen years of age.

The following named text-books are used in the schools: Appleton's Readers, McGuffey's Spellers, Harvey's Grammar, Harkness' Latin Grammar, Harkness' Introductory Latin Book, Harkness' Latin Reader, Harkness' Cæsar and Cicero, Eclectic Geographies, Cornell's Physical Geography, Alden's Citizen's Manual, Quackenboss' History, Lockyer's Astronomy, Steele's Physiology, Cooley's Chemistry, Wood's Botany and Plant Record, Steele's Geology, Hill's Rhetoric, Ray's Algebras, White's Arithmetics, Carter's History, Rolfe and Gillett's Philosophy, Davie's Legendre, Wayland's Moral Science, English Literature, Hooker's Natural History, Mayhew's Book Keeping, Payson Dunton & Scribner's Copy-books.

The first-class graduated at the London High School was in 1873. It was composed of Annie Burnley, Sallie Riddle, Alice Richmond, Jonas Bagnall and Peyton H. Acton. The last named gentleman completed the course of study in 1871, but was given a diploma with the class of 1873. Since that year, the number of graduates each year have been as follows: 1874, 6; 1875, 11; 1876, 10; 1877, 7; 1878, 9; 1879, 11; 1880, 12; 1881, 20; 1882, 19.

At a meeting of the graduates, held May 14, 1875, the Alumni Association of the London Public Schools was organized with a membership of eleven, the first officers being Peyton Acton, President; Miss Sallie Riddle, Vice President; Miss Jennie Burnley, Secretary, and George Lilly, Treasurer.

A school for the colored children was organized in 1865, and has been maintained since that time. The school was opened in the building still standing near the Colored Baptist Church, on Fourth street, then occupied by that denomination as a place of worship. The school was conducted for three years by lady teachers. During the school years of 1869–70 and 1870–71, Squire J. A. Hume taught this school, at $60 per month. Mr. Hume was succeeded by the present incumbent, S. B. Norris, who took charge in the fall of 1871, and has since successfully conducted the school. His salary has ranged from $45 to $60 per month. In 1872, two lots were purchased by the Board of Education, located on Center street, of John Dungan, James Watson and others, for $530, and thereon was built a neat one-story brick schoolhouse for the use of the colored school, which has been carried on in the same since the completion of the building, in 1873.

The commodious High School building, heretofore described, in the course of a few years was not of sufficient size to accommodate the rapidly increasing numbers that daily flocked to its doors, and in 1874 a second building was erected on the same grounds for the use of the schools. The new building contains four rooms, each 28x30 feet, and is occupied by the primary department. The grounds around these buildings were set out with the beautiful shade trees now decorating them in the spring of 1868, by S. P. Davidson. The varieties were larch, Lombardy poplar, charter oak, savin, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, cedar, linden, sycamore, cypress, linn, mulberry, ash, wahoo, white walnut, dogwood, hackberry, red-bud, elm, sugar-tree, maple, willow, water beech, ironwood—whole number of trees, 215.

It was our purpose to show in a tabular statement the development and progress made in the schools of London from the year of its organization into a separate school district to the present time, but not being able to go back of 1864, we give from that date only the following table:

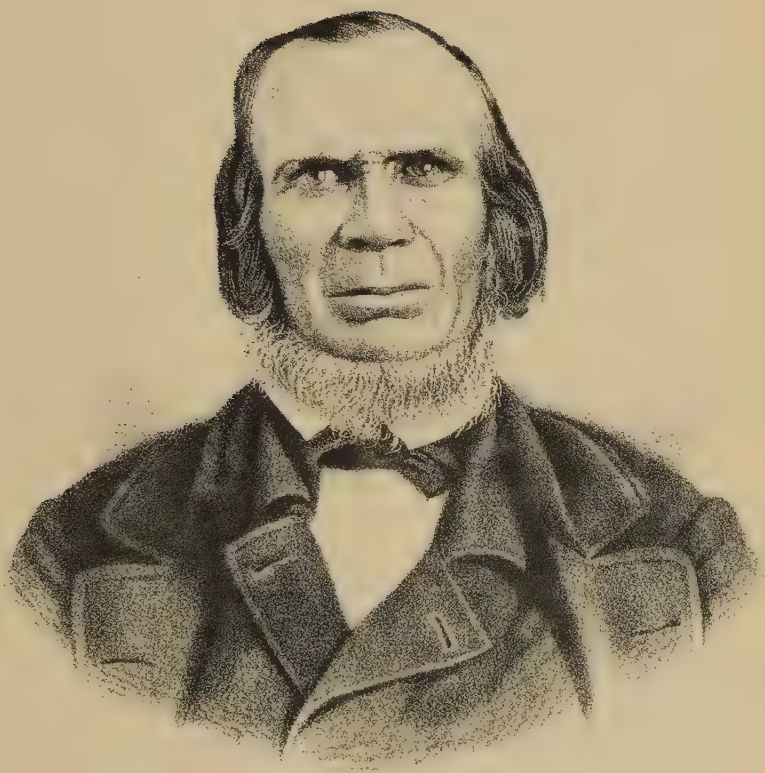
	1864.	1870.	1882.
Number of pupils enumerated	....	742	1198
Number of pupils enrolled	436	510	680
Average daily attendance	227	333	493
Number of teachers	7	9	13
Number of school-rooms	5	8	13
Number of grades	7	8	11
Number of weeks in session	40	38	38
Amount paid teachers	$2700	$4653½	$7400

We append a list of the Superintendents since 1867. Mr. McClintock resigned February 1, 1872, on account of poor health, and Mr. Harford resigned November 1, 1875, for the same reason:

SUPERINTENDENTS.	TERMS.	SALARY.
Warren McClintock	1867–68	$1500
Warren McClintock	1868–69	1700
Warren McClintock	1869–70	1700
Warren McClintock	1870–71	1700
Warren McClintock, D. T. Clover	1871–72	1700
D. T. Clover	1872–73	1200
W. M. Harford	1873–74	1200
W. M. Harford	1874–75	1400
W. M. Harford, E. J. Godfrey	1875–76	1400
E. J. Godfrey	1876–77	1200
John W. MacKinnon	1877–78	1100
John W. MacKinnon	1878–79	1200
John W. MacKinnon	1879–80	1200
John W. MacKinnon	1880–81	1200
John W. MacKinnon	1881–82	1200
John W. MacKinnon	1882–83	1350

The present Board of Education is H. Toland, President; E. R. Watts, Secretary; Philip Speasmaker, Treasurer; S. W. Durflinger, R. B. Cowling and R. H. McCloud. The Board of Examiners is. Jonathan Arnett. S. W. Durflinger and George E. Ross.

The London Academy was established by a stock company, incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 12, 1845. The academy building was erected the same year upon grounds deeded to the Trustees of the institution by Richard Cowling. The first Principal of the school was a Mr. Ross, assisted by Miss Sarah A. Norton. Among others who taught in this school, when it was known as an academy, as Principals or Assistants, were a Mr. Cooper, Dr. J. M. Christian and A. H. Guy. The tuition per quarter was, for the primary branches, two dollars and a half; common branches, three dollars; higher branches, four dollars; mathematics and languages, five dollars. The institution did not pay, and when the union school system was adopted the board took possession of it. The building was transferred to Richard Cowling, who in 1868 sold it to Chris Soulke for $400. Mr. Soulke tore it down and erected with the timbers and frames several small dwellings.



THOMAS TIMMONS,
[DECEASED]

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT AND SCHOOLS.

Application having been made by the congregation of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of London for its establishment of Parochial Schools to the authorities of Ursuline Convent in Brown County, Ohio, on the fourth of September, 1874, an association of teachers, through Father Conway, then in charge of St. Patrick's Church, purchased the High street residence of J. K. Smith, Esq., the property comprising five full lots, two fronting on Walnut and two on High street, for which they paid $7,000. A substantial two-story brick schoolhouse containing four rooms was at once erected under the supervision of the church here, and on the 14th of November following, the building was completed and dedicated with the usual rights of the church on such occasions. The ceremonies were more than usually impressive, and the attendance from London and abroad unusually large. The Catholic Benevolent and Total Abstinence Societies participated in the procession. There were present three bands of music and six societies, with the following clergymen: Rev. Father Conway, Rev. Father Cusac, of Cincinnati, Father Miller, of Jefferson, and Father Grennon, of South Charleston—Father Cusac, officiating. The school was at once opened under the direct control and management of the Cloister Sisters from St. Martin's Ursuline Convent. The names of the four Sisters who opened the schools were Sister Pauline, director, assisted by Sisters Gabriel and Alphonse, the household department being in charge of Sister Anthony. The parochial schools, as they are termed, have continued under the management of Sisters from the Ursuline Convent since their organization. The usual common branches, including history, are taught. All who apply for tuition are admitted, boys being restricted to the age of twelve years. The enrollment on the opening of the school was about one hundred and thirty, and at present there are in attendance nearly two hundred scholars. Four teachers are employed.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Prior to 1835, at least two newspapers were started in London, yet both were so short lived that even their names cannot be recalled by the life-long citizens of the town, and no traces of a file of either can be found. P. Lapham published the first paper, and Joseph Anthony, a brother to the late Gen. Charles Anthony, of Springfield, the next.

The first permanent newspaper established in London bore the name of London *Sentinel*. It was a double page six column paper, eighteen by twenty-four inches; Whig in politics, and flying the motto, "*Whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of America.*" The *Sentinel* under the proprietorship and publication of George W. Sprung made its appearance in September, 1843. It was so continued until March 1, 1851, when the name was changed to the *Madison Reveille*, the following prospectus of which appeared in the *Sentinel* of February 22, 1851:

"Events are daily transpiring around us which will leave an indelible mark upon the history of the coming future. Old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new. A sanguinary struggle between Might and Right—between Truth and Error—is heaving the Old World with the convulsive throes of Domestic Revolution, and time-honored abuses are trembling at the gradual approaches of modern progress. In our own country, the voice of faction and discord is calling out for the overthrow of our institutions, and the Hydra of Disunion has reared its gorgon head to clamor for the disruption of our confederacy. Of this excited and exciting age, the year that is before us forms a most important part. It will behold the final decision of questions intimately blended with the interests of every man, and every man is called

upon to watch with prudent care the doubtful current of public events. But above all, this is an important year for the State of Ohio. Here we have the last General Assembly which will convene under the present Constitution of the State, together with our Constitutional Convention and their respective action. While a long and important session of Congress engrosses our attention, we must engage in a controversy which is to decide the great and fundamental features of our organic law. Following that comes the first election under it, when all our public functionaries will receive their honors, and their emoluments, directly from the dictum of the people.

"While these things are enacting, who should be without their county newspaper? Not one. On the 1st day of March next, the *Sentinel* will be brought to a close. The undersigned has made arrangements to issue, on that day, the first number of a new paper under the above title. These arrangements have been made not without great labor and expense, and we now look for remuneration to the generous support of the people of Madison County. The *Reveille* will contain a full detail of the proceedings of Congress, the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature—with the latest telegraphic dispatches and advices from Europe and California. Its department of general news shall not be exceeded by any county newspaper in the State. Its editorial management will be assigned entirely to Mr. E. E. Hutcheson, while its mechanical execution will devolve upon the present publisher and proprietor. Pains and expense will not be spared to make the *Reveille* a first-class family journal, and in all respects worthy of the liberal patronage, which an intelligent community will ever bestow upon their home paper. In politics, it is unnecessary to say the *Reveille* will be Whig, and devoted to all the reformatory measures which distinguish that party. Conservative, while we are progressive, we will contribute our mite in advocating the perpetuity of the Union, the supremacy of the law, and the compromises of the constitution.

"The Reveille will be published at the following low rates: Weekly per year, in advance, $1.50; weekly per year, not in advance, $2.00."

The above prospectus bore the signature of Mr. G. W. Sprung. The first issue of the *Reveille* came forth March 8, 1851, bearing the motto, "*The memory of Washington and the union of the States.—Sunto Perpetua;*" while over the editorial column was the following motto: "*The perpetuity of the Union, the supremacy of the Law and the compromises of the Constitution.*" This paper, like its predecessor, was issued every Saturday, and was of the same size. January 29, 1853, the motto was dropped from the head of the editorial column, and the Latin phrase *sunto perpetua* was discontinued the same month. On the 2d of February, 1854, the office was destroyed by the great fire which occurred on that date, and the numbers eleven, eighteen and twenty-five were single sheet extras published in Columbus, the latter issue closing the third volume, and ending the career of the *Madison Reveille.*

On the 4th of March, 1854, the first number of the *Madison Chronicle* was issued under the same prorpietorship, the name having been changed at the suggestion of some of the patrons of the paper. It is but proper to here add that the citizens of London greatly sympathized with Mr. Sprung in the loss he had sustained by the fire, and assisted him in beginning anew. The *Chronicle* came before the public an 18x24 inch paper, with seven columns, without a head motto, but at the beginning of the third volume it adopted the following heading: "*Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News,*" and over the editorial column was

"Our flag is there,
And long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

At the beginning of Volume IV, this was dropped, and the time of publication changed from Saturday to Thursday. The center head of the paper was also graced at this time by a cut of the new court house, the type made larger and the paper otherwise much improved. The *Chronicle* was conducted by Mr. Sprung until in May, 1863, when it passed into the hands of J. D. Stine and John Wallace, who changed the name of the paper to the *Madison County Union*. This firm conducted the paper until the following January, when Mr. Stine withdrew, and the paper was published by Mr. Wallace until the fall of 1864, when Mr. Stine became the sole proprietor. The *Union* bore successively the mottoes: "*The Union of the States—One Country—One Destiny*," and "*Devoted to Politics, General News, Home News.*"

On the 11th of April, 1867, Col. C. W. Griffith, of Bellefontaine, formerly connected with the Bellefontaine *Republican*, became a partner of Mr. Stine, and on the 2d of May enlarged the paper one column, and dropped the motto. In May, 1869, Col. Griffith sold his interest to Col. George E. Ross, and the proprietors of the *Union* from this date until August, 1870, were Stine & Ross. The paper was then issued under the name of J. D. Stine, until October 20, following, when he retired with that issue, selling to Mr. Ross, the latter then associating with him D. L. Harbaugh. These gentlemen purchased a new printing press with all new material, type and fixtures. The next issue bore the name of the London *Times*, and was enlarged to a nine-column paper, and appeared on the same day of the week—Thursday. The firm of Ross & Harbaugh was dissolved February 4, 1874, Mr. Ross purchasing. The issue of November 3, 1875, appeared under the name of Ross & Acton, who conducted the paper until September 6, 1876, at which date it was leased to Peyton H. Acton and J. M. Klingelsmith, and the issue of that number was under the name of the London *Weekly Times*, with the following motto: "*A Madison County Institution.*" In January, 1877, Klingelsmith disposed of his interest to Mr. Acton, who took in with him his brother, E. I. Acton, and the *Times* appeared October 3, 1877, under the name of the Acton Brothers, publishers. The next October, Mr. E. I. Acton went out, and the paper was continued under the name of Peyton H. Acton, until January 10, 1879, from which date until April 25 of the same year it was published by the London Publishing Company. The issue of that date began under the proprietorship of D. Mann & Son, with John D. Maddux, editor. The number of September 3, 1880, appeared without motto, and under the former title of London *Times*, with George E. Ross again the proprietor. Mr. James F. Kelley about this time became associated with Mr. Ross, and remained one year, when in August, 1881, W. S. Shepherd purchased a half-interest in the office, and until October, 1882, the *Times* was issued under the proprietorship of Ross & Shepherd. In October last, J. M. Craig purchased the interest of Mr. Ross and the paper has since been conducted by Messrs. Shepherd & Craig.

The *Times* is, as we have seen, the lineal successor of the London *Sentinel*, running back through various changes of name and proprietorship to the year 1843. In size, it is a 27x43-inch eight-column folio paper, issued every Friday morning from the "Times Block" on Main street, which building was purchased in 1874 by Mr. Ross. It is a newsy sheet, and devoted to the interests of the Republican party. It has a circulation of 1,700 copies.

The first cylinder press of the office was set up in 1875; it is a Campbell City Steam Press, and the first steam press brought to London. Steam power, however, has not yet been employed in the press work.

The *Madison County Democrat*, as its name implies, is a Democratic newspaper. It is the lineal descendent of the *Buckeye Union*, a weekly newspaper established in London in 1857, by E. Douglass King, who had previously published the *Recorder* at South Charleston. The first number was issued on

Saturday, February 21, 1857, was a respectable looking journal, "Independent in all Things." November 5, 1857, the name was changed to the *National Democrat*, flying the motto, "*The World is Governed too Much*," and Democratic in politics. November 12, 1857, the first issue of the new paper came out, a double sheet, seven columns, 18x24 inch paper, published on Thursday. On the 7th of January, 1858, the paper was sold to John M. Smith of Madison County, who associated with him, as editor, D. M. Creighton. On the 28th of the same month, Mr. Creighton retired from the editorial chair, which was then filled by M. L. Bryan and J. A. Kissinger, who published the paper under the proprietorship of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith died May 8, 1859, but the paper continued to be conducted as before, until the beginning of Volume II., when Mr. Bryan became sole editor and publisher of the *National Democrat*. Upon taking charge of the paper, in January, 1858, Messrs. Bryan & Kissinger published the following prospectus.

"In assuming the control of the *National Democrat*, we take upon ourselves a responsibility which we feel will task our utmost endeavors to accomplish, viz., sustaining a Democratic journal in Madison County. It remains yet to be proven that the undertaking is practicable; but from evidences already received, we are led to believe that success will ultimately crown our efforts; that a Democratic organ is much desired in this county, every member of the party will emphatically declare; and it needs but little effort on the part of each to insure the publication of such a one. We need not comment on the benefits arising from the permanent establishment of local newspapers, for they are acknowledged by all to be a necessary auxiliary to fireside enjoyment and intellectual advancement. We are flattered by promises of aid from some of the first political and literary talent of this community (chief among whom may be mentioned our gentlemanly predecessor), and a number of our friends abroad have given us assurance of their favor by promising an occasional correspondence. Our efforts to furnish an instructive and amusing miscellany and to give a weekly synopsis of the most important news, will be untiring. We shall pay particular attention to matters relating to live stock and commercial affairs, and endeavor to keep our readers posted to the latest hour of going to press. We desire to invest the "*Dem.*" with a local interest by publishing such items of note as may transpire from time to time throughout the county. It is our determination that a high moral tone shall pervade our columns, and we sincerely trust that we may not, for a moment, forget the courtesy due gentlemen of the opposition. Our paper, so far as our efforts can make it, will be what its title imports—a *National Democrat*. We shall advocate the principles of right and truth as inculcated by the acknowledged teachers of Democracy—always bearing in mind, that as we interpret it, Democracy means to vest in the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Take from a people the smallest iota of self-government, and thus much you approximate the antipodes of Democracy. Let the people rule untrammeled by any sectional interest, and all will be well. To them belong the God-given privilege of governing themselves, and let that right be religiously respected."

November 21, 1861, the *Democrat* was reduced to a six-column paper, and so remained until the 20th of March, 1862, when it was enlarged to its former size. During the period of its publication as a six-column paper, it was without a motto. The name of the paper was also changed March 20, 1862, to the *Madison County Democrat*, bearing the motto: "*A Weekly Journal Devoted to the Interests of the People of Madison County*." It was enlarged to an eight-column paper with the issue of March 31, 1870, and the motto changed to the one it now bears, "*Devoted to the Interest of its Patrons*." On the 22d of March, centennial year, it was made a nine-column paper.

At the time Mr. Bryan became connected with the *Democrat*, the press-

work was done on a Washington hand press. This was destroyed by the fire of September 30, 1867, when it was replaced by a similar one of the same make. In December, 1880, the office was supplied with a Campbell country cylinder press.

September 30, 1867, the *Democrat* office burned with all of its contents, and there being no insurance on the property, it was a total loss. Mr. Bryan, however, made the best of the situation, and by the aid of the citizens of London, was soon equipped for furthering the mission of the *Democrat*. It is but justice to the enterprise of the publisher to here state that the readers of the *Democrat* were only without their companion for two weeks. The paper is still published by the veteran editor of London, M. L. Bryan, who has conducted it for a quarter of a century. It is issued every Wednesday morning from Riley's building on the corner of First and Main streets. Circulation, 1,250. Mr. Bryan has long been identified with the press of this and neighboring counties, having, previous to coming to London, been engaged in the printing business in the city of Columbus and villages of Circleville and Batavia. In 1842, he was engaged as a type-setter on the *Ohio Statesman*, and had prior to this, learned his trade in the office of the *Clermont Courier*. He remained in Columbus one year, then went to Circleville, where he operated the Circleville *Herald* for one year; then returned to Columbus, and after a year's stay there, he removed to London. During his life at the capital, he, in connection with others, established the *Daily Reveille* of that city.

The London *Enterprise*, a Republican weekly journal, published under the proprietorship and editorship of John Wallace, was established by this gentleman, January 1, 1872. The first issue made its appearance Thursday, January 18, and bore the motto: "*Devoted to the Interests of the People and its Publisher.*" In size, the *Enterprise* was 25x38 inches, double sheet, with seven columns to the page. Under the head of Salutatory, in the first issue, appeared the following: "In accordance with a time-honored custom, we 'rise to explain.' The *Enterprise* will not be a political paper, but will make a specialty of local news—improving the bare one advantage we possess over the city press. We have no promises to make, but will let each issue of our paper speak for itself. Our terms will be two dollars per year as near in advance as we can get it. Persons who feel that they cannot pay for the paper had better not take it from the post office."

At the urgent solicitation of many prominent Republicans of the county, the *Enterprise* was made with the issue of April 16, 1879, a Republican paper, the principles of which party it still advocates. The paper is now just closing its eleventh year, during which period it has undergone no change in name, size or proprietorship, its motto only being changed, or rather shortened, so as to read: "*Devoted to the Interests of its Patrons.*." Mr. Wallace, the publisher, is a practical printer, having served an apprenticeship in the office of the London *Sentinel* under G. W. Sprung. He was also connected with the *Union* as one of its publishers for a period during the late war, and is a man of considerable experience in journalism. The *Enterprise* is still located in Toland Block, where it began its career. Its circulation numbers about 1,000 copies. The office is well supplied with presses, and all kinds of job-work is executed.

BANKS.

The Madison National Bank.—The citizens of London were without a banking-house until the summer of 1861, by which time capitalists felt that the business interests of the village would justify the opening of a bank, and consequently there was organized (mainly through the efforts of Dr. A. Toland, E. W. Gwynne and Richard Cowling), under the Free Banking Laws of Ohio, the Madison County Bank. The stockholders of the institution were E.

W. Gwynne, Richard Cowling, A. Toland and B. Gwynne; of whom Richard Cowling was President, A. Toland Vice President and B. Gwynne, Cashier. The bank was opened for business July 9, 1861, and its location was in Toland Block, on Main street. The business was begun with a capital stock of $20,000, and a general banking business carried on until May 15, 1865, when it ceased operations as the Madison County Bank, having been re-organized and merged into the Madison National Bank the preceding January; on the 19th of which month its certificate of incorporation was dated, authorizing the commencement of a general banking business, as a National Bank, May 15, 1865. The capital stock of the bank was $120,000, and it was officered as follows: President, H. W. Smith; Vice President, Richard Cowling; Cashier, B. Gwynne. Mr. Gwynne resigned on the 11th of April, 1866, and the vacancy was filled by A. Toland. Another change in the officers occurred November 22, 1867, when H. W. Smith resigned the presidency and Mr. Cowling became his successor, and James Q. Minshall was elected Vice President. On the 28th of January, 1871, Jesse Watson succeeded Mr. Cowling as President, which position he filled until his death, which occurred September 5, 1871. On the 15th of the following January, James Q. Minshall was elected President and Samuel Sidner Vice President. Mr. Minshall was succeeded in the presidency of the bank by Stephen Watson, January 22, 1880, and on the same day B. F. Clark became cashier. In addition to the above officers, the teller of the bank is now G. Van Wagener, and the Board of Directors is as follows: Stephen Watson, Samuel Sidner, B. F. Clark, Robert Boyd, Wyatt Minshall, J. C. Bridgeman and David Watson. In April, 1872, extensive improvements were made in the banking-house, in the line of a new front, extension in length of room, and counter with white and black walnut finish, new doors and windows with full size plate glass, etc., making it an elegant room for the transaction of business.

The London Exchange Bank.—This bank had its origin in Madison County Bank No. 2, which was opened in the Phifer House building, on Main street, June 1, 1866, with a capital stock of $50,000. The proprietors were Robert Boyd and Addison Shanklin. A stock company was formed in May, 1870, and purchased the Madison County Bank, and July 1 took possession thereof. The bank was removed to the new banking-house of Robert Boyd, located in what is now known as Union Block, on Main street, opposite the court house, where the business of the bank has since been carried on. The name was changed to the London Exchange Bank, July 1, 1870. The institution began with a capital stock of $20,000. The officers were: Robert Boyd, President; Stephen Watson, Vice President; Otway Watson, Cashier; Wyatt Minshall, Teller. From October, 1872, until December, 1878, Mr. Minshall was the cashier of the bank, and A. C. Watson served as teller during that period, and since December, 1878, the last-named gentleman has filled the position of cashier. Stephen Watson, the Vice President of the bank, has acted as President since its organization. There have been no other changes. The directors and stockholders are the same as those of the Madison National Bank. The building in which the bank is located is one of the finest blocks in London. It is three stories, with a basement; the second and third floors arranged for offices, and cost about $20,000. The main business room is 20x22 feet; the private room at rear is a cozy place indeed, 12x20 feet, both well lighted and heated. The counter and other furniture are constructed of white ash, and are fine specimens of mechanism. The vault is a substantial fire and water proof one, and the safe acknowledged to be the best in the county. It was built by Diebold & Hanhan, of Cincinnati, and cost $2,500.

The Central Bank.—This individual or partnership bank was organized with a partnership of twenty-five stockholders, December 14, 1875. The first

Board of Directors was composed of the following-named gentlemen: John Jones, John Farrar, Robert Rea, T. J. Sutton, and W. A. Koontz; and the officers were, Robert Rea, President; William Farrar, Cashier; C. W. Pringle, Teller. What was known as the Harrison property, on the west side of Main street, was purchased in 1875, and fitted up for a banking house, by Messrs. John & William Farrar, where the Central Bank commenced business, January 1, 1876, with a capital stock of $60,000, and where its business has since been continued. A prosperous business in general banking has been conducted by this bank since its organization, and it continues to be in a prosperous condition under the present management. The officers for 1882 are: Thomas J. Stutson, President; William Farrar, Cashier; John D. Maddux, Teller; Jesse C. Pancake, Clerk; Board of Directors, T. J. Stutson, John Jones, J. T. Houston, Jeremiah Rea and William Farrar. The banking room is neatly and conveniently arranged.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TOLAND HALL—PAST AND PRESENT MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—GRAIN ELEVATORS—BURYING-GROUNDS—THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH—THE LONDON GAS COMPANY—CHURCHES—THE LONDON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—SOCIETIES—THE WOMAN'S ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE—SALES DAY—INCORPORATION AND GROWTH OF LONDON.

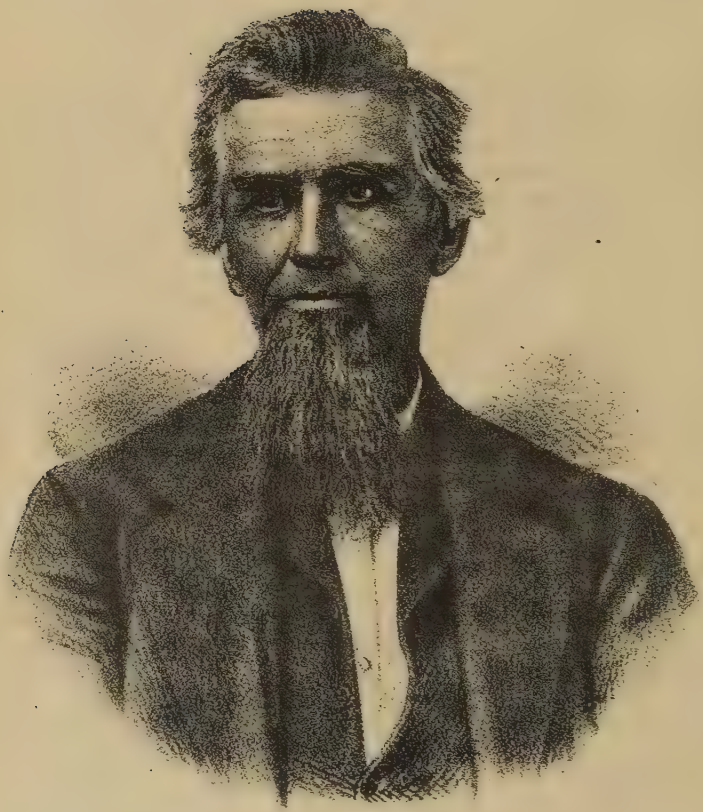
THE only public hall in London is the monument of the late Dr. Aquilla Toland. It is located on the east side of the main street, near the I. B. & W. R. R., and forms part of what is known as Toland Block. In the summer of 1866, Dr. Toland contracted with Edwin Bird for an addition to his premises there situated, of one storeroom, and to erect a hall over that and an adjoining room, to be 75x38 feet in the clear, with an eighteen-foot ceiling. The hall was completed and opened December 4, 1866, by a grand concert given by the De Beriot Club of Columbus. The hall, on that evening, was crowded to its utmost capacity; not only all of the seats were occupied, but a large number were compelled to avail themselves of standing positions. There were present over five hundred people. The hall was damaged by the fire in that vicinity September 30, 1867, but was immediately repaired and refitted, and re-opened December 12, 1867, by a musical entertainment given by members of the Mænnerchor Association of Columbus. The hall is comfortably seated and tastily frescoed. It has a medium-sized stage, which is supplied with the usual scenery required for ordinary plays and show performances.

PAST AND PRESENT MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Old Long Tannery.—In 1856, B. C. Long erected in the northern suburb of the town a large building fronting on Main street, for tanning purposes. It was two and a half stories high, with a front of forty feet, and one hundred feet deep. In the basement was a large number of vats, all of which were so arranged that even the coldest weather in winter was no obstacle to the work hands to pursue that kind of labor which was customary to be done in the summer season in tan-yards out of doors. The first room on the second floor was a large dry room, being large enough to dry several thousand dollars' worth of stock at one time. The room adjoining this was for grinding purposes, and was also very large and convenient, and back of which was a space under cover, to contain over one hundred and fifty cords of bark. The third floor was devoted to drying hair and material for making glue. The proprietor remarked, in 1856, that he was able to turn out $1,000 worth of finished leather per month. The building was erected by William Link, and was then considered the largest business building in the county.

This property finally fell into the possession of and was operated by a German named Zohlche, and was entirely destroyed by fire December 20, 1865.

The Weber Brewery.—The brick building located on Centre street, east of Main, was erected in the summer of 1862, by Peter Weber, for a brewery. It is a large two-story building, with a basement. Operations as a brewery were began in it February 2, 1863, and continued until in 1877. The brewery was destroyed by fire March 2, 1871, but was again rebuilt shortly afterward, and continued in operation until in 1877, since which period it has been idle.



James Boyd

The London Woolen Manufacturing Company.—Foremost among the manufacturing interests of London was the woolen mill of the above named company, the history of which is as follows: On the 1st of January, 1866, a number of gentlemen of energy and capital met at the office of the Probate Judge for the purpose of forming a joint-stock company. A charter was immediately gotten up and filed at Columbus, and within sixty days from that time the erection of a building was under headway. The officers elected January 1, of that year, were C. K. Slagle, President; Stephen Watson, Treasurer; Oliver Slagle, Secretary; Directors—Stephen Watson, Jesse Watson, George W. Lohr, Richard Baskerville and C. K. Slagle. The site of the present grist-mill on South High street was purchased, and thereon was erected, by E. J. Gould and James Self, a brick structure four stories in height, covered with slate. The main building was 40x60 feet; on the first floor was the office, salesroom and finishing rooms; the second floor was devoted to weaving and making stocking yarn; the third floor to carding, and the fourth to spinning. In a side building was the dye-house and engine room. The mill had two sets of forty inch cards, capable of consuming one hundred and twenty-five pounds of wool per day, each, in the rough; two spinning jacks with two hundred and forty spindles each, and capable of spinning wool as fast as it passed through the cards; eleven looms, capable of turning out thirty yards of jeans per day each. The establishment gave employment to about forty hands, and in 1867 consumed over $17,000 worth of wool. The engine was forty horse-power capacity, and was furnished by I. & E. Greenwald, of Cincinnati, and the woolen machinery was purchased of E. C. Cleveland & Co., of Worcester, Mass., at a cost of over $15,000. The total expenditure in the construction and outfit for the establishment was about $50,000. The mill was superintended by Dennis Clark. On the night of December 5, 1871, the building, machinery, goods, books, and, in fact, everything, was destroyed by fire, making a total loss to the company of $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000. On the night of this fire the weather was very cold, the mercury standing below zero. Thus ended an extensive enterprise, which was a source of profit to London and a convenience to farmers and the public generally.

London Agricultural Works.—In 1869–70, Messrs. Barnard, Dougherty & Stone, assisted by subscriptions from some of the enterprising men of London, erected the large two-story brick building located on West High street, just beyond the the I. B. & W. R. R. crossing, with a view of establishing machine shops. Mr. Barnard, who was at the head of the establishment, was believed by interested parties to be engaged in a swindling scheme by which they were to suffer, owing to which the enterprise was abandoned. The same year of the completion of the building, it was purchased by James Coultas and A. L. Mesmore, who fitted it up for a planing mill, sash and blind factory, and for the manufacture of the Bowman planter, which found ready sale, and under their management this projected home enterprise began to assume shape and proportions. They displayed tact and energy, and paved the way for a larger establishment, and in 1873 a company, composed of the following named gentlemen, was formed: Harford Toland, Haworth & Sons, J. R. Atchison & James Coultas; Mr. Toland was President of the Company; Mr. Atchison, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager. The various agricultural implements manufactured by the company were the Haworth Check Rower, Bowman Planter, Dickey Drill and Haworth Planter. The various departments of the establishment were the machine shop, blacksmith shop, paint and woodworking departments, tarring and knotting department, storage rooms, and the department for setting up work. In December, 1875, there were in process of manufacture 1,500 drills, and 1,000 check rowers. Capacity of workmanship

was then sufficient to turn out between one hundred and one hundred and fifty drills per week, and other implements in proportion.

The company was incorporated December 10, 1873, and commenced operations in January, 1874. The business was continued until in February, 1879, when the establishment was closed, and the result was anything but profitable to those concerned.

The London Flouring Mill.—After repeated efforts on the part of the citizens to supply a long needed want to the town, and the failure of parties from abroad who came with propositions to the citizens on the subject soliciting assistance for such an enterprise, the first grist-mill of the town was erected at the hands of Frederick Placier and Alvin Blue, of Pickaway County, this State. These gentlemen, in the spring of 1874, purchased the ground and ruins of the old woolen mill on South High street, for $3,000, and at once erected thereon a brick building two stories and a half high. The building was supplied by machinery brought from another mill in the vicinity of Canal Winchester; John Smith was the millwright, and James Self the builder of the brick work. The mill was completed and opened for grinding October 12, 1874, under the following circumstances, an account of which appeared in the *Democrat* of October 14, 1874: "One of the oldest pioneers of Madison County, being a resident of sixty-five years, says: 'I have watched with much pleasure the progress of Placier & Blue's new mill to the present time. I was in the mill at my post of observation on Monday, the 12th of October, when it was announced: "The mill is ready to grind." Then one of the owners of the mill called on the old pioneer to put the first half bushel of grain in the hopper, as he was the oldest man present. I complied with pleasure, and then stepped back to look at the monster start. The steam being put on, the machinery took motion, and the buhrs commenced revolving, and down went the golden meal; I stepped to the stairway, and who should I see there at the spout, but another old pioneer, Col. J. H. ———, on duty, waiting for the sack to fill, so that he could have the honor of taking away the first sack from the spout; all of which he did with great pride.'"

The cost of the mill was $12,000; it is now owned and operated by Frederick Placier, it has a capacity of making from twenty-five to thirty-five barrels of flour per day of twelve hours, and from 300 to 500 bushels of meal per week.

The London Woolen Mills.—This important industry is the property of Dennis Clark, located on Water street, between Fourth and Fifth. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Clark erected the buildings, consisting of a main building, two stories in height and 60x30 feet in size, with a one-story dry-house and engine-room attached, 30x40 feet—all of frame. The mill is well equipped with excellent machinery, consisting of one set of spinning-jacks, with 230 spindles, three power looms and finishing machinery. Eight hands are employed, and the annual trade of the mills amounts to about $10,000 on an average. There are manufactured here all kinds of woolen goods, which are both retailed and wholesaled, the latter trade being confined chiefly to the cities of Columbus, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Steubenville. Mr. Clark is a man of large experience in this line of business, having been engaged in the different mills in and about London since 1850, and at one time owned and operated the old mill that stood about one mile north of London, and later superintended the mills of the London Woolen Manufacturing Company of this place.

The Planing-Mill and Lumber Yard of E. J. Gould & Co.—This mill, yard and wood-working establishment—the largest in Madison County—is located on Main street, between the P., C. & St. L. and I. B. & W. Railroads. The planing-mill was erected in 1867 by Messrs. E. J. Gould and A. L. Brown, and

the manufacture of doors, sashes and blinds commenced. A number of years prior to this, the lumber yard had been established by William Gould, a brother to Mr. Gould of the firm. Later, the Gould brothers became associated together in the lumber yard, in connection with which they carried on a carpenter and builders shop. The main building is two stories and a half high, and in size is about 100x40 feet; and the dry-house is about 20x60 feet, a one-story building. Mr. Brown, in the course of several years, sold his interest to Mr. Gould, who, in the spring of 1875, associated with him Gerald Fitzgibbons. The firm does an extensive business, and gives constant employment to nine or ten men.

The Lumber Yard and Wood-Working Establishment of J. F. Morgan.—The location is on High street, opposite the grist-mill. The business was begun by the Morgan Brothers, W. H. H. and J. F., in 1873. Since 1878, the business has been carried on by the present proprietor, J. F. Morgan. The mill is a two-story frame, supplied with suitable machinery for general wood-working. There are six or more hands employed and all kinds of lumber, doors, blinds and sash dealt in.

The Lenhart Carriage Manufactory, located on Oak, between Fourth and High streets, was established by Bush Paine in the fall of 1866, when the present building, a two-story brick and frame, about 140x28 feet, was erected. The factory became the property of the present proprietor, Samuel Lenhart, in the fall of 1868, and the business has since been conducted by him. He has on hand, at all times, a full stock of custom made buggies, carriages and spring wagons, and manufactures and sells the Lockwood wagon-bed. He has employed ten hands.

Mr. Paine first engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, etc., in connection with Samuel Roadhamer, about the beginning of the late war, having succeeded P. S. Fay, who was located on South Main street. This firm remained in that locality but one or two years, when they dissolved, and Mr. Paine removed to the north side of Second street, between Main and Union, and purchased a shop of that kind there carried on by P. C. Palmer, where he established himself, and remained until October 3, 1866, when his entire manufactory was destroyed by fire, and he sustained a loss of $4,000. He then built on Oak street, and was killed by lightning in 1867.

The Carriage Manufactory of B. Judy.—In September, 1871, Richard Acton, Tim Riordon and William Staley erected, on the corner of High and Union streets, a large brick building two stories high, and 133 feet deep, and in November following opened and established the above-named manufactory. Mr. John Duddy was taken in as an associate in the business. In August, 1873, Messrs. Riordon and Staley withdrew from the firm, and several years later the business ceased. In 1877, the building was rented and the business of manufacturing carriages, buggies and wagons, and doing general repairing, continued by the present proprietor. There are employed at these shops on an average, the year through, nine men, and the sales amount to about $6,000.

The London Marble and Granite Works were established in London in the neighborhood of 1853, by Samuel Minter. Mr. Minter died in 1861, and the business was carried on for about one year by the present proprietor, Jacob March. The works were then purchased by Messrs. Hutchinson & Reitzell, who conducted the business together for a period when Mr. Hutchinson became sole proprietor. In June, 1866, Jacob March purchased a half-interest of Mr. Hutchinson, and the two gentlemen operated together for about six months, when Levi March bought out Mr. Hutchinson's interest, and the firm name became the March Brothers. Six months later, Mr. Jacob March became sole proprietor and carried on the business until 1872, when he sold to James Self. About this time, another marble shop was started in town by Aaron Bentezell. Mr.

March became associated in the business as a partner with Mr. Bentezell. These gentlemen after about one year together dissolved, Mr. March purchasing. About the year 1875 Mr. March purchased the shop of Mr. Self and consolidated the two. The works were destroyed by the fire of 1874, but immediately thereafter rebuilt where now located on West High street, where can be found anything in the marble and granite line, for monuments or tombstones, and a full supply of limestone and freestone for door or window sills, doorsteps, etc.

Grain Elevators.—Madison County has always produced more grain than was necessary for home consumption, and in the last decade three large grain elevators have been erected along the lines of the two railroads, and are now numbered among the important industries of its "seat of justice." The advantages over the old mode of shipping the surplus of grain are so many and great that the elevator has been brought into popular favor and encouraged shipment. The amount of grain received and shipped necessarily fluctuates, yet it is estimated that several hundred thousand bushels are handled annually. The largest of the three elevators referred to is the one located at the intersection of the I. B. & W., and P., C. & St. L. R. R., built by James Hamilton, the present proprietor, in the spring of 1876. This was destroyed by fire June 16, 1879, and with it burned two thousand bushels of wheat and four hundred bushels of corn, the total loss over insurance being $4,000. Mr. Hamilton rebuilt at once.

The second in size is the elevator located along the P., C. & St. L. R. R., near Water street, built in 1878 by Messrs. William Farrar and Thomas Wood, who were proprietors until in October, 1882, when it was purchased by William M. Jones and R. H. Edwards, who are now carrying on the business. The capacity of this elevator is eight thousand bushels per day.

The last is the Cowling elevator, located at the flouring mill, built by R. B. Cowling, in 1876; capacity, from three thousand to four thousand bushels per day.

Burying Grounds.—Outlot No. 11, situated in the extreme northeastern part of the original plat of the town, was reserved for burial purposes, and was extensively used for such until the organization of Oak Hill and Kirkwood Cemetery Associations. Many of the pioneers of London were interred here. In 1873, resolutions were passed by the Council advising the State Senator of this district, and the Representative of the county, that a special act was needed authorizing the sale of this place of burial, and the purchase of a new lot outside of the corporate limits of the town. The bill became a law, and on the 19th of December, 1873, the Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the burial of the dead within the corporate limits. Ten lots were purchased by the Council, in Kirkwood Cemetery, for the interment of bodies removed, and early in January, 1874, the removal of the bodies was begun. This burying ground, from its close proximity to the old Methodist Church, probably, has been known as the Methodist Burying-Ground.

About the year 1830, a piece of ground located in the western part of town, along the P., C. & St. L. R. R., was set apart by James Mitchell, for a Presbyterian graveyard. The organization of the Cemetery Associations above named, and the subsequent action of the Council did away with both of these places of burial.

THE CENTENNIAL "FOURTH."

There was no special observance of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence at London; nevertheless, a great many people were in town, and the average small boy jubilated in spite of adverse circumstances, and the noise of the festive fire-cracker made music for shattered nerves. The nearest a celebration was a picnic, given at the fair grounds by the congrega-

tion of St. Patrick's Church. The societies under the auspices of the church marched out in procession in the morning. The attendance at the grounds was large, notwithstanding the rainy weather, and the enjoyment of the occasion was very generally participated in. Smith's Band, of Springfield, was in attendance.

THE LONDON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The London Gas Light Company was organized in 1875, with a capital stock of $38,000. The original officers were: Harford Toland, President; R. G. Jordan, Superintendent, Treasurer and Secretary; Board of Directors—Toland Jones, B. F. Clark, M. Riley, J. M. Dungan, R. B. Cowling and R. G. Jordan. August 6, 1875, the Town Council passed an ordinance by which R. G. Jordan, of Wheeling, W. Va., was granted the right of way and authority to erect gas works. In consideration of the franchise, Mr. Jordan agreed to furnish gas, for the period of ten years, to the town at a sum not exceeding $2.75 per 1,000 cubic feet, and to the citizens, for private use, at a sum not exceeding $3.25 per 1,000 cubic feet; also, to furnish and keep in repair for ten years 100 cast iron lamp-posts, the Council reserving the right to purchase the works. In August, 1875, R. G. Jordan purchased ground adjoining the Weber Brewery, of Peter Weber, for $500. On the twenty-third of that month, the first shovelful of earth was thrown out by the Mayor, John F. Locke, and the building was immediately erected and the works completed. London was, for the first time, lighted with gas on the night of December 7, 1875. The Madison House, and several other buildings, were illuminated from cellar to garret. There has been some change in the Board of Directors since the organization, but otherwise the company remains as organized. The capacity of the works is 40,000 cubic feet per day. There are 132 public gas lamp-posts, and gas mains laid to the extent of four and one-half miles.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of London.—In our endeavor to present to the reader a sketch of the Methodist Episcopal Church of London, we have met with obstacles on every hand; yet, upon careful and protracted research, without the aid of local records, we have been able to obtain a fragmentary sketch.

We only refer to what is historical, in saying that Methodist itinerants were among the first in bearing the Gospel to those finding homes in the West. The earliest resident minister of Madison County was Rev. Lewis Foster, a Methodist preacher, who settled in what is now Jefferson Township in the fall of 1806, but having been to that vicinity as early as 1805. Several years later, he organized a small society in the same vicinity. In 1807, a small Methodist class was organized at the house of Jonathan Minshall, on Walnut Run, about four miles south of the site upon which London was afterward built. A year or two later, another class was organized, on Glade Run, and designated as the Lower Glade Church. Shortly after London was laid out—about the year 1813 or 1814—a Methodist class, or small society, was organized in the village, composed—in part, at least—of Robert Warner, Robert Warner, Jr., and wife, William Warner and wife and two daughters, John Warner and wife and William Wingate and wife. It is not known, definitely, to what circuit any of these classes or societies were attached prior to 1819, yet circumstances strongly point toward their connection with Paint Creek Circuit. The Walnut Run class, however, was first visited by Rev. Benjamin Lakin, in 1807, upon the solicitation of the few members. Mr. Lakin was, at this time, traveling the Chillicothe Circuit, which was some years prior to the formation of Paint Creek Circuit.

From 1812 until 1819, the presiding elders and preachers in charge of this circuit were as follows: 1812—Rev. James Quinn, Presiding Elder, Revs. Isaac Pavey and T. Corkhill, preachers; 1813—Rev. James Quinn, Presiding Elder, Rev. Moses Trader, preacher; 1814—Rev. James Quinn, Presiding Elder, Rev. William P. Finley, preacher; 1815—Rev. James Quinn, Presiding Elder, Rev. Robert W. Finley, preacher; 1816—Rev. David Young, Presiding Elder, Revs. Jacob Hooper and William Westlake, preachers; 1817—Rev. John Collins, Presiding Elder, Revs. John Soloman and D. Carr, preachers; 1818—Rev. Moses Crume, Presiding Elder, Rev. William P. Finley, preacher.

On the 25th day of August, 1817, a deed was made for the lot designated on the town plat of London as No. 112, cornering on Back street and Fifth, containing thirty-two square poles, between Patrick McLene, Director for the town, and William Erwin, Jonathan Minshall, John McDonald, William Warner, Sr., William G. Pinkard, Robert Warner, David Watson, James Greenby and Amos G. Thompson, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their successors in office. The consideration therein specified was $11. Upon this lot, but just at what time we are unable to state, this denomination erected the hewed log meeting house, still standing, though it has since been weather-boarded and converted into a dwelling. It is believed that the house was built prior to 1820. This was the first church building erected in London, and the only one until 1834–35.

In 1819, London circuit was formed and Rev. Andrew S. McLean appointed preacher in charge. Rev. James B. Finley was this year and the year following Presiding Elder of the district, and Revs. Zachariah Connell and James Smith, preachers, on the circuit in 1820. The Presiding Elders and preachers in charge from 1821 to 1836, were as follows: 1821—Rev. John Strange, Presiding Elder, Revs. D. D. Davisson and William Simmons, preachers; 1822—Rev. J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder, Revs. George Maley and Aaron Woods, preachers; 1823—Rev. John Collins, Presiding Elder, Revs. James Collard and Richard Brandriff, preachers; 1824—Rev. J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder, Rev. Robert W. Finley, preacher; 1825—Rev. Russel Bigelow, Presiding Elder, Revs. J. L. Donahoo and J. C. Havens, preachers; 1826—Rev. Russel Bigelow, Presiding Elder, Revs. S. P. Shaw and J. W. Clarke, preachers; 1827—Rev. J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder, Revs. S. P. Shaw and F. Buller, preachers; 1828—Rev. J. B. Finley, Presiding Elder, Revs. Thomas Simms and B. Austin, preachers; 1829—Rev. J. F. Wright, Presiding Elder, Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, preacher; 1830—Rev. J. F. Wright, Presiding Elder, Revs. Benjamin Lawrence and William Sutton, preachers; 1831—Rev. J. F. Wright, Presiding Elder, Revs. William Sutton and J. C. Hardy, preachers; 1832—Rev. W. H. Raper, Presiding Elder, Revs. J. Smith and J. Hill, preachers; 1833—Rev. Augustus Eddy, Presiding Elder, Revs. William Morrow and Henry Whiteman, preachers; 1834—Rev. W. H. Raper, Presiding Elder, Revs. Joshua Boncher and G. Moody, preachers; 1835—Rev. Jacob Young, Presiding Elder, Revs. Philip Nation and W. Westlake, preachers; 1836—Rev. Jacob Young, Presiding Elder, Revs. William Morrow and Jacob Martin, preachers.

The Rev. Jacob Young, in his autobiography, in speaking of his appointment as Presiding Elder of the Columbus District in 1835, thus alludes to the London Circuit: "We had a prosperous year on London Circuit, under the labors of Philip Nation and William Westlake. Brother Nation was not what was called a great preacher, but a very useful one, and as good a natural singer as I ever knew; he has been successful on all the circuits he ever traveled. His slender constitution soon completed his labors, and he passed to his rest." In 1836, the London Circuit embraced the following preaching points: London, Somerford, Joseph Warner's, William Gear's, Reader's, Brighton, D. Watson's, Phifer's Schoolhouse, Troxel's, La Fayette, Lower Glade, J. Chenoweth's, Judge

Fitzgerald's, Harrisburg, Leasenbes, Morain's, Yankeetown, Mount Sterling, Don Roe's, or Heath's Mill, Bethel, Wilmouth's Schoolhouse, D. Dye's, or Linson's, and Maxey's. This took in an extensive tract or scope of country, as the reader acquainted with its localities must see, but each preacher in charge was expected to preach at each point once in every four weeks.

In the autobiography of Rev. Jacob Young, we find another allusion to the London Circuit, which we deem not out of place here to record. In speaking of the Conference of 1842, Mr. Young says: "Bishop Morris appointed me to the London Circuit. Zachariah Connell was my Presiding Elder, and William Sutton was my colleague. The work of the Lord soon began to revive in the town of London and other places. At the first quarterly meeting, Z. Connell received a heavenly baptism, and was like a flaming herald the balance of the year. Brother Sutton was a very reliable man. We had several excellent preachers living on the circuit—Brother Steele, Brother China, Brother Ebenezer Webster and Brother Jacob Martin, though much afflicted and unable to do effective work, his example and counsel was very useful. My coming onto the circuit was of great advantage to me, and I hope I was no disadvantage to it. I formed friendships which will be as lasting as eternity. James Foster, Stephen Moore, Isaac Moore and Joseph Warner and Sally Warner will never be forgotten by me. She was a mother in Israel, and one of the best friends I have met with in the house of my pilgrimage. I delivered my valedictory all round the circuit, and many tears were shed, both by the preacher and the people."

About this time (1842), the members of the London charge erected a one-story frame church building on the present site of the brick edifice now standing, and abandoned the old log meeting-house. This building served them as a house of worship until the erection of the present brick in 1859–60. The latter edifice was dedicated Sabbath, February 26, 1860, the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Clark, editor of the Ladies' Repository, of Cincinnati, Ohio. After the services a collection of between $1,500 and $1,600 was taken up, which sum nearly completed the payment of the cost of the building.

The Presiding Elders and preachers in charge of the circuit from 1837 to 1860 were the following named: Rev. Jacob Young, Presiding Elder, Revs. William Morrow and George Fate, preachers; 1838 – Rev. Jacob Young, Presiding Elder, Revs. Benjamin Ellis and E. T. Webster, preachers; 1839—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder, Revs. E. T. Webster and Noah Haugh, preachers; 1840—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder, Revs. J. W. Steele and Noah Haugh, preachers; 1841—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder. Rev. J. W. Steele and A. M. Lorraine, preachers; 1842—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder, Revs. Jacob Young and William Sutton, preachers; 1843—Rev. William Simmons. Presiding Elder, Revs. William Sutton and E. B. Warrington, preachers; 1844—Rev. William Simmons, Presiding Elder, Revs. Martin Wolf and Thomas Heard, preachers; 1845—Rev. William Simmons, Presiding Elder, Revs. Martin Wolf and J. W. Smith, preachers; 1846—Rev. William Simmons, Presiding Elder, Revs. James Armstrong and S. Haines, preachers; 1847—Rev. D. Kemper, Presiding Elder, Revs. James Armstrong and J. W. Steele, preachers; 1848—Rev. D. Kemper, Presiding Elder, Revs. Samuel Maddox and T. M. Gossard, preachers; 1849—Rev. J. A. Jameson, Presiding Elder, Revs. Joseph Morris and William Sutton, preachers; 1850—Rev. J. M. Jameson, Presiding Elder, Revs. David Smith and James Laws, preachers; 1851—Rev. Cyrus Brooks, Presiding Elder, Revs. David Smith and James Laws, preachers; 1852—Rev. Uriah Heath, Presiding Elder, Revs. John Stewart, J. S. Brown and J. D. Crum, preachers. 1853—Rev. Uriah Heath, Presiding Elder, Revs. John Stewart, T. S. Loyd and J. D. Crum, preachers. 1854—Rev. Uriah Heath, Presiding Elder, Revs. A. B. Lee and J. F. Longman, preachers. 1855—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder, Revs.

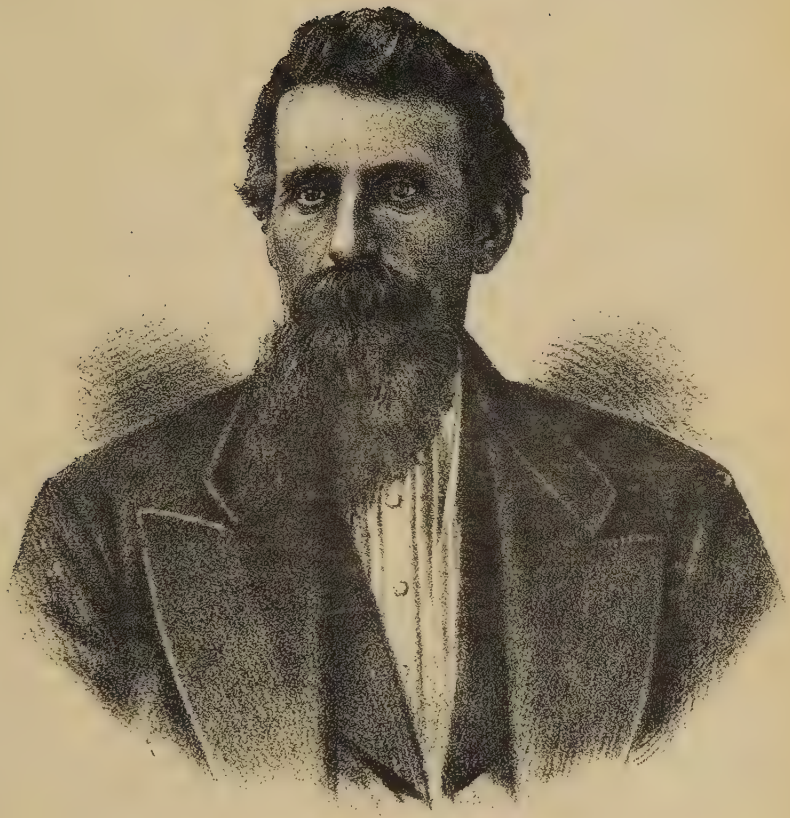
J. F. Longman and J. T. Miller, preachers; 1856—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder, Revs. A. Flemmons and Richard Pitzer, preachers; 1857—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder, Revs. A. Flemmons and S. Tippitt, preachers; 1858—Rev. Z. Connell, Presiding Elder, Revs. S. Tippitt and A. M. Alexander, preachers; 1859—Rev. J. M. Jameson, Presiding Elder, Revs. Levi Hall and A. M. Alexander, preachers.

In 1860, the London charge was made a station with Rev. H. E. Pilcher appointed pastor; Rev. J. M. Jameson was this year the Presiding Elder of the district. In 1866, Centenary Chapel was built in the rear of and adjoining the brick edifice, mainly for a lecture room and Sabbath school purposes. It is of brick, thirty-five by sixty feet in size, and is of the Roman style of architecture; it is connected with the main building by a corridor. The brick and stone work was done by James Self, and the carpenter work by E. J. Gould. The Chapel cost about $7,000 and was built and furnished through the liberality of Mrs. Eliza Chrisman. It was dedicated on Christmas morning 1866. by Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati, who delivered one of his ablest sermons to a large audience. The venerable David Watson who assisted in the erection of the old log meeting-house in London, attended the dedicatory service. In 1871, the church was incorporated.

Since 1861, the Presiding Elders and pastors of the church have been as follows: 1861—Rev. G. W. Brush, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. M. Jameson, pastor. 1862—Rev. G. W. Brush, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. M. Jameson, pastor. 1863—Rev. G. W. Brush, Presiding Elder, Rev. Levi Cunningham, pastor. 1864—Rev. G. W. Brush, Presiding Elder, Rev. Levi Cunningham, pastor. 1865—Rev. J. M. Jameson, Presiding Elder, Rev. Levi Cunningham, pastor. 1866—Rev. J. M. Jameson, Presiding Elder, Rev. H. K. Foster, pastor. 1867—Rev. C. A. Vananda, Presiding Elder, Rev. H. K. Foster, pastor. 1868—Rev. C. A. Vananda, Presiding Elder, Rev. H. K. Foster, pastor. 1869—Rev. C. A. Vananda, Presiding Elder; Rev. C. D. Battell, pastor. 1870—Rev. C. A. Vananda, Presiding Elder, Rev. C. D. Battell, pastor. 1871—Rev. J. W. White, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. F. King, pastor. 1872—Rev. J. W. White, Presiding Elder, Rev. T. H. Monroe, pastor. 1873—Rev. J. W. White, Presiding Elder, Rev. T. H. Monroe, pastor. 1874—Rev. A. B. Lee, Presiding Elder, Rev. T. H. Monroe, pastor. 1875—Rev. B. N. Spahr, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. T. Miller, pastor. 1876—Rev. B. N. Spahr, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. T. Miller, pastor. 1877—Rev. B. N. Spahr, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. C. Jackson, pastor. 1878—Rev. B. N. Spahr, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. C. Jackson, pastor. 1879—Rev. J. F. King. Presiding Elder, Rev. J. C. Jackson, pastor. 1880, 1881 and 1882—Rev. J. F. King, Presiding Elder, Rev. J. W. Peters, pastor. The present membership of the church is 520. The spread of Methodism in Madison County has been rapid. In 1820, the old log meeting-house was the only church building on London Circuit, which then embraced all of the country north as far as Marysville; and south, Williamsport, Pickaway County, there are now within that scope of country at least fifty church edifices. The London Church and Sabbath school are in a prosperous condition.

*First Presbyterian Church of London.**—On the 26th day of September, 1829, a sermon was preached in London by the Rev. D. C. Allen, missionary, with reference to the formation of a Presbyterian Church. After service, a meeting for this purpose was held at the house of Mr. Charles Berry. A church session was present, consisting of Samuel Reed, an Elder from Upper Liberty Church, David Mitchell and David Chapman, Elders from Lower Liberty Church, in Union County, and Rev. D. C. Allen, an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church. The session being constituted with prayer, twenty per-

*This historical sketch in main, was embodied in a paper prepared and read before the congregation of the church by B. F. Clark, in October, 1876.



Andrew Cary

sons were received on examination, as members of the Visible Church of Christ on Earth. Two persons were then nominated for election as Ruling Elders, and articles of faith and covenant were read for the consideration of all concerned. An appointment was made for the ensuing Sabbath, and the meeting adjourned. On Sabbath, September 27, the session met in the morning and received one other candidate. The names of all the candidates having been called, they presented themselves, gave their assent to the articles of faith and covenant and by prayers were set apart and constituted a church of the Lord Jesus Christ. John Rayburn and William McCoy, the persons nominated for Ruling Elders, were duly elected and ordained as officers in this church, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about thirty persons. This was the first Presbyterian communion service held in London for several years. Formerly an organization of twenty-five or thirty members had been formed, but having been long destitute of Presbyterian preaching it had become almost extinct. When Rev. D. C. Allen came on the field, in 1829, there were no Elders living in the congregation, and no church records could be found. The names of the persons composing the church as re-organized by him, twenty-one in number, are as follows: William McCoy, Ann P. McCoy, John Davidson, Mrs. Sallie Davidson, John Rayburn, Mrs. Rebecca Rayburn, James Rankin, Mrs. Margaret Rankin, Charles Berry, Mrs. Elizabeth Berry, Mrs. Elizabeth Stockton, Mrs. Mary Withrow and Mrs. Mary Temans received by certificate and examination. John Byers, Mrs. Matilda Byers, William T. Davidson, Mrs. Rachel B. Davidson, John H. Kennedy, Mrs. Hannah Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Houston, Miss Maria P. Rankin and Mrs. Hume received by profession of faith and examination.

"May this little vine be owned and blessed as one of the Lord's own planting."

(Signed) D. C. Allen, Missionary.

The minutes of the organization of the church were approved at a meeting of the Presbytery of Columbus, in Circleville, Ohio, April 7, 1830. May 23, 1831, after public worship, a meeting of the congregation was held according to previous appointment, at which time Charles Berry and William T. Davidson were elected Ruling Elders, and were ordained on the 5th day of June, 1831; June 30, 1832, Samuel Haller and William Creath were ordained as Ruling Elders of the church. March 13, 1833, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church was regularly convened in the court house, in London, for the purpose of electing a pastor. The Rev. Benjamin Dolbear was present, by invitation of the session, preached, and presided, as Moderator of the meeting. The Rev. D. C. Allen, who had been serving the church as missionary supply from the time of its organization, was unanimously chosen as their pastor. At the same time and place, William T. Davidson, James Rankin and James Rayburn were elected Trustees, and William McCormack Treasurer of the congregation. Rev. D. C. Allen was installed pastor of the church April 13, 1833. The church was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 28th day of February, 1834.

The first church building, a frame structure, on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets, was erected in the years 1834–35. The first bell was purchased for the church in the year 1849; J. I. Robinson, Samuel P. Davidson and J. M. Rayburn were appointed the committee to solicit subscriptions for the purchase of the same. April 1, 1837, eighty members were reported to the Presbytery on the roll of the church. April 16, 1837, the Rev. D. C. Allen resigned his charge as pastor of the church. February 4, 1838, James Rayburn, William McCormack and J. H. Kennedy were elected and ordained as Ruling Elders of the church. May 13, 1838, nine members were dismissed for the purpose of forming a church in Jefferson, Ohio. This organization, after maintaining an existence for several years, with John Byers and Dr. David Wilson as

Ruling Elders, at length become so much reduced by death and removals, that the few remaining members returned again to the church in London, John Byers and Mrs. Sarah Byers being received by letter October 16, 1858. April 2, 1839, Rev. J. Hoge, D.D., by invitation, preached a sermon and moderated a meeting regularly convened for electing a pastor. The Rev. E. Van Derman was called as pastor, and installed on the 3d day of April, 1839. His pastorate was very brief. The Master called him to a higher service and an eternal reward in November, 1839. After the death of Rev. E. Van Derman, the church was without a pastor for about one year. November 20, 1840, at a meeting of the congregation, presided over by Dr. J. Hoge, the Rev. R. C. McComb was called as pastor of the church, and was ordained and installed as pastor November 21, 1840. This pastorate continued until April, 1854. September 25, 1851, R. C. Amos and Joseph Rayburn were elected and ordained as Ruling Elders of the church.

In July, 1855, Rev. C. W. Finley, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Redstone, having been employed by the Presbytery of Columbus as a missionary, within its bounds, began his labors at London, Midway, Mt. Sterling, Genoa and Grove City, preaching also at several private houses in the community, making London his headquarters. During the year 1857, he was assisted in his labors by Rev. Mr. Irwin, for the period of six months. October 16, 1858, at a congregational meeting, regularly convened, and moderated by Rev. James Dunlap, the Presbyterian Church of London called Rev. C. W. Finley as their pastor for the whole of his time. He was installed pastor of the church January 7, 1859, Rev. James Hoge, D. D., Rev. E. Woods and Elder R. Paul being present at the service by appointment of the Presbytery. March 9, 1858, P. W. Taylor and Maxwell Murray were elected and ordained Ruling Elders of the church.

The old church building on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets, having become too small to accommodate the congregation, and having fallen out of repair by use and lapse of time, it was decided by the congregation that they would erect a new building rather than repair the old one. During the year 1859, the present building, a one-story brick with large tower in center front, was erected. The pastor, Rev. C. W. Finley, donated the lot on which it stands, Maj. Richard Cowling, besides contributing liberally toward the construction, had the clock placed in the tower at his own expense, and by his last will and testament left a legacy of $5,000 for the benefit of the church. In September, 1859, the congregation authorized the sale of the old church building, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of the new church. April 14, 1860, B. F. Clark was elected and ordained a Ruling Elder of the church. November 9, 1861, John Lohr and William M. Kinney were elected, and December 1, 1861, were ordained Ruling Elders in the church. June 20, 1862, thirteen members were dismissed for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian Church in Midway, Ohio. The devoted and abundant labors of Rev. C. W. Finley were ended April 12, 1877, when after a lingering illness, the Master came to him with the gracious summons: "Enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

During the pastorate of nineteen years, the church experienced a healthful and steady growth in numbers and usefulness. In January and February, 1866, it was visited by a season of special religious interest, and forty-four were added to the roll of membership on profession of their faith in Christ. Again, in 1875, forty-five were added on profession of faith. The number of members received on examination from April, 1855, to July, 1877, was 271. The number of members received on certificate from April, 1855, to July, 1877, was 131, making a total of 402. The number on the roll July 21, 1877, was 211. The loss by deaths and removals during the twenty-two years, was 191. The number now on the roll, December, 1882, is about 205. Rev. J. G. Pat-

terson succeeded the Rev. C. W. Finley to the pastorate of the church, being called June 14, 1877, and installed October 17 of that year. Rev. J. A. Ewalt, the present pastor, was installed April 11, 1882. Present members of the session are B. F. Clark, John Lohr, William T. Davidson, William M. Kinney. The Board of Trustees is G. W. Wilson, W. D. Williams and James Hamilton.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church of London.—In the absence of records, we are unable to give the date that the first Catholic services were held in London, and the names of the first members participating. The building of the Columbus & Xenia R. R. through London took place during the years 1848–49, and about this time several Catholic families located in this vicinity. Early in the year 1852, among the families residing in the town and neighborhood were John Dwyer and family, Philip Lackey and family, Thomas Singleton and family, Michael McCarty and family, Edward Donahue and family, Daniel Graham and family, John Fogerty and family, Thomas Kennally and family, Patrick Mastoson and family and James McCarty and family. At this time, mass was celebrated once a month, at private houses, principal among which was the house of Michael McCarty. The priest administering to this people was the Rev. Father Thomas Blake, of Xenia. After the building of the Phifer House, on the corner of Main and High streets, mass was celebrated in the Phifer House Hall until 1856, when a lot was purchased on Center street, near Main, and a one-story frame church erected thereon, which was dedicated in the fall of that year. This was used as a house of worship by St. Patrick's congregation until the completion of their new edifice.

From the celebration of the first mass in London by Father Blake, until the church here was supplied with a resident priest, in 1864, the following-named priests, and in the order given, administered to the spiritual wants of St. Patrick's congregation: Revs. Father Thomas Blake, Father Maurice Howard, of Springfield, Father D. J. Cogan and Father J. N. Thisse, both of Springfield. On Christmas Day, 1864, Rev. Father John Conway became the first resident priest of the London parish, and to this gentleman's untiring energy and perseverance is the church indebted for their beautiful and commodious edifice. The ground upon which the building stands, situated on the corner of Second and Union streets, was purchased of James Dwyer. The building was commenced in the summer of 1865. It is of gothic style of architecture, one hundred feet in length by fifty feet in width, with a thirty-eight foot ceiling; at the west end is a gallery, for the choir and organ, extending the whole width of the building; the tower is one hundred and ten feet in height, slated at the top; the windows are twelve feet in height, filled with a beautiful and costly article of stained glass. The cost of the building, with organ and bell, was $22,000. The plan for the building was drawn by Pickett & Son, of Cincinnati. The brick and stone work was done by Winn & Robinson, slating by Gephart, of Dayton, plastering by William Gulick, of Columbus, and the painting by Joseph Corns. The church is the largest in the county, and willl seat about 1,000 persons.

The corner stone of the edifice was laid September 17, 1865. Bishop Sylvester H. Rosecrans delivered a discourse explanatory of the Catholic faith and replete with good advice, immediately after which he administered confirmation to about fifty persons. A small tin-box containing the date of the ceremonies, the names of the Bishop, the pastor, and other facts relating to the church was deposited in the corner-stone.

The edifice was dedicated by Archbishop John B. Purcell on Sunday, November 18, 1866. Many visitors came from neighboring cities, and at 11 o'clock a grand procession was formed at the old church, headed by a Columbus band, and proceeded to the new church. It was impossible for one-half

the crowd to get within the walls of the building. The Archbishop delivered a short discourse out doors, after which the crowd was admitted inside as fast as the money could be taken at the door, as this was the means in which the donations were received. The building had not yet been seated, but it was supposed that fifteen hundred persons were admitted. The music on the occasion was furnished by the choir of St. Patrick's Church of Columbus. The following church dignitaries were in attendance from abroad: Archbishop John B. Purcell, of Cincinnati; Rev. Father Edward Fitzgerald, of Columbus; Rev. Father Joseph Retcker, D. D., Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati; Rev. Father Thomas Blake, of Xenia, and Rev. Father J. N. Thisse, of Springfield. The interior of the edifice is neatly finished. There are three altars, the main one being dedicated by Archbishop Purcell, October 27, 1872. The Scriptural paintings are fine works of art, the fourteen representing the way of the cross were purchased by Father Conway in Paris.

The resident pastors of the church, with their assistants in the order named, have been as follows: Rev. Father John Conway, from Christmas, 1864, until June, 1877; Assistants—Rev. Fathers J. Maroney and Rowekamp. During Father Conway's absence from the church while in Europe, the priests of St. Patrick's Church were Rev. Fathers P. H. Cusack, J. J. Kennedy and B. M. Mueller. Rev. Father Michael Hayes, from June, 1877, until August, 1878. Rev. Father James Burns, from August, 1878, until January, 1881; Assistants—Fathers Michael Hayes and Charles McCallion respectively. Rev. Father C. M. Berding, the present incumbent, became pastor in October, 1881. His assistant is Rev. Father James O'Kieffe, who entered upon his duties in October, 1882. The congregation numbers about two hundred and fifty families.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of London.—At a meeting held at the residence of Jonathan Farrar on the 28th of June, 1858, opened by prayer by the Rev. Chandler Robbins, of Springfield, the above-named society was organized and styled "Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church of London," and subsequently was incorporated under that name. The officers elected at that meeting were: Richard Cowling, Jonathan Farrar, Edwin Cowling, Jesse W. Dungan, Dr. N. S. Darling, B. T. Custer, Edwin Bird, James Baker and D. M. Creighton, comprising the Vestry; Jonathan Farrar, Senior Warden; Edwin Cowling, Junior Warden; and D. M. Creighton, Treasurer of the church. On motion, a committee of two was appointed to extend an invitation to the Rev. Chandler Robbins to become the first rector of the church, which invitation was accepted. The first communicant members of the church were Mrs. M. Dooris and two daughters, Maggie and Sarah, Dr. H. J. Sharp and wife, Mrs. A. C. Watson, Mrs. E. J. Gould, Mrs. S. J. Hubbard and daughter Maggie, Mrs. George Mitchell, Mrs. Noah Thomas, Mrs. John Chambers, Mrs. W. H. Carter, Mary Green and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bolds. For the first two years of Christ's Church, services were held once a month in the old Presbyterian Church building, under the rectorship of Mr. Robbins. From that period until the year 1866–67, the pulpit was unoccupied. For a portion of this year, occasional services were conducted in the court house by Rev. W. T. Helm, of Xenia. Before the close of the year, Mr. Helm was succeeded by Rev. H. C. H. Dudley, of the same city. Mr. Dudley remained rector of the church for about two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Kellogg, who served the people about six months only, being compelled by failing health to sever his connection with the church. His successor was Rev. J. H. Ely. The next rector of the church was Rev. William Bower, under whose rectorship the church prepared to build in the spring of 1878. A lot was purchased of Eugene Freeman for $500, located near the corner of Fourth and Union streets, upon which was erected, at a cost of $2,500, a beautiful frame edifice, which was consecrated to the service of God by Bishop

Jaggar, of the diocese of Southern Ohio, on the afternoon of Saturday, November 16, 1878. In the spring of 1878, Rev. John Rose, of Boston, became rector of the church. Other rectors have been Revs. Mr. Morrell and J. W. Gillman. The church is now (1882) without a rector. Membership, seventeen.

In connection with the church there has been carried on a successful Sunday school for several years, which is now in a prosperous condition, under the superintendency of Dr. H. J. Sharp. The number of scholars in attendance is twenty-five.

The First Universalist Church of London.—On the 12th of July, 1858, the following-named persons assembled for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Universalist Church society: William Jones, J. F. Willis, Lathrop Willis, B. F. Montgomery, J. W. Curd, W. S. Shepherd, J. W. Low, J. Peetrey, Jedyer Willis, Josephine Jones, Louis Shepherd, M. J. Curd, Mary Low, C. Chandler, Frances Curtis, Minerva Acton, Josephine McCormack, Lorain Byers, Minerva Sothoron, Hannah Powell, Josephine Powell, Adelaide McCormack, Margaret McClintock and Edward McClimans. On the 12th of the following month, another meeting was held and presided over by Jedyer Willis, at which the organization of the society was completed. Jedyer Willis, J. F. Willis, J. W. Curd, William Jones and Jacob Peetrey were appointed Trustees of the church; Jedyer Willis, Treasurer, and Jacob Peetrey, Clerk. It should have been stated, however, that prior to the regular organization of the church as given above, occasional preaching was had by this class at London by ministers supplying neighboring pulpits, one of whom was Rev. H. R. Nye, pastor of the Universalist society at Columbus. Mr. Nye was active in the interests of the church, and the organization here was in a measure due to his efforts. He continued in the pastorate of the church at Columbus until the spring of 1859, and served the London congregation regularly during that time. Mr. Nye's successor to the Columbus charge was Rev. Thomas Gormon, who remained the pastor of the church until 1861, and likewise preached regularly at London.

Unfortunately the early records of the society were destroyed by fire some years ago, and a complete succession of the different ministers who have served the charge cannot be given. Revs. G. L. Demorist of Cincinnati, A. W. Bruce, pastor of the society at Columbus, from 1865 until 1868, and E. L. R. Reexford, subsequently pastor of the same society, have preached for this society. The first resident pastor of the society was Rev. R. T. Polk, whose ministry began in the spring of 1867. His resignation was tendered in June, 1869. The next regular pastor was Rev. T. P. Abell, who assumed such relation in the spring of 1875; since the fall of 1880, the pastor and pastoress of the church have been Rev. J. W. Crosley and wife, who preach on alternate Sundays; until 1864, the services of this denomination were held in the court house, and for a period in the Presbyterian Church. In 1864, a brick house for worship was erected by the society on Second street, between Main and Union, which was completed and dedicated September 27, 1866; sermon by Rev. George Messenger. In 1875, the church building was enlarged and improved, and was re-opened and dedicated on Sabbath, June 20, of that year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. McCalister, President of Buchtel College. There were present on the occasion the following clergymen: Rev. Dr. Manly of Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. M. Tomlinson and Rev. T. P. Abell, the regular pastor. The present membership of the church is about eighteen.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of London.—In the summer of 1877, after repeated efforts to organize a Lutheran Church in London, under the auspices of the first joint Synod of Ohio, the members of the Lutheran Church who had been engaged in the previous efforts resolved to turn their attention to the General Council, and to beseech assistance from this quarter. Accord-

ingly, word was sent to Rev. G. W. Mechling, then President of the district synod of Ohio, stating the condition of things, and asking whether it could be done. The matter was referred to the Rev. H. Peters of the missionary synod of Columbus. The result was this field was soon visited by Mr. Peters, who found favorable prospects for organizing a charge; regular services were held from this time on until the meeting of the District Synod of Ohio in the fall. A statement of affairs at the synod attracted the attention of Rev. A. Poorman, of Farmersville; arrangements were made for him to visit the field, which he did, and soon thereafter a joint meeting of the people of London and Lilly Chapel was held in London on the 7th of November, 1877, at which the following action was taken. It was resolved, that a call be extended to Rev. Mr. Poorman, and $500 be promised him for his support; at the same meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we now resolve ourselves into an Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, to be known as ———."

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Peters took charge of the congregation (Poorman having declined), and in the spring moved to London with his family. He remained pastor of the church three years, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Brown, the present incumbent, whose labors commenced with this people April 1, 1882. Services were first held in Buff Block, then in the hall in a building on Main street, known as Byers' Building. While in this hall the entire furniture of the society was destroyed by fire. From this location they removed to the Cartzdafner Building, where they worshiped until the building of their present neat one-story brick edifice, situated on the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the summer of 1881. The building was put under roof that fall, and completed the following fall at a cost of about $2,300. The church was dedicated June 11, 1882, by an address from Rev. G. W. Mechlin, of Lancaster, President of the Lutheran Synod.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of London.—The organization of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of London dates from 1860. About this year Rev. Edward Davis came to the village and organized a class at the residence of Edward Mumford, which consisted of a membership of three, namely: Martha Betts, Wealthy Roberts and Mary J. Nickens. These names were presented to the Ohio Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and from this time regular services of this body have been held in London. The Rev. Mr. Davis served the people as pastor for about three years, during which time the class progressed and many additions were made to it. From the organization of the society until 1872, preaching was conducted in private residences and in Smith's Hall. The ministers officiating as pastors of the church during this period and in the order named, are as follows: Revs. Edward Davis, Mr. White, Edward Wright, Mr. Holcomb, Mr. Walker, Jesse Divine, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Whitfield. In 1872, under the pastorate of Mr. Whitfield, the society purchased the church property formerly occupied by the Catholic congregation, for $1,800. Services have since been conducted in this building until in August, 1882, when on the 19th of that month the roof, having become old and decayed, fell in, which rendered the building unfit for occupancy. This building has since been torn down, and there is now in process of construction, on the same site, a neat, one-story brick structure, 32x50 feet, with an 18 foot ceiling. The building is to have a large tower in the center front which is to be sixty feet in height, and is to be supplied with a bell weighing 675 pounds.

The Rev. William Whitfield was succeeded by Rev. Burton Lewis; and he by Rev. Edward Taylor. Mr. Taylor's successor was Rev. Moses Wilson, who was followed by Rev. Watson Artis, the present pastor of the church. The membership is now one hundred. The local preachers of the church are Edward Mumford and Hilman Hurd, the former being a class-leader. Thomas Pleasant, Robert Verine, William Lowry and Edward Mumford are Stewards. The Board of Trustees is Edward Mumford, S. B. Norris, Thomas Pleasant, Robert Verine, Addison Tarry, Noah Hodge and Elias Lowry.

A Sabbath school is conducted by the church, which was organized a few years subsequent to the formation of the society. Connected with the church are the Missionary Society and a Church Aid Society, the object of the former being to provide means for the support of superannuated ministers and bishops of the conference, and both home and foreign missions; and the object of the latter being to provide means for church educational purposes and for the general support and advancement of the people in morals and religion.

The First Baptist Church of London (colored).—This church was organized on the fourth Lord's Day of February, 1866, by Elder George Dardis with the following-named members: John Cain, Samuel Johnston, Harry Townsend, Levi Taylor, Samuel and William Lewis, Alfred Henrys, Henry White, Lemuel Lewis, David Cain, Isaac Jenkins, George H. Hill, Precilla Carter, Julia Rammah, Laura Cain, Eliza Taylor, Nancy Wintersmith, Alice Mack, Josephine Roberts, Mary Butler, Francis Whales, Lucy Lewis, Julia Andrews, Jennie Robinson, R. Meredith, A. D. Meredith, Elizabeth Wright, and Henry A. Johnson. A frame house was purchased by these members, together with lot, of Michael Carroll, situated on Fourth street, for $1,000; and the same was occupied by the society as a place of worship until the building of their present brick structure. In the spring of 1876, preparations for the new building were begun, and July 16 the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, conducted by Silver Urn Lodge, No. 29, of Free and Accepted Masons. Visiting lodges of the same order from neighboring places were in attendance, and music for the occasion was furnished by the Columbus Barrack's Band. In the morning, services were held in the court house, Rev. James Poindexter, of Columbus, preaching; and in the afternoon the same minister delivered an address in the Presbyterian Church, after which the procession formed, and marched to the church, where the ceremonies were performed in an impressive manner. The building, a one-story brick, located on Fourth street near Water, was completed in 1881, costing about $2,500. The present pastor of the church is Elder William Balay. Membership, fifty two.

A prosperous Sabbath school has been conducted by the members of the society ever since its organization. This numbers at present about ninety scholars, officered as follows: Superintendent, Mrs. C. D. Rayburn; Assistant Superintendent, Miss Lizzie Fisher; Secretary, James H. Cain; Treasurer, Mrs. D. J. Milton; Librarian, Charles Hunt.

THE LONDON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In January, 1880, the above-named association was organized by about a dozen of the young ladies of London, who proposed to raise the necessary amount of money to provide books for the library and to meet other expenses necessary to the opening of and carrying on of the institution, by subscription. Membership tickets were sold at $1 each, entitling the holder to the use of books for one year. Several years prior to this, a similar association, known as the Underwood Library Association, was organized, but existed, we believe, only in name, and for the support of which $300 had been raised but not used. A meeting of the old association was held and the $300 was appropriated to the new association (some arrangement of consolidation of the two associations

having been made). The first officers were: Miss Lizzie Maxey, President; Miss Jennie Burnley, Vice President; Miss Mattie L. Henry, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Helen Crabb, Recording Secretary; Miss Emma Richmon, Assistant Secretary; Miss Minnie Wilson, Treasurer; Miss Mary Warner, Librarian; Miss Sarah Wood, Assistant Librarian. The library was opened in Buff Block, February 22, 1880, and has since been maintained. It comprises nearly 500 volumes, consisting of biography, fiction history, juveniles, poetry and miscellany.

During the past twenty-five years, several library associations and reading rooms and lyceums have been organized in London, but none became permanent institutions. Among them may be mentioned the Young Men's Library Association, organized September 25, 1856, under the following officers: President, R. A. Harrison; Vice President, Dr. Toland Jones; Secretary, D. Warner; Treasurer, James McLain. In the fall of 1857, this became a lyceum, and the meetings from November 26 were held with open doors and free for all.

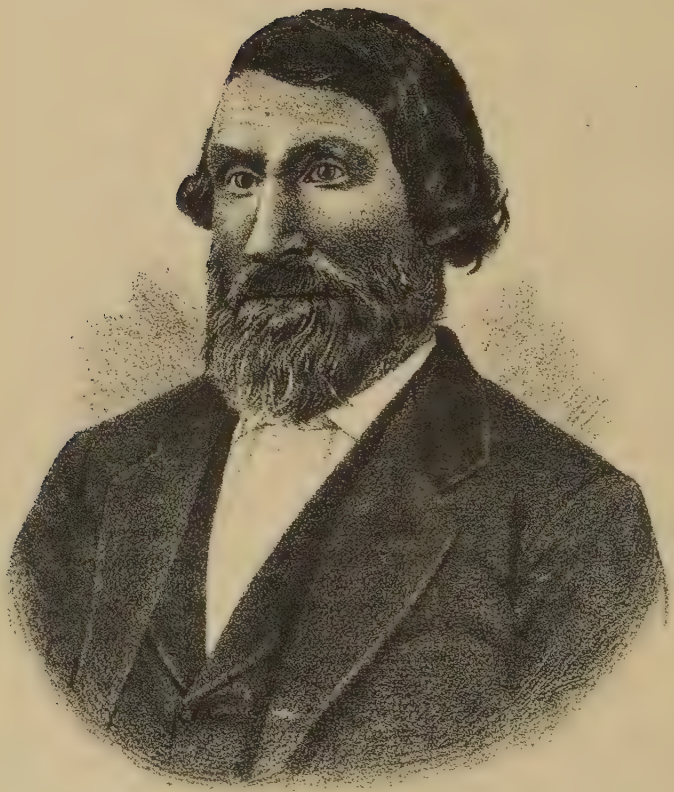
Another London library association and reading room was organized at the Presbyterian Church on the 7th of January, 1868, with R M. Hanson in the Chair, and Otway Watson, Secretary. The permanent officers were: R. A. Harrison, President; J. H. Curd, Vice President; Otway Watson, Treasurer; M. M. Thomas, Secretary; R. M. Hanson, Corresponding Secretary. A room over Davidson & Smith's drug store, on Main street, was secured as the quarters of the association. The room was opened to the public about the middle of March of that year, and the first lecture of a course inaugurated was delivered at Toland Hall, February 24, 1868. The library then contained nearly three hundred volumes, one hundred and three of which were donated by Rev. C. W.Finley, and eighty-four by Hon. R. A. Harrison.

On the 7th of February, 1874, a London lyceum club was organized, with a membership of ten young men, with the following officers: W. H. McKinnon, President; E. J. Myers, Vice President; A. C. Watson, Corresponding Secretary; H. Hubbard, Treasurer; A. C. Watson, L. S. Dungan and M. M. Thomas, Executive Committee. The first lecture of the course was delivered by John B. Gough, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, March 13, 1874.

SOCIETIES.

Chandler Lodge. No. 138, F. & A. M., was chartered May 8, 1846. At the great fire which occurred in London February 2, 1854, the charter of the lodge, its records, and all effects were destroyed, hence we are unable to give the names of the charter members and the first officers. It was at the time of the fire in a prosperous condition. A re-issue of the charter was granted October 18, 1854, and the first officers installed thereafter were: John Dungan, W. M.; F. L. Downing, S. W.; A. R. Phifer, J. W.; J. F. Freeman, Secretary; A. Toland, Treasurer; D. Haskell, S. D.; L. M. Dunn, J. D.; J. Q. Lotspeich, Tiler. At the time the fire occurred, the lodge met in a hall in a building which stood on the present site of the one in which is the Chandler book store on Main street. Meetings later were held in the building on the northeast corner of High and Main streets. From here they removed to Toland Block about the year 1856. In 1867, the hall they were occupying was enlarged and beautifully finished and furnished, until now it will compare favorably with almost any lodge-room in the State. The present membership of the lodge, 104. Present officers: O. P. Crabb, W. M.; R. H. McCloud, S. W.; J. Swetland, J. W.; M. W. Dungan, Treasurer; I. G. Peetrey, Secretary; Jacob March, S. D.; J. C. Bridgeman, J. D.; Samuel Creamer, Tiler.

Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter, No. 73, was chartered October 18, 1856, on petition of the following-named companions: John Melvin, O. P. Crabb, David Haskell, Thomas J. Stutson, Toland Jones, Israel Fisler, Jeriah



RUSSEL B. CONVERSE.

Swetland, Robert Alkire, William McClintick and B. H. Moore. The first officers of the chapter were David Haskell, H. P.; John Melvin, K.; O. P. Crabb, S.; William McClintick, C. of H.; B. H. Moore, P. S.; J. Swetland, R. A. C.; Robert Alkire, G. M. Third V.; Israel Fisler, G. M. Second V.; Toland Jones, G. M. First V. The present membership of the chapter is ninety; present officers: O. P. Crabb, H. P.; D. Haskell, K.; J. Swetland, S.; Daniel T. Fox, C. of H.; R. H. McCloud, R. A. C.; J. B. Sprague, P. S.; I. G. Peetrey, Secretary; M. W. Dungan, G. M. Third V.; A. P. Hewitt, G. M. Second V.; Job J. Clark, G. M. First V.; S. Creamer, Guard.

London Council, No. 41, Royal and Select Masters, was organized under a charter from the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Ohio, on petition of the following named: Harford Toland, John C. Sothoron, Levi March, Oliver P. Crabb, William H. Chandler, Sr., John C. Coblentz, Jacob March, George H. Rowland, S. Creamer and M. M. Hutchinson, bearing date October 13, 1866. The first officers were Harford Toland, T. I. G. M.; John C. Sothoron, D. I. G. M.; Levi March, P. C. W.; O. P. Crabb, C. of G.; William H. Chandler, Sr., Treasurer; John C. Coblentz, Receiver; Jacob March, Sentinel. The present membership is thirty-nine, with the following officers: J. Swetland, T. I. G. M.; O. P. Crabb, D. I. G. M.; Jacob March, P. C. W.; J. B. Sprague, C. of G.; P. Speasmaker, Treasurer; I. G. Peetrey, Receiver; S. Creamer, Sentinel.

Silver Urn Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M. (*Colored*), was chartered June 23, 1869. The charter members were James Cain, Edward Mumford, George White, Robert Cain, John L. Cain, A. Thomas and Thomas Pleasant, and the offices following were filled by them in the respective order given: W. M., S. W., J. W., Treasurer, Secretary, S. D., J. D., Tiler. The present membership is nineteen, officered as followers: G. M. Phonosdall, W. M.; William Steward, S. W.; William Lowry, J. W.; Green Roberts, Treasurer; Z. Burns, Secretary; Elias Lowry, S. D.; A. Thomas, J. D.; B. Artis, Tiler. The lodge has for a number of years held its meetings in Speasmaker's Hall on Main street.

Madison Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was instituted September 18, 1846, by special deputy John Brough, with the following charter members: A. A. Hume, John Jones, Thomas Fellows, John A. Skinner, H. Carter, W. H. Holmes, N. D. Morgan, J. Cheney, David Armstrong and James McLain. On the day of institution the following first officers were elected and installed: John A. Skinner, N. G.; David Armstrong, V. G.; A. A. Hume, Recording Secretary; John Jones, Private Secretary; James McLain, Treasurer. The lodge first met in a hall in a building that stood where Cartzdafner's store now is, on Main street, and there continued to meet until burned out by the great fire of 1854. They then met in a hall over Speasmaker's hardware store, and in 1870 removed to their present quarters, in the hall of Knights of Pythias, in Union Block, on Main street. The membership is now 122. The present officers are A. J. Blue, N. G.; Charles Jones, V. G.; E. T. Bethard, Recording Secretary; L. H. Miller, Private Secretary; S. H. Cartzdafner, Treasurer. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. The stock and funds on hand amount to over $3,500.

Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 126, I. O. O. F.—A charter was granted May 4, 1870, to B. F. Clark, A. L. Brown, M. L. Bryan, John Jones, S. Creamer, S. H. Cartzdafner, G. W. Darety and ———, and their successors duly and legally elected to be held at London. The institution of the Encampment took place June 22, 1870, and was officered as follows: John Jones, C. P.; B. F. Clark, H. P.; A. L. Brown, S. W.; G. W. Darety, J. W.; M. L. Bryant, S.; S. H. Cartzdafner, Treasurer. It has now a membership of forty-four with the following-named officers: E. T. Bethard, C. P.; Charles Jones, H. P.; C. L. Turner, S. W.; C. E. Holt, J. W.; William Wandby, S.; John Jones, Tiler.

Mystic Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias, was instituted November 2, 1871, by Grand Chancellor Haines, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The following is a list of the charter members, the officers of the first term being indicated by the appropriate initials following their names. It will be observed that this organization was under the old ritual and the old official titles are used: J. Swetland, V. P.; A. L. Brown, W. C.; William H. Carter, W. V. C.; L. S. Dungan, W. R. and C. S.; Frank Shaw, W. F. S.; Job J. Clark, W. B.; C. O. Kennedy, W. G.; O. J. Greenleaf, W. I. S.; Alfred Taylor, W. O. S. Other members were Rev. C. W. Finley, William Turner, William F. Davidson and James McLaughlin. The order occupied the old Odd Fellows Hall in the third story of Mr. Phil Speasmaker's building on Main street until March 14, 1872, when quarters were taken in the Guilchel Hall on Main street in connection with the Improved Order of Redmen, then just instituted. The meetings were here continued until May 8, 1873, when they moved into rooms fitted up by them in Boyd's new block, known as "Union Block," on the corner of Main and High streets, which hall they continue to occupy at present. The following is a list of all the Past Chancellors made by this lodge in the order of their seniority: J. Swetland, Frank Shaw, Job J. Clark, L. S. Dungan, A. L. Brown, W. H. Carter, O. J. Greenleaf, J. R. Atchison, D. S. Bird, John D. Maddux, James Freeman, Carl Stewart, John B. Garrard, W. F. Davidson, William Bierbough, E. S. Vent, P. H. Acton, W. W. Oberdier, James M. McDonald, John C. Hagy, B. F. Johnson, L. H. Headley.

During the existence of the lodge, they have made 115 Knights, of which the following named are now deceased: B. F. Bierbough, W. H. Carter, J. G. Dungan, C. W. Finley, R. G. Garrard, A. P. King, A. L. McDonald, D. E. McMillen, L. Nufel, T. P. Sanford.

Officers in December, 1882—William Bierbough, P. C.; A. Swetland, C. C.; A. Sager, V. C.; James M. McDonald, P.; S. Maddux, K. R. S.; J. B. Garrard, M. F.; E. S. Vent, M. and E.; J. C. Hagy, M. at A.; J. M. Davidson, I. G.; D. Bend, O. G.; D. S. Bird, D. D. G. C.

Central Lodge, No. 1342, Knights of Honor, was granted a charter September 29, 1879, by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor. Those making applications for the same were J. C. Bridgeman, D S. Bird, William H. Carter, J. J. Clark, F. A. Candler, John Duddy, J. N. Davidson, W. F. Evans, Leonard Eastman, Walter C. Henry, Charles Jones, W. R. Lotspeich, M. M. Melvin, Frank R. Neff, W. R. Park, William Richardson, Dr. A. J. Strain, J. F. Smith and Erwin F. Willis. The lodge was instituted January 25, 1879, by J. B. King, D. D. G. D.; and the first officers were: J. J. Clark, D. G. D.; Noah Thomas, P. D.; William R. Lotspeich, D , Charles Jones, V. D.; F. M. Candler, Assistant V. P.; Erwin F. Willis, R.; J. W. MacKinnon, F. R.; Nelson Baker, Treasurer; J. C. Bridgeman, Chaplain; Frank Neff, Guide; M. M. Melvin, Guard; Dennis Bird, Sentinel; Dr A. J. Strain, Medical Examiner; Trustees, J. C. Bridgeman, Noah Thomas and Frank R. Neff. The meetings of the lodge are held at the hall of the Knights of Pythias. Present membership, twenty-two. Officers: J. J. Clark, D. G. D.; F. R. Neff, D.; B. Judy, V. D.; W. H. Ellsworth, Assistant V. D.; W. R. Lotspeich, R ; J. W. MacKinnon, Financial R.; John Duddy, Treasurer; J. C. Bridgeman, Chaplain; M. Candler, Guide; J. J. Clark, Guard; J. N. Davidson, Sentinel; Trustees, C. Jones, N. Baker and Dr. A. J. Strain.

London Council, No. 79, American Legion of Honor, was chartered May 19, 1880, and the council organized January 28, 1880. The charter members were Preston Adair, M. A. Blaugher, J. J. Clark, O. P. Crabb, P. C. Cowling, J. S. Crain, M. W. Dungan, O. J. Greenleaf, J. T. Houston, William Jones, John Kinney, J. M. Lohr, J. E. Lotspeich, W. R. Lotspeich, J. W. MacKinnon, J. D. Maddux, Jacob March, I. G. Peetrey, James Rayburn, E. J. Robinson, Philip Speasmaker, T S. Strickland, Jeriah Swetland, M. M. Thomas, T. D. Turner, E.

R. Watts, Erwin F. Willis. The first officers were: J. Swetland, Commander; Thomas D. Turner, V. Com.; Erwin F. Willis, P. Com.; J. W. MacKinnon, Orator; J. E. Lotspeich, Secretary; J. D. Maddux, Collector; I. G. Peetrey, Treasurer; E. R. Watts, Chaplain; Jacob March, Guide; James Rayburn, W.; M. A. Blaugher, Sentinel; J. T. Houston, Med. Ex.; Trustees, P. Adair, O. P. Crabb, J. T. Houston. The council meets in the Knights of Pythias Hall. The present membership is thirty-five. Officers: I. G. Peetrey, Commander; Jacob March, V. Com.; J. W. MacKinnon, Orator; J. E. Lotspeich, Secretary; E. J. Robison, Collector; E. R. Watts, Treasurer; W. R. Lotspeich, Chaplain, E. S. Vent, G.; J. W. Dixon, W.; D. S. Bird, Sentinel.

Lyon Post, No. 121, Grand Army of the Republic, was constituted August 9, 1881, by the Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic at Toledo, with the following charter members: Toland Jones, William A. Neil, R. R. Cowling, T. Haley, James C. Peck, Jacob March, George W. Wilson, I. G. Peetrey, M. W. Dungan, J. M. Taylor, H. H. Johnson, H. H. Harper, Charles E. Skeels, George E. Ross, D. A. Moore, L. H. Miller, T. W. Miller, A. H. Underwood. The following officers were duly elected and installed: George W. Wilson, Commander; Isaac G. Peetrey, S. V. Com.; M. W. Dungan, J. V. Com.; T. Haley, Adjt.; Jacob March, Q. M.; T. W. Miller, Chaplain; membership, thirty.

Juniatta Tribe, No. 62, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted at London February 7, 1872, by Grand Sachem George B. Means, with eighty charter members. The first officers were Jeriah Swetland, Sachem; O. P. Crabb, Senior Sagamore; George H. Rowland, Junior Sagamore; Quinn Clark, Chief of Records; Isaac G. Peetrey, Keeper of Wampum; Rev. C. W. Finley, Prophet. This order is now defunct.

THE WOMAN'S ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE.

The initial steps of the movement in London toward organizing a raid against the liquor dealers were taken at a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal Church January 18, 1874, which received an impetus at a meeting held in the Presbyterian Church on the following evening. The result was the preparation of the following petition:

"We, the undersigned citizens of London, Ohio, and vicinity, desiring the good of our community, and interested in the welfare of our friends and children, knowing the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage to be injurious to all concerned—the buyer and seller—pledging ourselves to its discontinuance hereafter, do kindly but earnestly ask you to unite with us in this purpose. Accompanying this petition are pledges which our representatives will present, setting forth our desires. We assure you that it is with the kindest feeling we petition you."

This pledge was circulated throughout the town, and in less than one week was signed by over one thousand citizens, of every class and condition. On the 19th of the month, committees of ladies, selected from among the best citizens, waited upon the proprietors of the several drug stores in London, and presented, for their signature, a pledge to the effect that they would sell no intoxicating liquors, save for purely medicinal or mechanical purposes. This was readily signed by all the druggists. Two days later, committees of ladies, two of each, waited upon every person in the town who was engaged in the liquor traffic, with a pledge that they would discontinue the business at once and forever. But one of the twenty dealers, we believe, signed the pledge, though a good feeling prevailed between the committee-women and the saloonists. On the 28th of the same month, a deputation of ladies, to the number of between thirty and forty, called at several places where liquor was sold, and engaged in singing and praying for a short time. The exercises were uninterrupted by any unbecoming conduct on the part of the liquor dealers or other dersons.

Prayer-meetings were held at the Presbyterian Church from 9 to 10 o'clock each morning, which were attended by all classes of citizens, many of the business men closing their business houses for the purpose. Prayer-meetings were also held each evening at the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches alternating, which were largely attended. Every day ladies assembled at the Presbyterian Church and proceeded from thence to the several saloons, where, after soliciting the proprietor to sign their pledge, and his refusal to do so, they would engage in singing and praying. Sometimes the ladies were refused admission to the house, so they gathered on the pavement in front and conducted their services. During the week closing February 7, two saloonists succumbed to the pressure and gave up. By the close of the following week, the novelty was somewhat worn away and the excitement considerably diminished. Still, there was manifested on the part of those engaged in the warfare a settled determination to continue the contest until the enemy was routed. The ladies still continued their daily administrations of song and prayer before the principal saloons, but their numbers were somewhat lessened. During this period, another means of bringing about the desired end was inaugurated. A subscription paper had been circulated asking material aid to be used in prosecuting persons unlawfully engaged in the traffic, and for defraying expenses incident to the temperance movement. For this purpose over $20,000 was subscribed, the sums given by any one person, ranging from $10 to $2,000. February 11, the London Temperance Association, composed of all who had subscribed to the temperance fund, was formed, and the Executive Committee instructed to draw on the fund for expenses in carrying out the laws. Next, the ladies divided their forces into small squads and took their stations in front of the saloons at 7 o'clock in the morning and continued until about 10 o'clock in the evening, relief parties being regularly sent out. On the 17th, the tabernacle first made its appearance on the streets; this consisted of a large box-shaped contrivance with comfortable seats for half a dozen persons, inclosed with oil-cloth curtains and mounted on small wooden wheels for the purpose of being easily transferred from one point to another. February 13, the Town Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of beer and ale within the corporate limits of London. This, of course, was done under the pressure of the temperance excitement. On the following Tuesday evening, another saloonist rolled his casks out and emptied their contents groundward.

Friday, February 20, 1874, was pretty generally observed as a day of fast, the business houses were about all closed, and many of the citizens attended the services at the several churches. During the fourth and fifth weeks, the ladies were, for the first time, molested and indecently treated. On one occasion, eggs and other missiles were hurled at them; on another, beer slops were thrown on them, and the third witnessed the removal of one of the tabernacles from its position of attack, whereby one man was knocked down and another injured. About this time, another saloonist gave way, selling out and sending off his liquors, left the town. After the difficulty attending the use of the tabernacle, those vehicles were discarded, but the policy of sending out daily skirmishers was still kept up.

The 5th and 7th of March were days of great triumph to the crusaders, for on these days surrendered two men engaged in the liquor traffic, one of which seeming to be so great a conquest that nearly all of the bells in town were rung, causing great excitement and much joy. After the bells had ceased ringing, a number of the more enthusiastic temperance advocates met at the Presbyterian Church and sang songs of thanksgiving and praise. On March 6, the Woman's Temperance Alliance of Madison County was organized at the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of furthering the cause of temperance. The daily and evening meetings were continued, but by the middle of March

the campaign was considered about at an end, though there still remained a few obstinate scattered forces to subdue. Thereafter, operations were chiefly confined to "Battle Run" and the forts in the neighborhood of the railroad.

At the spring elections, an entire crusade ticket was elected. The fourteenth week of the movement still saw the ladies making one visit a day to each of the obstinate rum-sellers, and both the morning and evening meetings were in progress, but several weeks later street singing and praying was gradually ended.

While the movement did not perhaps result as successfully as some of the most enthusiastic supporters of the cause had anticipated, it certainly was the means of accomplishing great good by materially lessening the evil arising from the sale of liquor for a period of time.

SALES DAY.

The first Tuesday in each month may appropriately be termed a gala day at London, for it is then that the regular monthly public live stock sales, which have been held here, almost without exception on that day for about twenty-seven years, occur. Countrymen in general having business matters in town requiring attention, generally aim to make sales day the time for meeting for their adjustment; and so, from all sections may be seen Madison's farmers crowding into her capital on said day. Business houses of all kinds, and restaurants especially included, are thronged from morning until night, the streets swarm with people, the pavements are lined with horses and all sorts of vehicles wedged in among each other as tightly as sardines in a box; the middle portions of the streets are before noon a moving medley of men, horses, vehicles and cattle; while the cries of street fakirs and stock autioneers joined to the general hubbub and confusion make perfect pandemonium of the day. Buyers and noted stock men from all parts of the country here assemble, and the mingling together of the people, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones, make the occasion one of festivity. The noise and confusion are at their height by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and it is not until night draws near that anything like quiet re-visits the town. Droves of cattle standing in alternate herds for blocks, awaiting their turn to be driven to the public square by the court house, where thousands of dollars change hands almost in a twinkle. The public square is the center of the live-stock trade.

Frequently can be observed several auctioneers, each crying the sale of a separate drove of cattle, while other droves yet to be offered can be seen square after square in each of the four directions. These auctioneers seem to be *sui generis*, tramping around the circle which incloses the cattle which he is selling. Now he shouts at the top of his voice, and anon button-holes some substantial farmer, whispering confidentially in his ear the extent of the present opportunity for a great bargain.

The sales are not confined alone to cattle, but include stock in general; however, the cattle sales are the most numerous and important. The horse market, too, forms an important feature of the sales, and likewise extends over several squares.

INCORPORATION AND GROWTH OF LONDON.

London was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, bearing date February 10, 1831, to take effect and be in force from and after April first of that year. For many years the officers elected by the people consisted of a President, Recorder, and five Trustees.

For quite a period after the town was laid out, its growth was decidedly slow, and after it had attained the growth of thirty years or thereabouts, it seemed to remain almost entirely *in statu quo*. It is said that an Irishman who

visited London about that time, after sauntering leisurely through its few streets, and hearing not the sound of a hammer, or the buzz of a single notable industry, is said, in the very depth of disgust, to have exclaimed: "Be dad, this is the first town I ever saw that was entirely finished!" Neither was the village at an early period very attractive. A venerable doctor of Southwestern Ohio, on his first visit here, gave offense to some of the residents, by recommending that they get their gardens lathed and plastered, to keep out the frogs. This visit of the doctor's, then a traveling circuit preacher in the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was made in the spring of the year, just after a protracted rainy season.

After remaining for a number of years in a state of torpidity, London began to arouse itself, and grow until the spirit of enterprise, eventually, made it what it is to-day, one of the most substantial, bustling, wealthy, and enterprising rural communities in the country. Its broad streets, substantial business buildings and beautiful residences give it an air of solidity possessed by few towns of its size in the State.

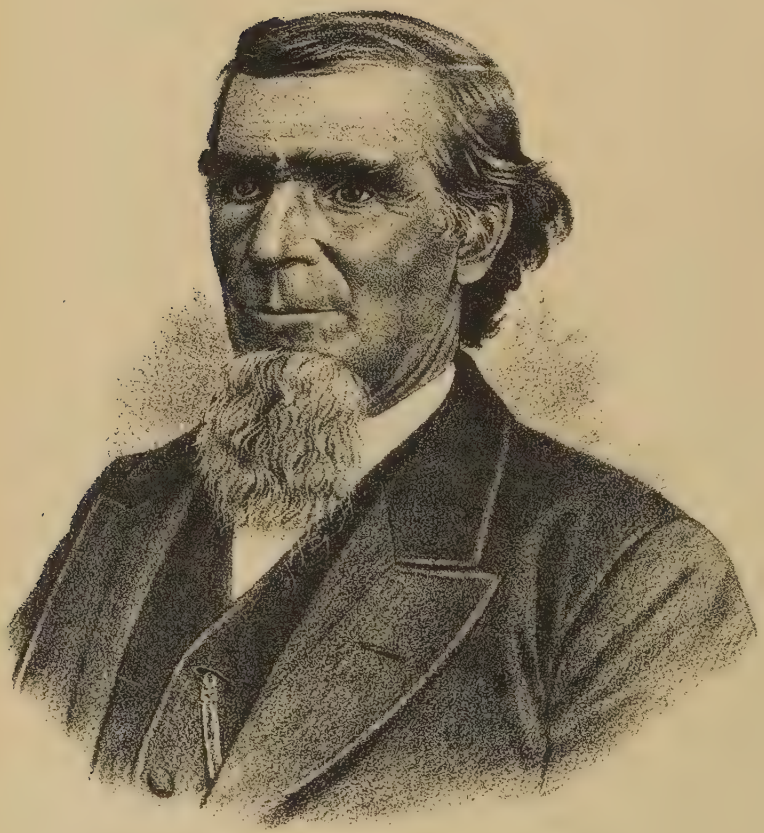
The first impetus given the town in way of improvement was the construction of the Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike; next came the building of the Columbus & Xenia, now the Little Miami Division of the P., C. & St. L. Railroad, in 1848–49, and that of the Columbus & Springfield road, now the I. B. & W. Railroad, each of which gave an additional impetus. The growth of London may be said to have been gradual, but constant and healthy. If any one year exceeded another in the line of improvement, that of 1869 might with safety be singled out as a year in which a greater sum of money was expended for private building purposes. That year, about $70,000 was expended in building, and, among the buildings erected, the most important was Buff Block, on the corner of High and Main streets, by Robert Boyd, Lohr & Clark, and Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, at a cost of about $40,000.

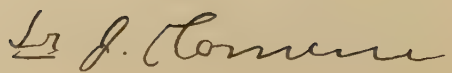
Probably in this connection it would not be out of place to mention the names of Dr. Aquilla Toland and Maj. Richard Cowling, than whom none were more closely identified with the growth, progress and interests of the town. All of the public improvements of the day found in these men warm friends and advocates. Among the gifts of Maj. Cowling to public enterprises in London were the donation of the original tract of land of Oak Hill Cemetery, and by will setting apart a large tract of land adjoining, as an extension of the grounds for perpetual use; the building of the soldiers' monument on the grounds; the donation of the old homestead on West Main street, together with about four and a half acres of land to the town as a public park. The Madison, formerly Cowling House, was also built by him.

The population of London, as given by the census of the periods below named, is as follows: 1840, 297; 1850, 512; 1860, 1,111; 1870, 2,066; 1880, 3,067.

PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.





TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

DARBY TOWNSHIP.

BY DR. JEREMIAH CONVERSE.

ON the 30th day of April, 1810, the Commissioners of Madison County created this township, and we find on record the following, under the head of that date: "Ordered, that all that tract of country comprised in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby created into a separate township, to be known by the name of Darby, and is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the upper corner of Jefferson Township, thence north with said line to Delaware County; thence with said line east, to the northwest corner of Franklin County; thence with said line to the place of beginning." This creation existed for only one year, and was then declared void. The reason for this action is not given, but we find the following record under date of June 11, 1811: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County, ordered, that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby created into a separate township, by the name of Darby, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Madison County, thence south with Franklin County line, so that a point turning west will strike Calvin Cary, Sr.'s, lower corner; thence westwardly to Abraham Johnson's lower corner, on Little Darby; thence to Peter Paugh's southeast corner; thence westwardly so as to strike the Champaign County line, two miles north of William Frankabarger, Sr.'s; thence with said line to Delaware County line; thence with Delaware County line to the place of beginning." The above territory has been greatly reduced by subsequent creations. Canaan and Pike Townships were taken from Darby, the former of these in the year 1814 and the latter in 1819. Union County, in the year 1820, was created from the territory of Delaware and Madison Counties, and a strip of land two and a half miles in width was taken from the northern boundary of Darby Township. Thus it has been reduced in territorial advantages until it is among the smallest townships in the county.

STREAMS.

Big Darby rises in the northeast portion of Champ . County, through the northern portion of Union County, passing through Darby, a portion of Canaan Township, and thence forming the boundary line between Madison and Franklin Counties. This stream was named by the In from a Wyandot chief by the name of Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the line of this and Union Counties. Sugar Run rises in Union County, and flows through the eastern portion of this township, empties into Big Darby and forms one of its tributaries. In the early settlement of this county, Big Darby furnished important and indispensable

water-power privileges, which were made to subserve and meet some of the pressing wants of the people, such as grist and saw mills. Prior to these improvements, the nearest and only mills were at Chillicothe, Ross County. To think of going sixty miles through a dense and unbroken forest, beset on every side with wild beasts and the prowling and treacherous Indian, ready to take your life and pillage your goods, required much more of the spirit of adventure and dare than is found in most of us at the present day. To meet the emergencies under such circumstances, all the families of the first settlers had their "hominy block," an indispensable article in frontier life, and by them more frequently used than the flouring mills of Chillicothe.

SOIL.

The soil of this township is diversified. Near the streams it is a reddish, gravelly loam, very deep, well adapted to mixed agriculture, such as wheat, rye, oats and corn, as well as root crops. After leaving the stream on the east, the soil, on the more elevated lands, partakes of a light colored clay, with a small admixture of gravel, better adapted for grass and grazing purposes. But the greater portion is a black loam, and when once thoroughly drained, is well calculated to grow any and all of the agricultural products adapted to this climate. The western portion of this township, or, more properly speaking, the prairie lands, are composed of a deep, black loam, presenting the appearance of having been composed of vegetable decomposition, upon which, in its native state, grew a wonderful growth of vegetation, that for years had been decomposed, either in its native or alkaline state. This latter condition will be referred to in another part of this work.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

All that portion lying east of Big Darby was heavy timber lands, made up of walnut, ash, beech, white and black oaks, hickory, basswood and white elm on the swampy lands. There were some extensive sugar groves along Sugar Run and near Big Darby. The principal underbrush was spice-bush, that grew extensively, especially on the flat lands. All that portion lying west of Big and east of Little Darby, except a narrow strip near these streams, was known as the Darby Plains; and yet this prairie was dotted here and there with small oak openings, or a narrow, long line of scrubby burr-oak timber, whose growth had been, and still was, very much impeded by the prairie fires that burned over this country every returning autumn. The larger portion of all the timber at the present time has come up and grown to its mammoth proportions since the arrest of these fires. It was a grand sight to see those prairies on fire, especially at night, when hundreds of acres were surrounded by the destroying element, whose forked tongs shot upward above the interspersed oak openings, and its light almost equal to that of a mid-day sun, revealing the rapid retreat of the deer and other wild animals to some secluded place of safety. The very nature of the vegetation that grew upon these prairies made the fires formidable and to be dreaded by the first settlers, whose homes and property were endangered thereby. This whole country was a sea of wild grass and flowering herbs. Upon the lower portions of the prairies grew a kind of grass that came up in single stalks, very thick at the ground, with a large round straw, very tough, long, broad blades, and on top a head, somewhat resembling barley. This species grew from six to eight feet in height, but was of no value for grazing purposes, except when it first came up in the spring. There were two other varieties that grew upon the more elevated portions of the prairie

—the "limber-will" and "ledge-grass." The former of these came up in single stalks, very thick on the ground, with long, drooping blades and slightly sickle-edged. The latter variety grew in bunches, or tufts, very compact, with fine blades and center stalks very tall, smooth and round, like rye. These latter varieties were very nutritious, not only in a green state, but equally so when cut and made into hay. There were some other varieties, but not of sufficient importance to attract attention.

It would be almost impossible to give a full and accurate description of the flowering portion of its vegetation, but I will allude to a few, among which was the "prairie dock," with large, brittle roots, long, broad leaves, and, every alternate year, large center stalks. It grew to a height of six or eight feet and very branching near the top, upon each of which was a beautiful yellow blossom. When the stalks were cut near the ground, or the leaves punctured, a thick, gummy exudation took place, which soon became semi-solid, and was gathered by the young people for "chewing gum," it being far superior to the manufactured article of the present day. The "wild sunflower" was a kind of weed that grew with a large, strong stalk, very high, with numerous branches, having a yellow blossom on each, about three inches in diameter and drooping like the cultivated species.

All of the ponds were surrounded by the wild "blue-flag," and on the top of each center stalk was a large, blue blossom, very pretty in appearance, but its fragrance was of an offensive and sickening character. There were many other varieties that grew upon the prairies besides those that were found skirting and in the oak openings, such as the daisies, buttercups, wild pink, coxcombs, lilies and many others equally beautiful. It was indeed a grand sight to a nature-loving mind to look over these extensive prairie fields and behold them mantled with so luxuriant a growth of vegetation, and decorated so lavishly with an almost endless variety of flowers, variegated with all the colors of the rainbow and so blended in beauty that the inmost soul would almost involuntarily praise God for the grandeur of His omnipotent wisdom and power; but, to that class of persons who cannot appreciate any loveliness or beauty in the works of nature, it might appear as a God-forsaken wilderness, and not intended as a home for civilized humanity. It was true that a large portion of these prairie lands were covered with water a greater part of the year, for what little outlet there was for the surface water, was filtered, as it were, through this wonderful growth of vegetation. The height and density of the wild grasses that grew upon these prairies, was that which was calculated to produce a feeling of despondency and desolation to the beholder.

TOPOGRAPHY, WITH PRE-HISTORIC DEDUCTIONS.

There is one peculiar feature in the topography of these lands, which very much retarded the early development and drainage of the prairies. It has only been within the last few years that the fact was demonstrated and generally understood. The first opinions were, that, as these prairies were situated between the two Darbys, that the drainage would be of about equal distance to each. But, upon the contrary, the fact is now clearly demonstrated that all the prairies lying east of Little Darby, with but one or two exceptions, drains to Big Darby. The dip of the country here is east and southeast. Here, then, was a stubborn obstacle in the way of a complete and thorough drainage, for no one or two men could afford to cut the necessary long and deep artificial drains to secure such benefits to the upper

lands as were required to make the agricultural pursuits a success. But right here the legislative enactments of the State came to their relief—that by petition of twelve interested freeholders to the Trustees of the proper township, an artificial drain could be located, and the cutting of the same awarded to the land-owners along the line thereof, according to the benefits derived therefrom. Allow me a little digression from my subject, for I shall be doing great injustice to the history of Canaan Township were I to omit the record of the fact that Eli Perkins, one of its pioneers, drafted the first ditch bill, and through the efforts of her worthy Representative from Madison County, H. W. Smith, of London, it became a law. Though rude and imperfect at first, the way was opened by which amendments were made that met all the obstacles in the way of a complete and thorough system of drainage. This law, with its amendments, has done more for the development of the hidden wealth that was buried in the soil of Darby Township than any or all other enactments combined. Under the present existing laws, some of the largest and longest artificial drains of the county have been located and completed under the supervision of skillful engineers. In the year 1881–82, under one petition, twelve miles of artificial drain were made, at a cost of nearly $7,000. There are many others constructed under the same law, but this one is specially mentioned to show its practical workings. Were it not for this practical system of drainage, this portion of the State, as well as many others, would be almost worthless for agricultural purposes. When all the necessary main drains have been made, and a thorough system of under drainage instituted, then will these Darby plains be the Eden of the State.

But to return to my subject. The supposed worthlessness of these prairies by the early land speculators, who bought soldiers' claims and laid their warrants in the Virginia Military District, is clearly shown by leaving out of their surveys as much as possible all of the above lands. Another evidence in support of the same conclusion is evinced by the first settlers making their purchases near or adjacent to the streams, supposing these lands would ever remain wet, worthless and uninhabitable. But the scientific and demonstrated truth in regard to this part of the country is, that her altitude is nearly equal to that of any other part of the State; and yet, her reputation has been but little above sea level. There were two distinct decades in the origin of the burr-oak timber that was growing here when first discovered by the white man. The first of these are scattering, few in number, and are found growing upon the highest points of the prairie lands, the limbs of which came out almost at right angles with the trunk, an evidence of having stood alone, and dating back to the forming periods of all the forests of this country. The latter are of more recent origin, and date back from two to three hundred years There is considerable uniformity in the age of each of these decades. Why so many years should elapse between them is a question difficult of solution; but by a thorough knowledge of the topography of these prairie lands, a reasonable hypothesis might be adduced that would remove the obscurity in part at least.

Topographical science has demonstrated beyond all questions of doubt that the Darby plains are table-land . Such lands are always surrounded with one or more rims of a greater or less elevation, but of sufficient height to hold, as it were, like a basin, the rainfall or waters from any cause that may flow into it, and there to remain, unless otherwise dried up by evaporation. Many of the first settlers were greatly deceived as to the most natural and available points for the drainage of these lands, and, as a result, some

very unpleasant law-suits have been prosecuted, to the detriment of all parties. The error consisted in mistaking the rim that formed the basin for the natural water-shed between the two Darbys. This latter elevation is quite distinctive, and is easily traced by the timbers that grow upon either side. Upon the one it is characterized by the kinds of timber that are found near all the streams, and upon the other by that which is peculiar to the prairie lands. This natural water-shed is generally found from one-half to one mile east of Little Darby, thus continuing for several miles, but gradually leaving the stream until it abruptly circles away, connecting itself with one or more of the rims of this table-land. That these elevations at some pre-historic age of the world has been much more elevated than at present, or that the prairie depressions have been greater, or both, is very evident from this standpoint. That there was a time, or pre-historic period, when these lands were covered with water, there can be no doubt. But these elevations have been slowly worn down by the overflow of water and tread of the buffalo, elk and other wild animals, until some of the more elevated points of the prairie (or lake) appeared as dry land. This process of reasoning would date the period when those few and scattering burr oaks first sprang into existence. Hence, the conclusion that, as this wearing away, and filling up continued, much larger portions were brought to the surface upon which sprang the second decade, or growth, that was in existence when first discovered by the white man. As this wearing away and filling up still continued, the whole of these prairies was covered with a heavy coat of vegetation. Thus, year after year, or centuries it may be, this growth and decay has been going on until the depth of soil is unsurpassed by any other portion of the State. There is one more conclusive evidence in support of the theory that these prairies were for a long time submerged in water, for, when the lowest prairies were first broken by the plow, large quantities of snail and clam shells were turned up, which, however, soon crumbled on exposure to atmosphere.

Considerable time must have elapsed after the second decade or growth of burr-oak timber sprang into existence, before the North American Indians had penetrated thus far into the interior of this continent, for their practice was to burn all over the prairie lands every returning autumn, for the purpose of driving the deer and other animals from their hiding-places; and it is certain that these fires would have destroyed all this growth, as it was afterward demonstrated that nothing more of a forest kind grew until after the cessation of these prairie fires. Another thought presents itself, that if the first timbers, almost without an exception, were burr oak, would we not reasonably expect that when the causes that prevented any young growth, were removed, that the same in kind would start into existence? But upon the contrary, the greater portion is so entirely different, not only in kind, but also in point of durability, that we are unable to assign any uncontrovertible or legitimate cause.

GEOLOGY.

Geologically considered, this township differs from many other portions of the county. There are no ores, and but few limestone ledges, and these are only found near the banks of Big Darby and below the water line; therefore, they are inexcessible, and of no practical value. Gravel is found in abundance near the streams and of the very best quality, from which some excellent gravel roads have been made. In nearly all of these gravel beds, some relics of a pre-historic race, or the North American Indians, have been found, such as human skeletons, stone hammers or axes, pestles, arrow-

heads, etc., etc., and in one of these banks there were several skeletons found, lying in close proximity to each other, and by the side of each was found a piece of yellow ochre as large as a cocoa nut, supposed to have been placed there under the superstitious idea that it would be required as a war paint in fighting the battles of the other world. There is one peculiar freak that is comprised in the drift formation of the western portion of this township, that has quite recently been unearthed. In cutting an artificial drain through the only prairie lying west of the natural water-shed, and east of Little Darby, which is about two miles in length, quite broad at the upper end, but going down the prairie it is gradually contracted by the elevated lands and the timber until the latter finally closes in, obliterating the prairie and forming a dense body of timber. In cutting this drain at that point where the timber came together, and for some distance below, large quantities of white limestone were found in blocks, scattered here and there, sometimes singly, and at others in close proximity, or lying one upon another; but, to convey a correct idea, they lay scattered in a promiscuous mass. These blocks were irregular in shape, but uniformly flat on either side, varying in thickness from three to ten or twelve inches. They were very soft and easily cut, when first removed, but soon hardened upon exposure. They were found from six inches under the soil, to as deep as the drain was made. Therefore, the extent of this deposit is not definitely known. Like many other portions of the county, there are those old, time-worn bowlders, scattered here and there as monuments or reminders that it was once said. "the fountains of the great deep were broken up." They are not, however, as numerous here as in many other places, except at a few points on each side of Big Darby and near Sugar Run, where they have been deposited in considerable numbers.

The subsoil of the township is generally composed of clay and limestone gravel, sufficiently porous to admit of deep underdraining, and yet at the same time holding in solution, ready for plant food, the application of home or commercial fertilizers. In conclusion, be it remembered that when all the facts that have been elicited in the preceding pages are once thoroughly understood and practically applied by the agriculturist, taking into consideration the altitude, climate, soil and subsoil, may we not safely venture a prediction that, in the near future, these Darby plains will rank first among the wheat-producing portions of the State?

PIONEERS.

Darby was among the first townships settled in the county, her history dating back as early as 1795. But those emigrants were generally poor. Therefore, it was a long time before there was any perceptible improvement, either in their condition or facilities for making money; but all alike were subjected to the privations incident to pioneer life. Consequently, justice and courtesy would require that all emigration prior to and including the year 1821 should be chronicled among the list of pioneers. One other important reason for making so much time pioneer years, is, that in the two succeeding ones, disease and death nearly depopulated this part of the county. The terrible sufferings and privations experienced by them make it therefore fitting that the names of those noble men and women should be held in high esteem and cherished in the memories of a grateful people. The first white men to locate in this township were Jonathan Alder, who was discovered by Benjamin Springer, in 1796, living on the banks of Big Darby with his Indian wife; James and Joshua Ewing, Samuel and David

Mitchell, with their families. and a few others, whose records will be found in the general history, to which we refer the reader for further information of those men.

John, Daniel and Richard Taylor, natives of the State of New York, emigrated to Kentucky in the year 1795, and purchased lands near Lexington. From an unsettled condition of titles, they became discouraged and disgusted by constant litigations and losses. The former of these brothers, John Taylor, a young man, became alarmed at the prospective loss of his farm, went to Mr. Sullivant, of whom he made his purchase, and stated to him the uncertain condition of his title, whereupon Mr. Sullivant proposed to trade him lands in the Territory (now State) of Ohio for his Kentucky farm. This Mr. Taylor readily acceded to. By this exchange, he became the owner of about 300 acres of land on the banks of Big Darby, now in Union County. In the year 1800, this man emigrated to Darby Township, sold his former purchase to Frederick Sager, and bought another of John Graham. This latter purchase is situated about one mile south of Plain City, on both sides of Big Darby. Here he erected a log cabin, stable and other necessary outbuildings, and shortly after, about the year 1804, he married a widow McCollough, sister of Judge Mitchell, whose early life is recorded in the general county history. From this union they had two children, a daughter and a son. The former died in infancy, but the latter, John Taylor, Jr., is still living on the old homestead. At this time the Indians were very numerous, and their camping-grounds were only about one mile up Big Darby from Mr. Taylor's residence. On one occasion, by some means, they had purchased or stolen a quantity of whisky, and were having a "general drunk." Always, with such events, the squaws, understanding the savage nature of their liege lords, would, if possible, secure all their guns, tomahawks and hunting-knives and hide them to prevent general disaster and bloodshed. One morning, when Mr. Taylor ascended his loft to get feed for his horse, he discovered a great number of tomahawks and hunting-knives sticking in the logs and guns standing in the corners. At this he was horrified, but he soon, however, learned the nature of this strange stacking of arms. Mr. Taylor was quite wealthy and was generous withal. Therefore, it served the double purpose of not only making himself and family comfortable, but also in employing the poor pioneers, and thus assisting them to many of the necessary comforts of life.

In the year 1803, the other brothers emigrated to Darby. They had lost much of their property in the bogus land-titles of Kentucky; therefore, they were like most of the pioneers, comparatively poor. Daniel, with his family, went directly to this Indian village, or camping-ground, where at this time Jonathan Alder was living with his squaw wife, who proposed to surrender to Mr. Taylor the use of his hut as a shelter to his family. This highly distinguished favor was gladly accepted, and he immediately took possession. He, however, soon after built another by the side of this one, the former being used for a kitchen and the latter for bed, parlor and sitting room. There the children of Mr. Taylor and those of the Indians became intimately associated in their plays and childish frivolities. Among these children there was one little girl by the name of Sarah Taylor, now living, who afterward became the wife of John H. Norton, of whom we shall have occasion to speak in another place.

The Taylor brothers all settled near Big Darby, and, by industry and economy, they secured a competency that relieved them from pressing cares in the evening of their lives. Among their descendants now living here

may be mentioned John Taylor, son of John Taylor, Sr., who was born in 1806, has always been a resident of this township and always lived at the old homestead. In his early life, he was particularly fond of good horses, and, with a view of improving this kind of stock, he purchased a few very fine blooded horses, mostly from Kentucky, and were therefore of that peculiar blood and style of which a Kentuckian boasts. The most of his life, however, has been devoted to the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs. He was among the first to introduce the Colmbing wools into this township. He is a progressive farmer, keeping pace with the demands and improvements of the age. Samuel Taylor, son of Richard, lives about one-half mile east of Plain City, the owner of an excellent farm, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, his farm being well adapted to the growing of all the cereals of this climate. His attention is also directed in the channel of stock-raising, and at this time he is the owner of several very fine imported Clydes-dale draft horses, which compare favorably with the best importation made to this country.

James Norton, with his family, came to this township in the year 1810 or 1812, purchased a farm on Sugar Run, east of Big Darby, and lived there until his death, in 1836. His two sons, John and Solomon Norton, came with him. The former of these, in the year 1820, married Miss Sarah Taylor, daughter of Daniel, and one of the little girls mentioned in the preceding lines as being a playmate with the Indian children in the Wyandot village. Mr. Norton became the owner of the greater portion of his father's farm, where he spent his days. He was an exemplary man, morally, a Justice of the Peace, Trustee of the township, Assessor, and some other minor offices were held by him. He died in 1880. Solomon Norton lived in this part of the township for several years, but nothing very definite is known of his history.

Jeremiah Converse was born in New Hampshire in 1760. He emigrated with his father to the State of Vermont prior to the Revolutionary war. Before the close of this conflict, he enlisted as a private in the cause of freedom. On one occasion, he, with his company, was sent out as a scouting party to ascertain the strength and position of a marauding band of Indians. They had traveled many miles along the banks of the Muskingum River, when, toward evening of the second day, they found themselves confronted by about four hundred savages, secreted behind fallen timber, trees, underbrush, etc. The deadly fire from the first volley laid half, and more, of their company in the dust. The surviving ones stood bravely the galling fire from their hidden foe, until the Indian war-whoop and rush of savages reminded them that their only safety was in retreat. In this desperate struggle for life, Mr. Converse was pursued by a single warrior, with gun in hand and uplifted tomahawk, ready to inflict the deadly blow. But being out-distanced by his fleeing foe, the savage halted and shot him through the shoulder. His gun instantly dropped from his hand thus made powerless, reeling and benumbed by the shock; but he soon rallied and made good his escape by fording the river and secreting himself in the thick underbrush that grew upon the opposite bank. On the third day, he, with three others, arrived in camp, being all that was left to tell the sad story. His wound disabled him for life, therefore he was soon after discharged from the military service. He subsequently became a traveling minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the year 1814, this Revolutionary soldier, and Rhoda Converse, his wife, with their family, emigrated to Darby Township. He and most of

Wm J. Ballinger M.D.

his sons bought homes adjacent to or in near proximity to each other, about three miles west of Big Darby, upon what was then known as Darby Plains. The Rev. Mr. Converse was the first pioneer minister in this portion of the county. Therefore, he was generally known and equally esteemed for his uprightness and zeal for the cause he espoused. He always lived upon the farm of his first purchase, where he also died, in the year 1837, aged seventy-seven. His oldest son, Sanford Converse, settled in Licking County, being grandfather to the Hon. George L. Converse, of Columbus, Ohio. Those sons of the Rev. Mr. Converse that made purchases and lived on the Darby Plains were Parley, Squire, Lathrop, Jeremiah, Jr., Silas and Charles Converse.

Parley Converse was a farmer and mechanic. He was elected to the office of Justice, which he filled with credit to himself and justice to those he officially dealt with. He was an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years or more. After he became unable to labor upon the farm or at his trade, he moved to Plain City, where he died in 1866. His sons now living are Caleb and Parley, Jr., both residents of Union County. Squire Converse was a farmer, settled on the plains, and died in one of the sickly seasons. He had three sons. The oldest of these, Jasper R. Converse, owned a large farm in the prairie lands and was a dealer in stock, but made a specialty in growing thoroughbred sheep. He died in 1859. His only son living, Augustin Converse, a resident of Columbus, is very wealthy, a real estate dealer and owning stock in the Wassal Fire Clay Company. Edwin Converse died many years ago, and his descendants are quite numerous in Union County. Asa Converse was a farmer, which business he followed for several years. At present, he is a resident of Plain City, and doing an extensive mercantile business. He is also the owner of a beautiful farm on the plains, upon which his son is now living. Lathrop Converse lived on the plains until his death, in 1822, one of the sickly seasons. He had three sons. The oldest of these, Darius Converse, was a resident of the township for many years. Prior to his death, he removed to Union City, Ind. His second son, Joel N. Converse, was a practicing physician in this and Union Counties. He located in Union City and there became connected with a railroad enterprise and is now a resident of Lincoln, Neb. Orinda, daughter of Rev. Mr. Converse, married Samuel Sherwood, who lived in Canaan Township until his death, which took place quite early in the history of that township. He has one son living—A. H. Sherwood, a resident of Plain City. Here several of the descendants of this family are living, some of whom are prominent business men of the place.

Jeremiah Converse, Jr., a native of Vermont, and son of the Rev. Mr. Converse, was born in 1790; married Malinda Derby, a descendant of the titled family of Derbys in England, in 1813. Here was born to them one son. He emigrated with his and his father's family to Darby Township in 1814. This journey, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, required eight weeks to accomplish. This was truly a trying and difficult, as well as dangerous, undertaking. But then a place, a home to call their own, the thoughts of which instilled new life at each returning day. Thus, day after day, they toiled on to their journey's end. For several years some of these lived to enjoy "home," with all its endearments. Others again, in a few brief years, fell victims to disease and death. This man was the father of a large family, and, like others of his day, suffered many privations incident to pioneer life. He bought a small farm of Walter Dun, for $1.25

per acre, and even at this price it took him nine years to complete his payments. He was Drum Major in the militia regiment of this county, under the then existing military laws of the State. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years or more. His motto was honesty and Christian integrity. He died in 1849. His oldest son, C. D. Converse, was born in 1814. Until within a few years, he has always been a resident of this township. Through industry and economy a competency has been saved to relieve him from the pressing care of his declining years. He is now the owner of a beautiful farm in Deer Creek Township, upon which he resides.

Jeremiah Converse, better known as Dr. J. Converse, was born in Darby Township in the year 1822 upon the same farm which he now owns in part. He married Miss Hortense S. Hemenway, a native of Vermont, in 1844; practiced medicine for twenty-five years, and, with the exception of four or five years, has always been a resident of this township. His complete biography will appear in another part of this work. L. D. Converse, the youngest son, was born in 1826. He is living about two miles from Plain City. His farm is beautifully situated and his surroundings inviting; the soil is fertile and productive, well adapted to mixed agriculture. The leading business of his life has been the production of wool. His biography will appear in another place.

Silas Converse was a young man when he emigrated with his father, in 1814, to Darby, with whom he lived for several years thereafter. He married four wives. In his first and second marriage there were no children. His third wife was a Gorham, by whom he had a son and daughter; the former is a resident of Hardin County, and the latter of Union. For his fourth wife, he married the widow of Daniel Bowers, who was the mother of John P. and S. W. Bowers, of this township. From this union there was one son, Sanford Converse, a resident of Plain City, and doing business in a livery, feed and sale stable. This pioneer father was not a member of any church, but for veracity, uprightness and charity, he had no superior. The hungry were fed, the naked clothed, the sick cared for, indeed, the "latch-string of his door" always hung out. He died at the ripe age of eighty-six years.

Charles Converse, the youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Converse, was quite young when they came to Darby. When but a child, the effects of inflammatory rheumatism made him a cripple for life, requiring the use of crutches in walking. Soon after his marriage, he purchased a farm on the plains, which was successfully managed. Stock-raising was his principal business, the profits of which were carefully husbanded, and at death he had a competency for his family. He died in 1869. Of his three sons, James N. Converse is a resident of Canaan. R. B. Converse is a resident of Darby, and living at the home of his childhood, having made some important additions thereto. He is a practical and successful farmer. His biography will appear elsewhere. Charles Converse, Jr., the youngest son, enlisted in the war of the rebellion, on the first call for three months' men; served his time, came home, raised a company for three years' service, and was elected First Lieutenant, and afterward promoted to Captain of Company D, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in several engagements, among them the hard-fought battle of Chickamauga, and was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., which took place June 30, 1864.

Abner Newton, Sr., with his family, emigrated from the State of Vermont to this township in the year 1814, and purchased a farm in the Con-

verse settlement. He was a wheelwright and chair manufacturer. The demand of the times for that class of articles made him prominent in this part of the country. His wheels, both great and small, were unsurpassed. They were a necessary article in almost every family. On these wheels the women spun their tow and linen, as well as the woolen yarns, from which all the clothing was made. He also manufactured hand looms, by which these yarns were converted into cloth. The clothing for summer wear, for both men and women, consisted of tow and linen, and for winter, linsey and woolen. The chairs manufactured by him were, perhaps, in less demand and were purchased as the people became able. The more common seat used was a long bench, or three-legged stools. Prior to and after the death of Mr. Newton, his youngest son, Abner Newton, Jr., continued to manufacture the above articles so long as they were in demand, or until machinery supplied their place. After the demand for these articles had ceased, he became quite an extensive manufacturer of boots and shoes, and partly in connection with it, or soon thereafter, he dealt in dry goods, groceries, etc. This traffic was continued for a few years, and finally, he physically broke down and retired from all business. He is still living at the old home, his farm being managed by his son-in-law.

Albert Newton, the eldest of these sons, married a sister of Dr. Charles McCloud. He settled in the same neighborhood, and, by industry and frugality, he became quite wealthy. He was an exemplary man, strictly honest, and a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member for many years. He died as he lived, a firm believer in the truth of his convictions. His only child, a daughter, married Thomas Jones, formerly one of the Directors of the Plain City Bank, but now a resident of Delaware County.

Daniel Bowers came to this township in the year 1814. He first settled near the present village of Amity, being a single man at the time of his emigration, but within a few years thereafter he married Diadama Phiney, a young lady that came with Abel Beach and family in the same year. Mr. Bowers was a millwright and was employed by Frederick Sager to put up the building and make all the necessary machinery for a water-power grist-mill. This was the first mill of the kind ever put up in this part of the county. It was situated about one mile north of Plain City, on Big Darby, which at the time was in this township, but now in Union County. The grinding-stone made use of in this mill was a bowlder taken from the farm of John Taylor, being worked and dressed into proper shape by Mr. Sager himself. This part of the machinery was used for many years, being almost equal to the French buhr. He was afterward employed by Uri Beach to build a saw-mill, and soon after a carding-machine. This latter was run by horse-power. The nature of the tread-power used was truly a novelty. It consisted of a large wheel, perhaps twenty feet in diameter, with a strong center shaft and iron journals and bearings. Into this shaft strong arms were framed, extending about ten feet from the center, and well braced underneath, and the whole covered with a tight floor. The wheel was then set inclined on one side much lower than the other. The horses were harnessed, taken upon the floor and hitched to a stationery post or beam; hence the act of pulling revolved the wheel beneath their feet, and thus the machinery was set in motion. This was a wonderful achievement over the former method of carding all the wool for their clothing by hand. In the settlement by the Government of some of the Indian reservations, Mr. Bowers was employed by the agency as an interpreter, being the only person

here that understood the Wyandot language. He therefore spent considerable time in the settlement of these claims. His trade being insufficient for the support of himself and family, he purchased a farm in the Converse settlement, where he lived until his death, in 1834. There were three children of this family—two sons and a daughter—the oldest of these, John P. Bowers, is residing at the home of his youth. He is a man of prominence, and has held many positions of trust in the gift of the people. He has been elected to the office of Trustee many times at different intervals; also Township Assessor, Real Estate Assessor, and to the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-seven years. His educational advantages were very limited, but a retentive memory and good judgment have given him prominence among the people. His biography will appear in the proper place. S. W. Bowers, the youngest of these sons, owns a farm on the plains, beautifully situated, rich and fertile. He is industrious and economical, and carefully husbanded his yearly profits. His home is inviting and tasty, and, but for the ruthless hand of death, his declining years would have been pillowed on the bosom of happiness and ease.

In the year 1814, Charles Warner moved to the plains and purchased the farm now owned by I. A. Converse. Here Mr. Warner followed the agricultural pursuits. In connection with his farming operations he had a distillery, where he manufactured whisky and peach brandy for the market. The principal trading points were Chillicothe, Sandusky, Zanesville and a few others of less importance. He usually kept three or four yoke of cattle, which were used in wagoning the products of his still to these points, taking in exchange salt, glass and such other articles as were in demand. In the spring of the year, with his ox team, he broke large quantities of prairie sod for the farmers, which was very difficult to plow with an ordinary team. He died quite early in the history of the township. There are none of his descendants in this county. Charles Adams, a step-son of Mr. Warner, accompanied him to this county and purchased a farm adjoining, where he lived until about the year 1836. He then moved to Union County, where he died. His descendants are residents of that county. In the year 1810, David Clement emigrated to this township and purchased a farm on the plains. He made the agricultural pursuits the means of supporting himself and family, and was the first to introduce the propriety of sowing down the cultivated fields in tame grass. He therefore procured a small quantity of red-top seed, which was sown on a piece of corn land. Its luxuriant growth and beautiful appearance was the wonder and admiration of the farming community. The oldest son living is a resident of Columbus, Ohio.

In the year 1814, Charles McCloud, Sr., emigrated to Darby Township and bought a farm on the plains, lying adjacent to the post road. Here he supported his family from the products of his farm. His farm products were of a mixed character. Like others, however, the grazing of cattle was found to be the more remunerative; therefore, in the latter part of his life, this was made a specialty. After the death of his wife, he sold his home, and lived the balance of his days with his children. He died at his son-in-law's in 1844. He was the father of two sons. The oldest of these, Curtis McCloud, married and lived on a small farm in the Converse settlement until his death. His oldest son is the present John C. McCloud, Esq., of London.

Charles McCloud, the youngest of these sons, lived and worked on the farm of his father until of age, at which time his inclination and desire for

a profession induced him to select the science of medicine as being the most congenial to his nature. To accomplish this object, he went to Granville and studied medicine under a physician of that place, Dr. Alpheus Bigelow. After completing his studies, he returned and settled in Amity, and for many years, by close application and undivided attention, he was not only a successful physician, but a shining ornament to the profession. His skill in the treatment of diseases gave him notoriety and an extended field of usefulness. But, like many others in a new country like this, with almost impassable roads at times, he became weary of the hardships incident to the profession; therefore, he longed for a more retired and less responsible life. To accomplish this, he, in company with Wesley Carpenter, purchased quite an extensive tract of land below Amity, with a view of making stock-raising and farming a specialty; but, by a few years' experience in this new enterprise, he was convinced of the fact that bone and muscle, especially in those days, were among the essential features of success. He therefore sold his interest in the farm to Mr. Carpenter, and immediately purchased a large stock of dry goods and groceries, and entered into business at Amity. Here he remained until after that place was visited by the Asiatic cholera. Some of his own family were among those that were victims of this terrible epidemic. He subsequently sold his property and purchased in Plain City, where he engaged largely in the mercantile trade. In 1844, he was elected member of the Ohio State Legislature, which position he filled creditably to himself and satisfactorily to his constituents. He was a prominent politician, and more or less engaged in discussing the political issues of the day. In the great political contest of 1840, Dr. McCloud was the prominent politician of the county. His position and activity during this campaign gave him eminence as a political speaker. The renown won during this and subsequent campaigns so favorably impressed the minds of the people in his behalf that, when the call was made for a new constitution, by an overwhelming majority Dr. McCloud was the people's choice as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He never played the part of a drone in the high political positions conferred upon him by the people, but was ever watchful in guarding the interests and liberties of his constituents. But alas! the stern decree, "Dust thou art!" Ah, death! thou didst mark him as thy victim; and in the midst of a life of usefulness and honor, he was called to bid adieu to earth. Many were the sorrowing hearts when it was announced, "Dr. Charles McCloud is dead." He died at his home in Plain City, in the year 1860. His widow is yet living, and a resident of that place. There were two sons—the eldest, R. C. McCloud, a resident of Plain City, and an active business man of that place. In the year 1874, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and is an active worker in the political party to which he belongs. His business occupation is that of a druggist, and among the oldest establishments of Plain City. The youngest, Newton McCloud, is a resident of Marysville, Union County. He also is largely engaged in the drug trade, and these establishments are owned in copartnership by the brothers.

Very early in the settlement of the country, Titus Dort came to Darby Township and purchased a farm about one mile south of Plain City, devoting a part of his time to the agricultural pursuits. But, as he was a blacksmith by trade, the most of his time for many years was spent in the latter business, it being a very important trade at this time, as the people were dependent upon the common blacksmith for most of their farm implements, such as trace-chains, hoes, axes, plows, and many other necessary and indis-

pensable articles. Many of these farm implements were truly cumbersome, but they supplied a link in the chain of necessity. Late in life, Mr. Dort moved to Frankfort, Union County, where he died many years ago. A few of his descendants are living in the latter county.

In the year 1818, Samuel Smith, with a large family, came from the State of Vermont to Ohio, and settled in this township. He purchased a large tract of land, containing about six hundred acres. Mr. Smith (but more familiarly known by the name of Elder Smith, being a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church), being quite advanced in life, intrusted the management of the farm to his sons, devoting his time to the lighter work and the ministry of the Gospel. He, with many others, kept quite a number of cows, for the purpose of raising cattle, and also for the profits arising from butter and cheese. The Elder built the first brick house on the plains, which is still occupied, and in good condition. The roof of this house was made of pine shingles, purchased in Cincinnati, from the dairy products, and wagoned through an almost trackless wilderness, requiring two weeks or more to make the round trip.

James and John Smith, two of his sons, finally became the owners of the old homestead, and dealt quite extensively in cattle, giving their time and attention to their herds. They were among the first in this part of the county to introduce blooded stock, with a view to the improvement of the native cattle of the West. To more perfectly facilitate this improvement, an importing company was organized in this and Union Counties by taking shares therein. The money so raised was expended in the purchase of cattle from the best herds in Europe. This enterprise was not only profitable to the stockholders, but produced a wonderful revolution in the minds of the people as to the comparative value of the different grades of cattle. The large numbers of bovines that may be seen grazing on the prairies, with their fine proportions, is due to the efforts of this class of men. These men continued in the cattle business for many years, but finally John sold his farm and removed to Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, where he died a few years since. James also went to Urbana at the same time, but, not selling his farm on the plains, he soon returned, where, in company with his son, they are still engaged in the cattle business, and are now residents of Union County. There were three other sons of Elder Smith. Baily and Samuel, Jr., lived here for a few years, and then moved to Franklin and Licking Counties. Richard, the youngest of these brothers, through industry and economy in his younger days, became the owner of a good farm on the plains, but, by the dire effects of disease, that incapacitated him for the active duties of life, he gave his property into the hands of his children, with whom he lived until his death.

Simeon Hager was born in 1766; emigrated to Ohio and settled in this township in 1814. He soon thereafter purchased a farm near Plain City. His occupation was that of farming. He was highly respected for his Christian integrity and uprightness, a peaceable, quiet and inoffensive man. He died at his home in 1843. Those of his sons that were residents in the State were Simeon Hager, Jr., a surveyor by profession, who lived and died in Plain City; Baldwin Hager was a resident of Union County at his death; Braynard is now a resident of Woods County. Aurelius Hager, the youngest son, was the owner of a portion of the old homestead. This property quite recently was surveyed into lots, and is embraced in Hager & Lombard's Addition to Plain City. He is a carpenter by trade, and highly esteemed for his uprightness. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion.

In the year 1817, Isaac Bigelow came to this part of Ohio and purchased a tract of land, a portion of which embraces the territory in part now comprising the town of Plain City. This purchase was made with a view of making it a stock farm; but the tide of emigration seemed to be in the direction of Central Ohio. The principal trading points then were Zanesville, Chillicothe, Cincinnati and Sandusky. There were, however, a few other smaller and less important places of trade. From the cities above mentioned the early settlers purchased their salt, glass, nails, as well as many other necessary articles for the family. For the future convenience and development of this part of the county, Mr. Bigelow conceived the idea of laying out a town, to meet the demands and wants of the people. Accordingly, in the year 1818, the original town was laid out; but a more minute description will be given in the proper place. Mr. Bigelow, being a physician by profession, made the practice of medicine a specialty for many years. He, however retired from the active business affairs of life, and lived many years in the enjoyment of home in his newly laid out town.

Dr. Daniel Bigelow, a brother to Isaac, came here in the year 1831. His whole life was spent in the active labors of a practicing physician. He was ever ready to attend all calls in his profession, and his greatest delight was embodied in his efforts to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, or cheer them as they approached the dark valley to the tomb. He was sociable, pleasing and winning in his manner; his presence in the sick-room dispersed the gloom of his patients; and in a word, cheerfulness was traceable in every lineament of his features. His office and residence were on his farm. In his death, not only his family relatives suffered a bereavement, but the community in which he lived felt deeply their loss.

Israel Bigelow, the father of Isaac and Daniel, came here in 1828, and purchased property in Plain City. He also was a physician, and for several years practiced medicine in Plain City and its surroundings. Though advanced in life, he was ever willing to visit the sick and render professional aid. He died in Plain City in 1838. I. E. Bigelow, the only one living here, was the son of Dr. Daniel Bigelow. He is the owner in part of the homestead of his youth. Farming has been his principal occupation. At one time, however, in connection with it, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Plain City. His biography will appear in the proper place.

Eber McDowell came to this township in the year 1818, and purchased a farm about two miles west of the Converse settlement. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The regiment to which he belonged was ordered to reenforce the troops at Plattsburg, but arrived too late to participate in the bloody contest. At the battle of Lake Erie, his regiment, with others, was guarding the approach and landing of the British forces on the American shore, where he witnessed on the lake the hard-fought battle of Commodore Perry's victory. He was full of the patriotic spirit of '76, and when the Southern rebellion broke out, as old as he was, he was anxious to shoulder the musket and march to the battle-field in defense of the stars and stripes. With others, he experienced much of the hard times incident to the early settlers. Though the price of land was seemingly very low, yet all the farm products were correspondingly reduced; and, in order to make the last payment for his home, he sold and delivered 200 bushels of corn to Mr. Wright, of Dublin, Franklin County, for 10 cents per bushel. This delivery was made by wagoning, with a heavy pair of cattle, a distance of fifteen miles, requiring two days to make a round trip. These cattle were also sold to the same party for $27. The money thus obtained enabled him to procure

a deed for the farm on which he spent his days. He died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Samuel McDowell, the only child living, became the owner of the home of his youth, and was a resident of this township for fifty years or more. He made farming a success. In the decline of life, he retired from active business, sold his farm, and is now a resident of the city of Columbus, owning stock in the Wassal Fire Clay Company of that city. There are a few of the descendants of this family residents of Plain City. The most, if not all, are the children and grandchildren of T. L. McDowell, the most of whose life was spent in this township. He was a mechanic, devoting his time to his trade, and for many years a resident of Plain City.

Amos Beach emigrated from Vermont to this township in 1814. He was the owner of a small farm on the plains, where he lived and successfully managed until about the year 1830. Selling his property here, he purchased land in Jerome Township, Union County. He laid out the town of Pleasant Hill, but afterward called Frankfort. Here he lived for many years, or until after the death of his wife. He then became a resident of Plain City, where he died a few years since.

In the year 1810, Abner and David Chapman, two brothers, came to this township. The former of these purchased a farm near Plain City, where he resided for a few years. Being a man of good education, a portion of his time for several years was devoted to school-teaching. He, however, sold this farm and purchased another on the banks of Big Darby. In the creation of Union County in 1820, he was included in the territory of said county. David Chapman, a young man of good education, and a surveyor by profession, taught school, and did a large amount of surveying for Walter Dun, of Virginia. At this time, there were pieces or parcels of land that had been unentered by former speculators. Many of these were now entered and patented by Mr. Chapman He subsequently married a daughter of Joshua Ewing, and for several years thereafter lived at his farm on the plains. He, however, moved to Union County, and from thence to the State of Iowa.

William McCune, a step-son of Andrew Noteman, came with the latter in 1803, who settled on the east bank of Big Darby, immediately opposite to the Indian village or camping-grounds above referred to. Mr. Noteman lived here for many years. In the creation of Union County, he was included in its territory. But the step-son above referred to commenced early in life to support himself. At the age of twelve years, he went to Franklinton to learn the blacksmith's trade. Here he remained for some time, and assisted in forging the nails that were used in building the old State House at Columbus. The clay for the first bricks made here was taken from the mound near what is now Mound street, Columbus. Mr. McCune afterward went to Buck Creek and learned the tanning business, and, after completing his trade, he came back, purchased and moved on a farm near Plain City. Mr. McCune's tannery was one among the first in this part of the county. Here was a want kindly appreciated by the people, and his thorough knowledge of the business, in connection with his honesty, won for him a large proportion of the custom of the county. A few years prior to his death, he became entirely blind. His home was cut off from Darby in 1820.

Richard Morgridge, with his family, emigrated from the State of Connecticut to Licking County, Ohio, in the year 1816. Here he was compelled to remain, in consequence of sickness in his family. He was a man of some

John Taylor

property. He emigrated with a good pair of horses and wagon, and with him he brought a large box of Yankee clocks, being purchased very cheap in his native State, but were here sold at great profit. All this property was soon converted into cash; but, being on many different bank issues, he went to Marietta, and there exchanged it for the Muskingum Valley Bank notes of that place. Within a very short time thereafter, this banking house broke and closed business, being entirely insolvent. Consequently, his property was gone and he made penniless. Here he remained for three years, but the sickness of his family incurred expenses that he was unable to meet. In 1819, he purchased a yoke of oxen, and with them moved his family to this township. He contracted with Walter Dun for a farm of 130 acres, about one mile west of the Converse settlement. The debts incurred in Licking County were still hanging over him, and his creditors came and attached all his chattel property; but, this being insufficient to satisfy the claims, his body also was taken by the Sheriff, to be lodged in the county jail for debt. But, before leaving home with the officer, his wife placed in his hands all the money in their possession, being $1.30. After they had proceeded some distance, it occurred to Mr. Morgridge that the law required the creditor to support the debtor while in jail, if he had no means of supporting himself. Therefore, he made an excuse to stop by the roadside, where he secretly placed his money under a rail in the fence, near a large tree. After their arrival at London, a search was instituted, and he was found without any means of supporting himself. The creditor was then required to give bonds for the maintenance of the prisoner while in jail, and this he refused to do, whereupon Mr. Morgridge was set free. Richard Morgridge never completed the payments for his farm, but, after his death, the family met those obligations. In this family there were nine children, all of whom are dead but three. The oldest of those living is J. Bailey Morgridge, now living at the old homestead. He was born in Connecticut in 1814. His educational advantages were very limited, having never studied grammar or geography in the schoolroom. His education, which is by no means limited, was obtained by a diligent application of his time at home. His comprehensive knowledge of the different branches of education secured for him the position of teacher in many of the subdistricts in this part of Madison County. The winter months were devoted to teaching, and the summer to farming. This was continued for many years, making the whole time spent in teaching equal to three and a fourth years.

There were others whose descendants have long since emigrated to remote or unknown parts, and among those were Marquis, Petty, Nickels, Frazell, and perhaps some others that were among the pioneers of Darby. The emigration to this part of the county from 1812 to 1820 was truly wonderful, as is evident from the preceding history. The larger portion of emigrants were from the New England States, the soil of which was so inferior to that of this county that the latter became proverbial for its fertility and productiveness. Prior to 1822, the prospective outlook for a rapid and early development of her resources was truly flattering; but alas! all those bright anticipations in 1822 and 1823 were followed by an impenetrable cloud of gloom, draped with disease and death that threatened depopulation, a description of which will be found in the general history of the county. The shock thus produced was severely felt all over the county, but more especially in Darby and Canaan Townships. There was no more emigration until 1830 and 1832. The only occupants from 1823 to 1830 were the survivors of those two sickly seasons, and even some of these re-

turned to their native States or settled elsewhere. A large per cent of the present inhabitants of Darby Township are descendants of these pioneer families.

A few of the leading early settlers will receive a passing notice. E. W. Barlow, Sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Major of a regiment of militia volunteers. He was ordered to New Orleans, and was in the battle fought there by Gen. Jackson. Maj. Barlow came to this township in 1830 and purchased a farm on Sugar Run, where he lived for many years. He subsequently came to Plain City, and here died. In the year 1828, Jesse Lombard, with a large family, came from Kentucky to this township. His farm purchase was made on the plains, where he followed dairying and stock-raising for many years. In the decline of life, he sold this farm and moved to Plain City, where he died in 1875. Farmery Hemenway, a native of the Green Mountain State, emigrated with his large family to Darby in 1830. His farm was situated about two miles southwest of Plain City. He was the most extensive dairyman on the prairies, shipping the products to Columbus and other markets. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, a man of untarnished character and sterling worth. He subsequently became a resident of Union County, where he died in 1872. The most of this large family are dead. The only one living in this township is the wife of Dr. J. Converse.

EARLY STOCK SPECULATORS.

In the early history of the township, as well as that of the county, there were but few of this class of men, and those few supplied a want very much needed and appreciated by the first settlers. To raise cattle and hogs was not very difficult or expensive; but the difficulty consisted in getting them to market. There were but few marketable points within reach of the settlements, and the demands at these were in limited numbers only. The Government Agencies at Sandusky and Detroit were ready purchasers for a small amount of this class of farm products. Subsequently, however, in the latter place, Canadian speculators purchased largely of cattle and hogs that were packed for the English markets. In addition to these places, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Cleveland did a small amount of this kind of business. Here, then, were the points of trade; but to reach them was a difficult task. All this stock must necessarily be driven on foot a distance of from 100 to 200 miles, with such surroundings as are peculiar to a new country like this.

Butler Comstock, of Worthington, was among the first extensive cattle speculators in this township. His purchases were usually made in the spring, comprising one hundred or more four-year-old steers, for which he paid from $4 to $7 per head. These cattle were herded and grazed upon the prairies until early autumn, and then driven to some of the above markets—Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. Mr. Comstock continued this business for several years, with profit to himself and those of whom he purchased.

In the year 1818, a young man by the name of James Guy came from Canada to this township. Others of the family came at about the same time. James possessed fine business qualifications, and at once entered into the cattle trade—limited, however, at first; but, as his means increased, his purchases were correspondingly greater. The points of trade sought by him were in keeping with the kind and condition of his stock. His fat cattle, in the infancy of his speculations, were driven to Sandusky or Detroit, but his stock cattle were taken to the neighborhood of Chillicothe and sold to feeders along the Scioto bottoms. This method of doing business

was too circumscribed to meet his enlarged views and speculative usefulness. This increased trade upon his part was in keeping with the increased supply, for, by this time, the people had learned that stock-raising was the most profitable, if not the only industry that brought the ready cash. From 1830 to 1840, the price current for a four-year-old steer was from $7 to $10 per head. Mr. Guy in his traffic was not confined to this township or county; he therefore purchased large droves of cattle that were driven on foot over the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Sometimes his droves assumed mammoth proportions, numbering from 300 to 500 head. He followed this business for nearly twenty years. At one time he was the owner of 1,500 acres of the finest grazing lands on the plains. In 1846, his speculative mind was turned to a new field of action. He, in company with David Mitchell, son of Judge Mitchell, entered largely into the pork-packing business at Columbus. Many thousand head were slaughtered, for which they paid from $5 to $6 per hundred; but before this great bulk of pork was put upon the market, there came the great financial crash of 1847, like a sweeping tornado, carrying with it some of the best business firms and men of the county. Mr. Guy was therefore wrecked upon the sand-bar of finance, and to him, like others with such extensive ideas of speculations, disaster was an almost natural result. He lost all, and made an assignment to his creditors; but he was not the man to sit down and brood over the disasters of the past, for, when the California gold fever swept over this continent, he went with an overland emigrant train to "Ophir," to gather the precious metal of that land. Here he remained four years, and came back with $5,000 of the shining dust, with which he purchased a farm, partly in this and Union Counties, where he lived until his death, in 1882.

James Boyd came to Canaan Township in 1829, and purchased a farm on the plains, where he lived until his death, in 1831. There were three sons, the oldest a resident of London, this county; James Boyd, Jr., is a resident of this township, and the owner of a fine farm near Plain City. His occupation is farming of a mixed character, but devoting special attention to fine cattle and hogs. His life has been identified in the agricultural pursuits, and his surroundings are indicative of thrift and prosperity. As the lines of railroads extended westward, many of the old stock speculators and drovers retired from business, and new ones stepped to the front. Daniel Boyd, of this township, was the first to engage in this new mode of transportation. His early business training was among the cattle herds of Darby. Accordingly, in 1855, his first shipments were made to the Eastern markets. Being young and inexperienced, there were many things to be learned that were important and essential to success. In a few years of experience, he abandoned in part the shipment of cattle; but for the last fifteen or twenty years, his shipments have been confined to hogs, sheep and wool. He has been engaged in this business for twenty-seven successive years, and in this particular is the oldest shipper in the county. During this period, the value of his shipments have been from $150,000 to $300,000 per year. He lives in a finely located suburban residence of Plain City.

PLAIN CITY.

This is the only village in the township, and was laid out by Isaac Bigelow in 1818. Accordingly, we find the following record:

July 8, 1818.—The plan of Westminster, situated on the south side of Big Darby Creek, in Darby Township, Madison County, on the road leading from Worthington

to Urbana. The above road, which is Main street from letter B, runs east, and is sixty feet wide; the alleys are thirty links wide, and run from Main street north. The lots on the north side of Main street, measure each, north, twelve poles, and east, four poles and eleven links. The lots on the south side of Main street, measure each, south, ten poles, and west, five poles and one link.

DAVID CHAPMAN, *Surveyor.*

JUNE 11, 1818.

There were no other official acts until 1823. At this date, we find that the previous survey was resurveyed and additional territory incorporated, as well as the original name changed from Westminster to Pleasant Valley. We also find that, from 1823 to 1851, the original proprietor made six additions to this village, besides additions subsequently made by the following parties: Barlow's, Sherwood's First and Second, Amonn's First and Second, Marshal's, Hager & Lombard's, Black & Mooney's, and I. E. Bigelow's Additions. Its name was again changed from Pleasant Valley to that of Plain City.

This town is situated in the northeast portion of the township, and is bounded on the north by Union County. For a time it was superseded by Amity, in Canaan Township, but the advantages of the former were mainly due to location, being situated on the post road, an important west-bound thoroughfare, over which much of the emigrant travel passed. This, in connection with natural advantages, rendered it much more desirable as a business location. From 1818 to 1850, her growth and business development were characteristic of doubt and uncertainty as to her future prospects among those of her rivals. But at the latter date, the location of a trunk-line railroad through her borders removed all uncertainty, and the impetus thus given to her growth, business and manufacturing developments were truly flattering. The first hotel was kept by Clark Provine, in a log building located on the same lot as the present National Hotel. It was surrounded with underbrush, hazel and plum thickets; but, as the weary traveler neared the spot, he read with delight the invitation in glowing letters over the door, "Traveler's Inn." The principal guests were travelers, emigrants, speculators, hunters and trappers. The first dry goods and grocery store was that of the proprietor of the town, Isaac Bigelow. The first blacksmith was James Goldsberry. The first church was a small brick building belonging to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The first schoolhouse was a log hut on Lot No. 14, and a Miss Suzan Fudger taught the first school. Here is a miniature pen picture of Plain City of the present, over which half a century and more has passed. She stands to-day dressed in beautiful mansions, extensive business blocks, magnificent halls, manufacturing establishments, banking houses, a large school building, fine church edifices, besides many other structures less imposing, but indicative of thrift and prosperity. If to this be added the productive wealth of the surrounding country, with an easy access to her markets, and a direct communication by rail to Eastern cities, she has a bright prospective future. The business establishments foot up twenty in the mercantile trade, ten manufacturers, two banking houses, two hotels, one printing office and a weekly newspaper, besides the transient and unsettled traffic common to all commercial towns. Her population in 1880 was about 1,000.

CHURCHES.

The first Christian society was organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church about the year 1812. Its first church building was made of hewn logs, closely notched at the ends, and, from its resemblance to the primi-

tive block-house used in frontier life, it was called the Block Church. Its location was about one-half mile south of Plain City, near the present cemetery. For many years this was a flourishing society, but subsequently it united with a recent organization of the same order, and built the first church in this place in 1840.

Converse Chapel.—This was a Methodist society and organized in 1816. For many years, the only place of worship was the Converse Schoolhouse of that neighborhood. This society subsequently became the most flourishing organization in the township. In 1840, it erected the largest church edifice in this part of the county. For about thirty-five years, this commodious building was used as a place of worship. There are those yet living who, with heartfelt emotions, can point to the once graceful but now dilapidated edifice and say, "Yonder stands my Christian Alma Mater." About the year 1875, this society was united with that of Plain City.

PLAIN CITY CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church numbers about one hundred and sixty, and is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Its Sabbath school organization is largely attended, and is instructive and attractive. The church edifice, situated on North Chillicothe street, is a recent superstructure, presents a fine appearance, large and commodious, with many of the most approved modern improvements. Its parsonage, standing upon the same lot, is really a mansion in appearance, beautiful and convenient withal.

Presbyterian Church.—This society numbers about one hundred and thirty. The most of its members are residents of Union County, and was organized here in 1850. The condition of this society is that of prosperity. The Sabbath school is interesting and well attended. The church edifice is situated on East Main street, a brick structure, graceful in appearance, and commodious and convenient.

Universalist Church.—This society was organized in 1850. Its membership is about one hundred and twenty. Its condition is prosperous, and has in connection an interesting and well-attended Sabbath school. The church is situated on South Chillicothe street. Having been built for several years, it therefore fails in some of the more modern improvements.

Catholic Church.—The membership of this faith is quite numerous. Like others of a similar belief, they are gathered in for many miles. Those that have been baptized into this faith are members of that society most easy of access. They have no church, but a former private residence has been fitted up for a temporary place in which to hold services. The Catholic population is steadily growing, and doubtless in a few years will be sufficiently strong to erect a new edifice.

Baptist Church.—The society here is in its infancy, therefore its membership is rather limited. It has regular pulpit services, but no Sabbath school. Its church edifice is a rented one, belonging to the United Brethren, a society once in a flourishing condition.

I. O. O. F., NO. 193.

This order was first organized in 1850. It has a membership of about eighty. Their condition is that of prosperity. They occupy a hall in the third story of the McCune Block.

URANIA, MASONS, NO. 311.

The Masonic Order here was chartered in 1859. It has a membership

of from sixty-five to seventy. They occupy a hall in the third story of the McCune Block, and are prosperous and happy.

RECTIFIERS.

This was a secret society, and to Plain City is due the honor of its birthplace. It was organized in 1848. It had for its object the universal elevation of the morals of humanity, as well as refined literary attainments. They also encouraged the acquisition of knowledge relating to Mound-Builders. This society only existed for about ten years.

CEMETERIES.

Plain City Cemetery is situated on South Chillicothe street and west bank of Big Darby, about one-half mile from the city. This is the oldest cemetery in the township. It is not known who, or the exact date of the first interment, but at least it was as early as 1810. he land embraced in the old part of this cemetery was donated by Titus Dort in 1812. An additional purchase was subsequently made, and others must soon follow. In this cemetery is located the township vault, built according to the most improved patterns. Many of the monuments are grand in artistic design.

Smith Cemetery.—This cemetery is situated on Darby Plains, about four miles southwest of Plain City. It was thus named from its first having been used as a family burying-ground, but many other interments were made, therefore it was subsequently deeded to the Trustees of the township, who have taken it in charge. In 1818, the first interment was that of a child by the name of Andrews, a relative of this family of Smiths. There are some costly monuments, artistic and beautiful in design.

Bigelow Cemetery.—This is strictly a family burying-ground. It is situated on East Main street, on the south bank of Big Darby, just outside the incorporated limits of Plain City. Polly Bigelow, wife of the Rev. Isaac Bigelow, who came to Darby in 1812, was the first person buried in this family cemetery, in the year 1818. The most of this once numerous family lie here, in obedience to the stern decree, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

SOLDIERS.

The following are the names of those who enlisted from this township during the war of the rebellion:

Albert W. Allen, George Allen, Benjamin Allen, Frank Allen, William F. Bancroft, Clark L. Barlow, George W. Becels, Patterson Bradley, Benjamin Beach, Levi Berkstresser, James Black, Jonathan Bigelow, Emmit Bigelow, Marshall Beach, Marova F. Beach, Samuel Beard, Lawson Bidwell, Titus Case, Silas G. Chapman, Silas W. Chapman, Hiram K. Converse, Albert N. Converse, Charles Converse, First Lieut. George W. Darety, George W. Flaherty, Wilkinson Guy, Capt. Thomas J. Haynes, Daniel B. Hager, Lysander G. Huff, Richard D. Haynes, Levi E. Hager, Aurelius Hager, Edward Hemenway, William Harrington, Andrew J. James, William N. Kile, Jesse Lombard, Rodney C. McCloud, Leander Merce , Uriah H. McDowell, James L. Mills, George Miller, John Marshall, Gustavus A. McDowell, Andrew C. McDowell, Russel B. O'Hara, John F. Perry, Robert Patterson, John Patterson, Joel Pennington, Alanson Sesler, James Shumway, Reuben M. Surfus, Samuel M. Stamp, Lewellyn Shumway, Harry Scribner, Daniel H. Thomas, Daniel Tracy. Eliphus Tarpenning, William Taylor, Daniel Taylor, Warren C. Winget. Frederick J. Wadsworth, John Williams, Joel H. Worthington. Samuel O. Weatherington, Wilson Weatherington. Harvy Winget

CHAPTER II.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS was one of the original subdivisions, and embraced a much larger area than it does to-day. It was erected April 30, 1810, and under that date we find the following: "Ordered, that all that tract of land comprehended in the following boundary be and the same is hereby created into a separate township, to be known as Jefferson Township, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the lower corner of Calvin Cary's Survey, or on the Franklin County line north of Cary's; thence on a straight line west to the Champaign County line; thence south along the said line until it intersects Deer Creek Township line; thence with said line east to Franklin County; thence along said line to the place of beginning." This erection was subsequently declared void, and a second one made June 11, 1811, on which date the Commissioners "ordered that all that tract of land comprehended within the following boundaries be and is hereby erected into a separate township, by the name of Jefferson, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the south corner of Darby Township; thence with the south line of Darby Township westerly to a point running south will strike the east boundary of Mark's Survey, on Little Darby Creek; thence southward to where the State road, leading to Franklinton, crosses the Glade Run Branch of Deer Creek; thence easterly so as to include all the inhabitants of Darby Creek in said township, continuing to Franklin County line; thence with said line to place of beginning." The Commissioners continued to organize different townships, taking a part from Jefferson at various times, giving it different shapes, until its present area and formation was reached. It is very irregular in shape, stretching for about five and a half miles from north to south, and about five and a fourth from east to west. Its northern boundary is Canaan Township. On the east it is for several miles washed by the waters of Big Darby Creek, but, when near the southeastern corner, Franklin County stretches west of the creek, forming a part of the eastern as well as about one mile of the southern boundary, whilst the remainder of the southern boundary is formed by Fairfield Township, and on the west it is bounded by Deer Creek and Monroe Townships.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL AND TIMBER.

It is for the most part rather level, yet sufficient elevations and depressions to afford excellent facilities for underdraining, which has of late years received no small amount of attention, and now there are several thousand rods of tile buried beneath the surface of what was once a non-productive region, covered with stagnant water, producing much fever and ague. Through the medium of the underdraining, the citizens of Jefferson Township have rendered it a fine and productive farming country. The northern portion of the township is level, but as it nears the central part it becomes more rolling, and finally empties the water from the flats into Little Darby, which stream has a few very abrupt and picturesque spots along its

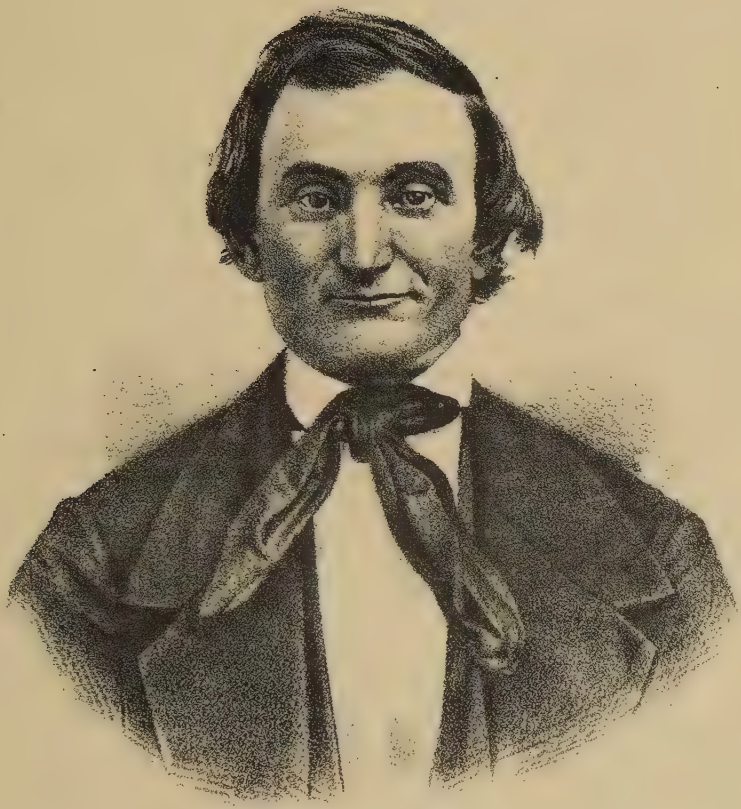
banks. The southern portion slopes toward the south and east, emptying its waste waters into the last-mentioned stream.

The territory in question was composed of oak openings and prairie. The soil is of a deep clay loam, capable of the highest fertility, and produces fine crops of corn, wheat, oats and grass. Wool is a staple product of the township, together with cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Special attention is given to the raising of cattle and wool-growing. The timber of the township, of any value, mainly consists of oak, hickory and elm, whilst other varieties exist, as sycamore and such timber as is often found along streams, and of comparative little value, but not much of the more highly valued timber, such as walnut and poplar with its spreading branches, shaded the surface of Jefferson Township. The township is watered by Big Darby on its eastern boundary, and Little Darby through the center, and their small tributaries, the largest being Price's Run.

Along the aforesaid stream are numerous springs of excellent water, some of which possess mineral substances. Little Darby, the principal stream traversing the township, enters the territory about half a mile north of the Urbana pike, and with its irregular course to the southeast makes a total distance within her limits of about ten miles, passing out of the township southeast of the village of Jefferson, and one mile and a half south of the National road.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER LIFE.

The first white persons who settled within the present limits of Jefferson Township were Michael Johnson, wife and eight children, who emigrated from Virginia to this section of the Northwest Territory in 1796–97. About the same time, William Lapin located in this township, and subsequently married Margaret, daughter of Michael Johnson, which family had settled about four miles northwest of the site of Jefferson. Silas Springer, another pioneer of this period, first located near Plain City, but afterward removed to this township. Full sketches of all of these families will be found in the general history of the county, to which we refer the reader for further information. The next to locate here was Reason Francis, also a native of the Old Dominion, who came to the neighborhood in 1800, and settled between the Darbys. He was quite a hunter, and loved the chase; possessed many peculiar characteristics, and was a shrewd, sharp business man. Another early settler was Tobias Bright, who, it is claimed, killed an Indian in 1810, at the old camping-ground on Spring Fork, near its junction with Little Darby. He was tried and acquitted. One of the Lapins also shot an Indian near the same place in subsequent years, but these events were common in pioneer days, as the Indians were, as a rule, inveterately detested, especially by those who lost friends during the Indian wars. Along about the beginning of the present century, Nehemiah Gates came into the township, and remained until after the war of 1812, when he returned to Virginia, his native State, and married a Miss Johnson, and again came to Madison County. She bore him nine children, viz., Ezra, Miar, Jacob, Henry, Mary, Eliza, Olive, Rebecca and Harriet. His wife died, and he was subsequently married three times. The second and third left no issue, but his fourth wife was Susan Johnson, a sister of his first wife, who bore him two sons. Mr. Gates was a native of New York, and, after his final settlement on Little Darby, he assisted in erecting a mill on that stream. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and was much respected by the pioneers of his time. We find his name among the first juries of Madison County.



Abram Carey

Philip Sidener came from Bourbon County, Ky., in 1802, and settled on the Scioto River, four miles below Franklinton. He there built and operated a distillery, but was very much annoyed by the Indians, who were continually begging whisky of him, and if he would not give it, they would either buy or steal it. He was located on what is now known as the Hoffman farm, but, after a brief residence, unusual sickness induced him to sell his farm and "strike out" for the Darbys. He built his cabin on the east bank of Little Darby, about sixty rods south of the National road, and a neighbor to Reason Francis and Tobias Bright. A short time after Philip Sidener settled here, Tobias Bright and another neighbor one evening called at the camp of two Indians on Spring Fork. After spending the early part of the evening, they started home, and, when a few paces away, Bright turned and shot one of the Indians dead. This cold-blooded act caused great indignation among the Indians, and spread general consternation over the settlement. A general uprising was expected. Such were the feelings, that it led to Mr. Sidener's removal to Kentucky.

The settlers who remained built a stockade about fifteen feet high, inclosing about an acre of ground, including Sidener's cabin, in 1811. Some of the remains of the posts are yet to be seen.

The excitement soon subsided, and Mr. Sidener returned to the place of his former settlement, and built a cabin just south of the present residence of John Heath. There were no roads save an Indian trail from the Muskingum and Scioto to Mad River, passing just north of the National road. There were no stores nearer than Franklinton, no schools, and for many years religious services were only held at intervals. There were no blacksmiths and wagon-makers, but every man was his own mechanic.

The clothing was of buckskin, flax or linsey; the wants of the people were few; game was plenty, and there was not much to stimulate the people to exertion, as there was but little market for any surplus they might produce.

Quite a number of the early settlers engaged in making whisky as the only thing they could transport to Chillicothe and profitably exchange for other goods. The greatest bulk they took in exchange was salt, an actual necessity. It is claimed that the whisky made then was whisky, and not the poisonous stuff men get crazy on nowadays.

As in all countries where mental culture is neglected, bone and muscle are at a premium. Physical power was the standard of merit in pioneer days. This, of course, led to many personal conflicts. Musters were held at Philip Sidener's house about every three months, and it is said that it was no uncommon thing to see twenty to thirty men with their coats off, either fighting or ready to see fair play between combatants. At that time, there was a strong feeling existing between the Darbyites and those living on Deer Creek. They scarcely ever met without having a rough-and-tumble time to prove who were the best men. John, better known as "Chunky" Johnson, was an acknowledged leader among the Darbyites. He was, however, not a quarrelsome man, but was always ready to enforce his claim of physical superiority by fighting any one who disputed it. A Mr. Graham was the "bully" among the Deer Creekers, but, fortunately for both, he and Johnson never came into personal collision.

At that date, about half of the township was prairie, or barrens, thought to be of but little value, and in consequence, the settlement was all made along the streams. The first ground plowed in Jefferson Township, of which we have any definite knowledge, was that lying between the Na-

tional road and the railroad, just east of Little Darby. At least, this was Mr. Sidener's first cultivation. The Indians were in the majority perhaps ten to one. They were peaceable, lazy, and mostly honest, rarely stealing anything from the whites. The squaws would raise a little corn, working with their hoes, but their main reliance was on hunting. The younger ones used their bows and arrows to kill game. Jonathan Alder, living a few miles up the creek then, frequently visited Philip Sidener. There was but little money in circulation, and what they had was gold and silver; small change was scarce, and to remedy this a silver dollar was cut into pieces passing for their value. Sometimes a shrewd operator would cut a dollar into nine pieces, instead of eight, and still pass them for the fractional parts, "nine-pence," or one-eighth of a dollar.

We now reach the fall of 1806, in which year Rev. Lewis Foster came from Pennsylvania and took up the land previously built upon by Jonathan Alder. On this farm Francis Downing, son-in-law of Lewis Foster, settled, near the present site of Foster Chapel. Francis Downing and wife had one child, and, in February, 1807, another child, Jemima, was born. John Tomlinson, another son-in-law of Rev. Foster, came in the fall of 1806, with two children. They settled in a log cabin which had no floor, and there wintered. The building was entirely surrounded by the primeval forest. It was chinked, but the openings were not plastered. The spring following, a second hut was erected, and each occupied their respective houses, and life began in earnest. They remained long enough to open out good farms, when Tomlinson's family moved to Northern Ohio, and none of the posterity now remain in the county. Of the Downing family, all moved to Indiana, save Jemima, the widow of the late Israel Brown, and the only one now living in the county. Her four brothers are scattered over the far West.

In 1806 came Rev. Lewis Foster, wife and six single children, viz., John, Joshua, Cassandra, Benjamin, Joseph and Rachel, and one married son, Thomas. They settled south of the present site of the chapel, on land given them by their father, Rev. Foster. After clearing up the farm and remaining until about 1835, they all moved to Illinois. Rev. Foster in early life embraced the faith of the Methodist Church, and commenced preaching while in Pennsylvania. Soon after coming to Ohio, his Christian walk and zealous work in behalf of the church soon enabled him to organize a society at his residence.

During his entire residence in Madison County, he served as a local minister. He died in Illinois, aged nearly one hundred years, and followed preaching until within a few weeks of his death. To-day, Foster Chapel stands as a monument to his Christian walk and zealous work in its behalf.

By tradition, we record the year 1803 as that in which the settlement of William Johnson took place in Jefferson Township. He was more familiarly known as "Uncle Billy" Johnson. His place of nativity was in Virginia, but he was married in Pennsylvania. When coming to the Little Darby, he and wife had two children, and they settled about one and a half miles southeast of the present town of Jefferson. He was through life a farmer, and lived in Madison County until about 1842, when he settled in Franklin County, where he died one year later, and his wife followed him about 1845. Their family consisted of ten children, who were mostly of the early born citizens of the county, viz., Hannah, Sarah (died in Pennsylvania), Robert, Mary, William, Patrick, Susan, David, Henry and Catharine.

Uncle Billy" Johnson was a man of small stature, rather chunky, very stout, and possessing a strong constitution.

Nathaniel, Henry and Robert Frakes were among the settlers prior to the war of 1812. They took up their abode on Little Darby, and soon the cry of the Indian war was heard, and they all three took part in the struggle, in which Robert and Nathaniel were killed. Henry soon after died. About the same time, we chronicle the name of Michael Dickey, who settled near the W. O. Browning farm, now owned by Mr. Bradfield. Prior to the war of 1812, we find the settlement of a second Robert Frakes, who was a native of England, but married in Pennsylvania, where two children were given the union, and then they settled in Jefferson Township. When he came to the neighborhood, it was conceded that a valuable man had come, as he was a cooper by trade, and probably the first one to meet the wants of the few settlers then in Jefferson Township. In connection with his trade, he did some clearing and farming, as the former would not furnish him constant employment. He died about 1830, and his wife subsequently. He was small, industrious, energetic, and a man of strong constitution.

We now come to the settlement in Jefferson Township of probably the first colored man, Moses Nickens, who came in the year 1810. He was a soldier in the Continental army under Gen. Washington, and went forth to bear arms in the battles of 1812 from Madison County. As a neighbor, he was obliging and sociable; as a citizen, he was industrious, peaceable and inoffensive; but as a husband he was brutal, and neighbors frequently rescued his wife from his fury. He remainied a resident quite a number of years, but finally died in Columbus, Ohio.

About the same date as the preceding settler came Isaac Rubert, from Virginia. He, with four children, viz., Benjamin, John, Mary and Phœbe, settled near the old grist-mill on Little Darby, which was in an early day known as the Gates Mill. Benjamin Rubert married Elizabeth, eldest sister of the late David Sidener. The Rubert family were generally all well-respected citizens, and filled a favorable place in the circles of society and the community at large.

During the period of the war of 1812 dates the settlement of David Harriman and family, on Little Darby, near the grist-mill below Jefferson. He and wife soon after died, and among the children we are able to record the names of David, Enoch, Job and Elizabeth. They subsequently settled near Springfield and Xenia, Ohio. John T. Sidener, Sr., brother to the pioneer Philip Sidener, died in Kentucky, and his wife subsequently, when in advanced age, came to Jefferson Township, where she died. One of their sons, viz., Jacob, who was a native of Maryland, was married in Kentucky, to Lucretia Blair (a distant relative of the Blairs of this township). Soon after Jacob was married, he entered the war of 1812 from Kentucky; he served until its close, and in a short time thereafter, he, wife and two children came to Jefferson Township, settling about two miles south of the present village of Jefferson. He was a land-owner and farmer through life, and possessed a common characteristic of the pioneer Sideners—reticence. He and wife both died in Madison County. Their immediate posterity were ten in number, all of whom are now deceased; but six of his (Jacob's) grand-daughters are now residents of Madison County, and are daughters of Margaret (Sidener) Zinn, viz., Mrs. James Peene, Mrs. L. D. Hull, Mrs. Quinn Bradley, Mrs. T. B. Roberts, Mrs. —— Tresensider and Mrs. D. Brown; the two latter reside in London, and the four former in and about Jefferson. While we are writing of the family, even though the

settlement does not come chronologically in order, we will mention the name of John T. Sidener, Jr. (a brother to Jacob). He was also a native of Maryland, but in 1828 came from Fayette County, Ky., to Madison County, and settled about two miles south of the town of New Hampton, or the present site of Jefferson. While in Kentucky, he married Margaret Hickey, who was born and raised in Scotland. On coming to Ohio, they had ten children, and settled on land which he (John T.) had previously purchased. It was all in the natural wilds and undeveloped condition, but he soon transformed it into open and productive fields. He, however, only lived until March 30, 1839, when death overtook him. His widow survived him five years. Two of their children are now living, viz., Jeannetta, wife of David Duncan; and Eliza, wife of G. P. Simpkins. Among the early settlers of New Hampton were Samuel Sexton, one of the founders of the place. He and family came to Jefferson Township about 1818. He was a teacher, and one of the early Justices; a native of New Jersey, and an excellent citizen. About ten years after coming to Ohio, he buried his wife. His second wife was the widow of Moses Pippet, who was also an early settler of the place then known as New Hampton. Subsequently, New Hampton's population was increased by the coming of Samuel Sexton, Sr., wife and son-in-law, William Jones, eldest son of Samuel Jones. They remained a few years, when both families became dissatisfied and returned to New Jersey, from whence they had migrated.

Samuel Jones emigrated to Ohio about the same time (1818), with his wife and nine children, viz., William (married as given above), Abigail, Mary A., Abraham, Samuel, Jr., Isaac, Sarah A. (died in New Hampton), as did also Thomas, and Susan, who, after burying her mother in 1823, returned to her native State with her father. Of Mary and Abigail we can learn nothing, but Samuel, Jr., Abraham and Isaac remained in Jefferson Township, where, in fact, the former and latter both died. Abraham subsequently settled near Sandusky, Ohio, where he resided until death.

We find the Ayle family as being early settlers of Jefferson Township, and mention the name of John Ayle, whose father, Valentine Ayle, was a native of Germany, a patriot of the Revolution, and was captured on the ocean. He subsequently settled in Virginia, but finally died at Georgesville, Ohio. John was a native of Martinsville, Va., and reached Jefferson Township about 1828. He ever after remained in the township until his death, August 17, 1861. He was twice married. By the first union, four children were born, two of whom are living, and one in this county. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of James Cannedy. Her maiden name was Griffith. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Madison County. She and John Ayle had a family of eight children, three of whom are now living.

Among the earliest settlers of Jefferson Township was James Burnham, son of James and Tamma (Holt) Burnham, who, during a life of sixty-six years—forty of which were passed in that township, in the plain, substantial occupation of farming—was widely known as a public-spirited and leading citizen, always ready to assist in every enterprise designed to promote the public welfare, and always occupying positions of public trust till near the close of life, when failing health forbade. He was born in Windham County, Conn., December 12, 1791, and came to Ohio in 1817, with a large train of emigrants, over fifty of whom were Burnhams, and who settled in Madison, Union and Champaign Counties. James Burnham located in the northwest part of Jefferson Township, where for years he kept

hotel on a stretch of the Columbus & Urbana Stage Route, then very thinly settled, and whence he removed, about 1832, to a farm adjoining Jefferson, then not yet laid out.

In those earliest days of settlement, when Indians still prowled around, military organizations were thought useful as well as ornamental, and a brigade of cavalry was organized from the counties of Madison and Union, and perhaps Champaign. Of this brigade Mr. Burnham was appointed General, and for many years its parades were marked days in the calendar.

In very early days, Mr. Burnham was elected County Commissioner, and was continuously re-elected to this responsible post for a period fifteen or eighteen years. He was also, in very early days, elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected to that office till his successive terms amounted to over thirty years, and till, in 1854, he declined a re-election. In all these positions, and wherever known his name was a synonym for integrity, good judgment and fidelity to every trust.

In 1823, Mr. Burnham married Mary Ann Jones, whose family was from Pemberton, N. J., and who was a sister of Rev. Isaac Jones, so widely known throughout that region. Mr. Burnham died January 6, 1857, leaving his widow, who survived him nine years, and three sons and a daughter. The eldest of these, James S., is editor and publisher of the *Index*, a weekly newspaper at Minneapolis, Kan. The second, Lester A., occupies the paternal farm, near Jefferson; and the third son, John, is located at San Jose, Cal. The daughter, Emma, survived her father only two years, dying in the bloom of early womanhood. Besides these, two daughters died in childhood, and a third, Mary, in 1848, two years after her marriage to Thornton Ross. The younger brothers of James Burnham located in Jefferson Township—Nathan and Lester H., the former of whom died in November, 1882, and is sketched in another place. The younger, Lester H., died about 1866, and his widow and children removed to Kansas. Especial mention should be made of the unswerving courage and loyalty to conscience of Lester H. Burnham, who, with N. C. Davis and Moses Byers, made up the trio of Abolitionists and underground railroaders of the county for many years, when to be such was to be the object of general scorn and derision, and who assisted loads of fugitives on their weary way to Canada, then the nearest land where a black man could safely shout liberty. These men aided in the organization of the Republican party, and saw the triumph of their principles when slavery perished by the very sword it had drawn against freedom. N. C. Davis is still living, and resides near Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Moses Byers removed to Iowa about the year 1850.

The emigration of the Foster family brought, in its turn, the family of Thomas Timmons, who was born in Pennsylvania. He was a son of Peter and Elizabeth Timmons, both natives of Pennsylvania, where he died, but Elizabeth came to Ohio and died about the time of the late war. Thomas was raised in his native State, where he married Hannah (Silvers) Peoples. They had one child when they bought and settled on the Lewis Foster farm. There he lived until his death, October, 1864. He had, however, buried his wife in 1853, and at his death left his second wife a widow. He was the father of eleven children, five of whom are living now, viz., Rebecca, Mary, Thomas F., Laura and Asa T. Thomas Timmons was an industrious and frugal pioneer. He was a man of rugged constitution, and, though not wealthy, placed himself in comfortable circumstances. He was much interested in the establishment of what is now known as Alder Chapel, and liberally assisted to that end. He was of a quiet turn, and very atten-

tive to his interests at home. He was well estimated in the minds of the people.

Whilst mention has previously been made of the pioneer, Philip Sidener, we deem it nothing more than due a pioneer family such as they to more particularly outline them further, as what has been said in regard to the pioneer was in connection with other events.

Philip, as previously stated, came to Ohio early in the present century, and remained until his death, which occurred about the year 1828. He was a peaceable pioneer and frontier woodsman; had many combats with wild animals, which then roamed the forest of Ohio and frequently came in contact with the Indians, but, as they were generally peaceable, as well as he, they never had any trouble, save once, when he received a wound in the arm, which he carried to his grave. He was a noted pioneer, of rather a discontented nature. His son David was born in Kentucky about 1790, and died at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1880, at a great age. He matured in Jefferson Township; was not a large man, but was vigorous, energetic, and possessed a strong constitution. He was determined in his undertakings, and possessed the trait of economy, which placed him among the substantial farmers of the county. He served from Madison County in the war of 1812, under Gen. Hull, and was taken prisoner at Hull's surrender, taken to Canada, where he endured many privations connected with the military prisoners of that day. He returned home, and, soon after the close of the war, married Elizabeth Hann, a native of New Jersey, and died in 1833, leaving as her posterity eight children, seven of whom are now living. David's second wife was Nancy Bond, of whom five children were born, and three are now living. His settlement was on the farm now owned by John Heath, about one mile south of Jefferson. There he lived until the Centennial year, when he located in Columbus, Ohio. At the time of his death, he had lived a widower fourteen years. He and family were generally members of the Methodist Church. His political affiliations were given to the interest of the Old-Line Whig and Republican parties.

ROADS.

For months and years after the whites began to penetrate the wilds of the territory in question, there were no roads but a few Indian trails, the most prominent one of which we have previously merely mentioned. It passed rather westerly through the township, entering just north of the National pike. However, the first route cut out for a thoroughfare was the old State road. It entered the territory in question a little south of the National pike, passing westward, bearing a little to the north, crossing the line of the National pike just in front of the residence of James Peene, and continuing in almost the same direction through the township. It was a thoroughfare from east to west, and great stage-loads of passengers were hourly seen going by the few pioneer huts then along the line. This, however, was not long open for travel until a road was opened from Amity to Georgesville, being a line almost due north and south, or at a right angle from the State road.

Next in order came the great National pike, which was surveyed almost on the fortieth parallel, through the township, very nearly due east and west. It awakened the interest of the people, and many who had as yet thought little of settling in Madison County were now induced to come from the East and make their homes along such a great road. It added new facilities, increased travel, enlarged business and gave the people new

thoughts. The great pike resulted in the abandonment of the State road, and now few traces of it are to be seen. After the building of the National pike, the roads became more and more numerous, until now they cross the township at right angles and triangles, and are too numerous to mention. The roads are for the most part pikes, and in every instance are free of toll, which speaks well for the enterprise of the citizens.

EARLY INCIDENTS, CUSTOMS AND REMINISCENCES.

The earliest incident of note we have to place upon record is a bear chase by Reason Francis, which must have taken place as early as 1805. He was one day wending his way homeward on horseback through the dense forest, when he discovered a large bear, which he decided to give chase. The thought was executed by putting his horse under a good speed; but, after a long and continuous chase through the woods, and his horse being almost exhausted, the bear struck on a trail, or path, which led by the pursuer's house, standing then on the east bank of Little Darby. Down the path the chase continued, and, when passing by his house, he succeeded in getting his dog to pursue the animal, which soon resulted in treeing bruin near the creek. The dog was very vicious, and, when the bear ascended the tree, he fastened his teeth so firmly in the bears' ham that the bear carried him up the tree. Upon reaching the first limb, which chanced to be one partly decayed, the bear hoped to rest and free himself from his enemy; but alas! the limb broke, and down came dog and bear, the latter seizing the dog in his squeezers and making him howl terrifically, when Francis, with his tomahawk, came up and buried it in the skull of his victim, releasing his faithful dog. The horse had been so completely exhausted that he soon afterward died from the effects.

About 1825, there was a wolf den near the residence of the late A. R. Haynes. The animal made its usual visits south to the plains, on the Roberts and Heath farms, to catch sheep. A large pit was dug in the ground near his path, covered over with a board arranged on a pivot, and bait suspended in the air. The animal scented it and became the desired victim. Rev. Isaac Jones was called to the scene. A forked stick was procured and placed over the animal's neck. Mr. Jones then had some one hold the stick, keeping the wolf close to the ground, and he descended, chained and gagged the animal, came out and took the wolf to John Mills' grist-mill, where he was kept to fight dogs for a long time. The wolf-trap was thoughtlessly left open, and subsequently a neighbor's cow became a victim of the same trap. After several long and continuous searches, she was given up as being strayed off, but was finally found, after a long while, in the wolf-pit, in almost a decomposed condition. Rev. Jones seems to have been much given to hunting. In 1835, when game was becoming scarce, a large crowd assembled for a wolf-hunt, and such other animals as might be within their intended circle. Rev. Jones was appointed to climb a tree, and when the game was driven near him, to do the shooting. As he was ascending the tree, a Mr. Pitcher handed him his gun, and the hammer caught on Pitcher's sleeve, resulting in firing off the gun, and the ball passing through Jones' wrist, crippling him for life. His attendant physician was Jonathan Alder. The accident badly affected the hunt, but still a few wolves and some deer were caught.

LICENSES.

We feel that it will not be out of place to record an act of the Commissioners at a meeting of June 2, 1812, "ordering that each tavern of

Jefferson Township should pay an annual license of $4." The same was ordered in 1813. An act of the Commissioners of 1847 was that each physician then practicing medicine in Jefferson Township should pay a license for such privilege to the amount of $3 for that year. The only physician we find in the township at that time was David Wilson, of Jefferson, who became subject to the established act.

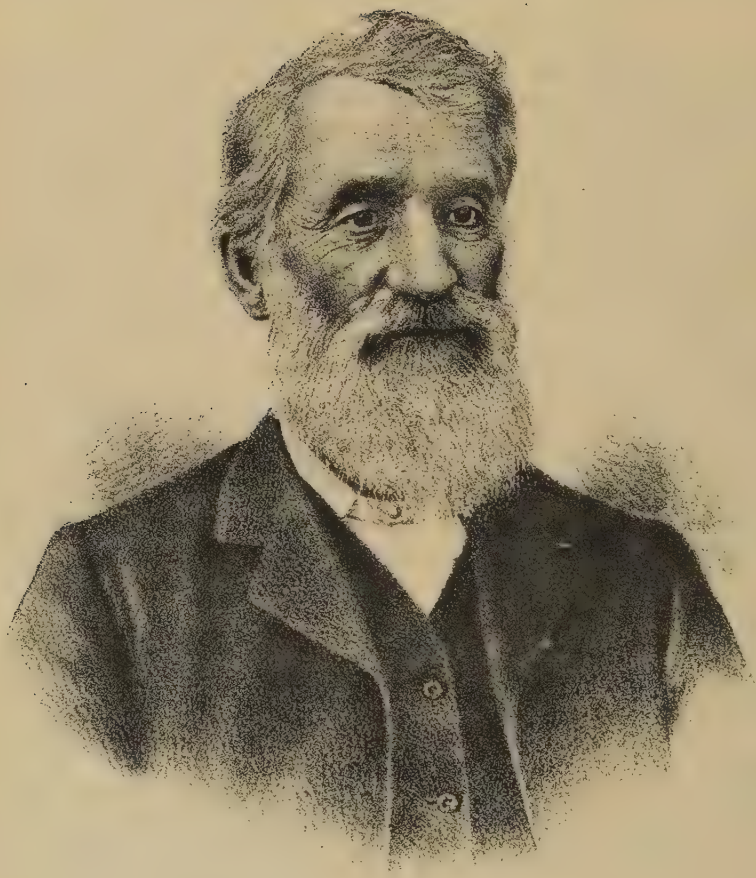
EARLY INDUSTRIES, TAVERNS AND STAGE ROUTES.

Probably the first man to keep a store within the territory to which we are limited was a Mr. Gilmore, who opened up soon after New Hampton was laid out. He was a one-legged man, and it was quite inconvenient for him to get around. He soon concluded to take in a partner, and in accordance a Mr. Dalby became associated, but the latter had two legs and only one arm; but the business was managed quite well, after all. Dalby would get the goods, do the selling, and Gilmore would tie them up, and thus they followed their business. Dalby became the first merchant in Jefferson, hereafter mentioned. It is generally believed that Benjamin Pike kept the post office and tavern in New Hampton as early as 1825, but we think that the first tavern within the limits of the township was kept by a Mr. Atkinson, on the State road, about one hundred rods north of the residence of John E. Roberts. The building was a hewed log, and formed a comfortable inn for that day, but it ceased to do business when the National pike was completed. Atkinson remained there until his death. Just west of this about a quarter of a mile, on the same road, was another tavern, but the proprietor's name is unknown. Another tavern was kept in New Hampton by a widow lady, whose name is given us as Tacy Widener. We next come to a tavern opened by J. W. Simpkins, on the National pike, where the American Hotel stood, in Jefferson, which was followed up in the village, until, at one time (1844 and 1845), there were five hotels kept in Jefferson, by the following parties, viz.: R. S. Nichols, Nathan Patterson, Baltzer Mantle, James Hughs and George Chapman. For a number of years there have been two, but the devouring flames destroyed the American in the spring of 1882, and the Mantle House, kept by E. R. Hill, is the only one open for business in the township.

The old stage company, known as Neil, Morse & Co., was established in an early day, when they traveled the State road. They continued business, and, when the National pike was built, it added new facilities to their enterprise. Thus they enjoyed the great road until the building of the railroad. They usually ran from three to five coaches each way daily through Jefferson, and made business lively.

CHURCHES.

The first society organized within the present limits of Jefferson Township was that of Foster Chapel, which met at the residence of Rev. Lewis Foster in 1808, and organized a small society. We are able to give a few of the names constituting the original class: Lewis Foster and wife; Joshua, John, Benjamin and Joseph, four sons of Rev. Foster, and their wives; Rebecca Tomilson; Cassa Dwyer; Joseph Downing, his brother Frank and their wives; John Hayden, wife and family. Among the first ministers who served the class were Revs. William Simmons, Daniel Davidson and Rev. Finley. They worshiped in their respective homes alternately until in March, 1825, when Rev. Foster and wife deeded two acres and forty-three poles to a body of Trustees for the sum of $10, and for the pur-



H. E. Bigelow

pose of erecting thereon a church building. The Trustees at the time were John Hayden, Frank Downing, John Buck, John Foster and Joseph Powers. The deed was acknowledged before Squire Samuel Sexton, of New Hampton. A comfortable hewed-log church was soon erected, wherein the notes of praise were sounded to the All-Wise, and their hearts rejoiced in the privileges they then enjoyed. Now the ground is ornamented with a comfortable as well as a neat and attractive brick church. The present Trustees are Chauncy Beach, John Millikin, Owen Harbage, Philip Tewax and A. J. Dickerson. The last named is now serving as Class-Leader.

The Methodist Church of Jefferson —The society at Foster Chapel had grown and cast its seed in the vicinity of the village of Jefferson, but not until 1833 was there a class organized here, which consisted of about ten or a dozen members, a part of whose names we are able to record, viz.: Ezekiel Arnett and wife; a Mr. Mortimore and wife, who lived in a log house where the residence of James Peene now stands, and in whose house the society was organized; Mrs. Jarvis Pike and Mrs. Mary Lewis. The officiating minister was Rev. Gavett. They were industrious and zealous in the good work begun, and erelong the class numbered almost double as many as at first. They worshiped in Mortimore's residence mostly until 1836, when they commenced holding their meetings in the schoolhouse in Jefferson, where they were served by Rev. Sutton. They experienced some unpleasantness with the Universalists, who also used the same building, and in 1837, even though the flock was small, and financially not able, they had the will, and also found the way, to erect a substantial frame church, on Lot No. 50, in the village of Jefferson. While in this house, the society still enlarged, and in 1862 a more modern and comfortable brick edifice was erected, at a cost of about $5,000. They have a good bell of 1,378 pounds, a parsonage, and the total value of the property is about $8,000. Their present membership will number about one hundred and seventy-five, and they have an interesting Sabbath school.

Blair Chapel.—Methodism still continued to grow in the township of Jefferson, and in 1844 we find, largely by the efforts of the Blair family, that a society was organized about four miles northwest of the last-mentioned congregation. In the year above given, Rev. J. W. Young, of the Marysville Circuit, was solicited to come and organized the society, which resulted in the following members: John Blair and Jency, his wife, G. W. Blair, R. C. Blair, Jacob B. Coon, J. C. Coon, Elizabeth Tillman, Leonard Thomas, J. Zadock Chapman, Hiram Stodard and Eliza Stodard. Four of the original class are now living. The church has had numerous revivals, and swollen its membership to about seventy in all, and is new served by Rev. ———. For nine years after the society was organized, they worshiped in the residence of G. W. Blair, when they all threw their mite together; Mr. Blair donated a lot from his farm, and a frame church edifice was constructed, plain but comfortable, at a cost of about $700, and was dedicated in the fall of 1853, by Rev. Uriah Heath. The building served them a period of twenty-nine years, with the nominal expense for repairs of $20—a striking illustration of economy. At present there is a substantial brick church, five miles northwest of Jefferson, nearing completion, on the farm of E. B. Haynes, who donated the lot on which it stands. The building is 32x52, with steeple and bell. It is to be completed at a cost of about $2,600.

The Baptist Church of Jefferson.—Among the early settlers of New Hampton we find the most of them from New Jersey, and the majority of

them clinging to the persuasion of the Baptist Church. The date we are unable to give, but, during the early part of the third decade of the present century, Rev. Isaac Jones' labors resulted in organizing the first society of Baptists in this township. They first worshiped in a very plain log hut, which stood about twenty paces west of the gate entering the Hampton Cemetery. Its ceiling was only about eight feet high, covered with clapboards. Subsequently, however, a brick, as they thought of modern style, was erected, and, if now standing, would be near the center of the cemetery. It was 20x32, and twelve feet ceiling, which served them until about 1848, when they built their present frame in the village of Jefferson; but now a new and handsome church edifice is expected in the near future.

Rev. Jones labored hard in the cause of Christianity in his chosen church, possessing unwavering fidelity. The people were industrious and determined to sustain the cause. Rev. Jones continued his ministerial labors here until his death, in 1842. The church now numbers seventy-six members, and prosperity still seems to stretch forth an inviting hand. They are served by Rev. L. R. Meers, the present incumbent. The church property is in the hands of a Board of Trustees, composed of J. T. Colliver, M. D., George Silvers and C. C. Jones. The present Church Clerk and Treasurer are Quinn Bradley and L. D. Hull, respectively.

Alder Chapel Universalist Church was organized as a society in the spring of 1860, known as the First Universalist Church of Jefferson Township, though there had been for years occasional visits of Universalist ministers, directed to the interest of the vicinity. In the year the society was organized, Thomas Timmons deeded a half acre of ground in consideration of $50, on which to build a church edifice, and the same year a comfortable, plain, but neat structure, 28x40 feet, was erected, at a cost of about $1,000, including the bell. The society now numbers twenty-three members, and is served by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Crosley, of London, Ohio. Since the re-organization in 1874, it has been regularly served, and it has since that time also been designated as Alder Chapel, and is under the control of a Board of Trustees, viz., C. G. High, Stephen Cary and D. J. Cutler.

St. Simon and Jude's Catholic Church.—The settlement of Catholics dates quite early between Columbus and Springfield, but very sparsely for a time. They were, however, visited by different clergymen about every three months, who held services in the respective dwellings of the members subsequently in the Town Hall of Jefferson. In this manner was Catholicism nursed in its infancy in Jefferson Township, but not until the year 1864 was the subject of a church edifice agitated, when Rev. John M. Conway took the matter in charge. Soon afterward, a subscription was begun and favorably patronized. In 1866, Edward Buck donated the lot for the church, and in the spring of 1867 the foundation was begun and the cornerstone laid May 19 of the same year, by the Rt. Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio. The building is a brick, 34x67 feet, and was completed to the tower under the management of Father Conway. It was dedicated by Bishop Edward Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark., October 31, 1869, and has since been served by the Revs. F McGrath, J. M. Thisse, J. A. Burns, H. Kiffmeyer and W. F. O'Rourke, under the supervision of Father Conway, but in March of 1873, Rev. B. M. Müller took charge, and is the present pastor. In the meantime, the standing debt has been released, and, during 1879, a tower and belfry, ninety-one feet in height, erected, and furnished with a good bell of 1,234 pounds, at a total cost, building and

all, of about $7,000. Nearly seventy families worship in the building, of which about nine are German.

African Methodist Church.—In the year 1865, the spirit of Methodism was first kindled among the colored people of Jefferson, of whom we may mention the names of Mary Smith, Andrew Bayless and wife, David Slago, Louisa Walker, Pereene Ricks, Mary Cooper, and a few others. They were first visited by Rev. Edward Wright, and through his efforts a few accessions were made, and the society regularly served with a minister ever since. Their membership is composed of twenty-five. The society first worshiped in private dwellings, and mostly assembled at the house of "Mother" Smith, whose door was always open and her reception warm to any who might choose to enter. The second step was, by and by, to rent a house; though very poor, it answered the purpose, and finally, in 1870, they purchased their present property, which is the old academy and grounds. The building is very plainly furnished, the total value of grounds and building being estimated at $1,000. It is under the control of a Board of Trustees, composed of Martin V. Ricks, Henry Jones and Washington Boone. The first-named Trustee is also Class-Leader, as well as one of the Stewards, with Henry Jones and Henry Grimes.

SCHOOLS.

The first efforts toward enlightening the minds of the young and drilling them in the way they should go was brought about by the feeble but fruitful effort of Lucinda, widow of Thomas Jones. She was better known by her maiden name, Lucinda Burnham. She procured a subscription and taught a school of a few scholars about 1823, in a log hut that stood on the present site of Pleasant Hill Cemetery. George Pike, an early settler in the vicinity, and from New Jersey, followed farming and teaching school. He taught in the same cabin as his predecessor, but not until about 1826. The cabin was of the rudest kind—round poles or logs, chinked with split sticks, and plastered with mud, greased paper drawn over openings to admit the light, a huge fire-place, puncheon floor, slab writing desks and seats, which would present to view a wonderful contrast if compared with the modern built and furnished ones of this latter quarter of the nineteenth century. It was generally the case, in those days, that the man whose abilities were superior to the most illiterate rustic, could, if he gained the sympathy and confidence of the people, and their support, teach a subscription school; but in this Jefferson Township may feel proud of not having to own. In 1826 or 1827, one of the best of citizens, viz., Samuel Sexton—who was a man of considerable ability, and above all, a gentleman—began teaching. At this time, Mr. Sexton was a widower, and, having a double log house, he obtained subscription and taught a session or two in one room of his dwelling. In this school, Abraham, Cyntha, Abner, Rhoda, Mary, Lewis, Martin and Catharine Johnson, Jacob Gates, Henry Penny and a few others, whose names we have been unable to obtain, were taught.

About 1830 or 1831, there was a better and more comfortable school building erected, and probably the first real schoolhouse in the township. It was built just west of the present residence of Mary Vickers, which was used until the year 1836, when a frame building succeeded it, but located in the village of Jefferson. The schools of those days were vastly different from the present ones. Whilst we have our rooms ornamented with charts, maps and globes, the most prominent ornament in those days was a good supply of beech withes, which were used for the same purpose that teachers now

overcome by moral suasion. The earliest records of the township, if any were kept, have been lost, and the earliest dates and statistics we can accurately give are in the year 1840, when we find there were seven districts, with a State tax of $217, and local tax of $157.28, total of $374.28, which was proportional to the enumeration divided among the several districts, as follows: District No. 1, with thirty-two pupils, $29.94; No. 2, with forty-nine pupils, $45.85; No. 3, with forty-eight pupils, $44.91; No. 4, with 101 pupils, $94.50; No. 5, with twenty-six pupils, $24.33; No. 6, with ninety-eight pupils, $91.70; No. 7, with forty-six pupils, $43.05; total number of pupils, 400; total cash, $374.28—making an average of nearly 94 cents public fund annually to each pupil in the township.

From this onward, we find schools more numerous and qualifications of teachers better, until now they have eleven schoolhouses in the township, and generally supplied with either a graduate of some good normal school, or a self-made teacher of determined will. The houses are all brick save one, principally new, of modern style and furniture, and good schools are maintained. There are, however, four fractional districts, viz.: No. 8, which is formed from Jefferson, Monroe and Deer Creek; No. 3 is formed from Fairfield and Jefferson, and No. 1 is formed from Canaan and Jefferson. The Board of Education is composed of eleven members, viz.: No. 1, L. C. Alder; No. 2, Philip Durflinger; No. 3, Joshua Truitt; No. 4, Abner Johnson; No. 5, Isaac H. Hambleton; No. 6, D. S. Conklin; No. 7, S. K. King; No. 8, John Seaman; No. 9, J. M. Wilson; No. 10, E. B. Haynes; No. 11, Owen Harbage. The last named is President of the Board. The frame building previously mentioned in Jefferson was succeeded, in 1845, by an academy, which Jeremiah Olney was instrumental in organizing. The institution was conducted by a stock company, but soon failed to meet their expectations and sank into oblivion as an enterprise such as it was intended, but not until 1856 was the building bought by the School Board from Horace Putman, who had bought it of Olney. We are led to believe that about this time Jefferson was set apart as a special school district, and the building last mentioned served the district until 1868, when a new and handsome brick was completed, at a cost of $17,000, including grounds and furniture. The building is two-story, 50x72 feet, contains six rooms, and a large hall, 25x50. The schools are in a good condition, and superintended by Prof. F. Pearson, with four assistants. The School Board is Jacob McNeal, Dr. J. N. Beach, Dr. J. T. Colliver, John E. Roberts, Eugene Babb and J. J. Booth, the last named being Clerk of the Board.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest of these sacred spots in Jefferson Township is that at Foster Chapel, which was used as a burying-ground as early as 1808, when the burial of a child of a Mr. Maythorne first dedicated the ground to the purpose for which it is now used. The original lot was, as we find most early cemeteries, without much regularity or order, but an addition has since been made, and order and regularity are maintained. It is under the charge of the Board of Township Trustees. The location is an admirable one for its purpose, and is known far and near as containing the remains of Jonathan Alder.

From the gravestones that mark the resting-places of about the first interred here, we find the following: During 1810, Jane Buck and Jane Smith; 1812, Hannah Alder and Thomas Foster; 1814, John Kilgore and Margaret Alder; 1815, J. Blont; 1817, Anna Morris and her son John;

1818, Henry Smith; 1820, Elizabeth Moore, John Belsher and Thomas Tomlinson; 1821, Elizabeth Powers and an infant son of Paul Alder; 1823, Rachel Downing, Walter Powers, Harry and Henry Smith. Among the elder persons interred here we record the following: John Kilgore, eighty-five years; Thomas Kilgore, eighty years nine months and twenty-four days; and Elizabeth Timmons, seventy-seven years four months and six days. The monument of Ambrose Beach marks the doorstep of the original church building. He was an old pioneer of Canaan Township, and an honored citizen.

New Hampton Cemetery, containing about two acres and located near the village of Jefferson, was laid out and granted by Samuel Jones in the year 1823, and in the same year he dedicated it by the interment of his wife. Among a few other early interments, we find Daniel Sexton in 1823; Sarah, wife of Samuel Sexton, in 1827; and Elizabeth, their daughter, in the same year. Anna, wife of Levi Hann, died in 1831; and Anna, wife of Jacob Hann, in the year following. This cemetery contains the remains of Rev. Isaac Jones, who was interred in 1842. The grounds were never regularly laid out, hence no systematic order was maintained, and under the control of no special body or company; but for the last few years it has been managed by the officials of the township to which it belongs.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery is located about one mile west of Jefferson, and contains five acres, including the fence and half of the pike. It was laid out by Sebastian Roberts in 1864. The first interment was Thomas, father of Sebastian Roberts, in September of the year in which it was laid out, and in December of the same year was interred Susan, widow of Thomas Roberts. In 1869, the founder's body was laid to rest in the yard. The cemetery remained in the hands of the widow and his heirs until the fall of 1880, when it was bought by an incorporated stock company of ten members. The company was fully organized March 7, 1881, and the following Board of Officers elected: Trustees are Dr. J. N. Beach, Dr. J. T. Colliver, Quinn Bradley, Dr. Charles Snyder and Martin Kuehner; the last-named was chosen President; Jacob McNeal, Secretary; and W. W. Fellows, Treasurer. Since the yard was laid out, lots have been for sale. Good order and system have been maintained.

Another of the cities of the dead is Blair Cemetery, located four miles northwest of town, and containing one acre of land. It was donated to its sacred purpose in 1853, by G. W. Blair, and on May 1 of the same year, it received the body of Rebecca J. Blair, the donor's daughter. It now contains about two hundred interments, and, in consequence of its location, is sometimes called Pleasant Hill. It has always been free for interments, and G. W. Blair looked upon as General Superintendent, but is under control of the Township Trustees.

Calvary Cemetery is nicely located three-fourths of a mile south of the Catholic Church, on the Lilly Chapel pike, and consists of two acres, which was donated for the purpose by John Fry in 1877. It was consecrated November 14 of the same year, by Archbishop J. B. Purcell, of Cincinnati, and has ever since been the burial-place of the Catholic people of this vicinity, whose loved ones are asleep in the Lord.

JEFFERSON (FORMERLY NEW HAMPTON).

In an early day, the settlers needed a point closer than Franklinton for some one to keep in store such necessaries as were likely to be handled by the pioneer merchant. In consequence, on July 5, 1822, Samuel Jones

and Samuel Sexton acknowledged the original plat of New Hampton and signing of deed, before Justice A. Burnham. There were three streets east and west, viz., Main, North and South streets, each sixty feet wide; two alleys east and west, viz., Jones and Sexton. The streets north and south were five in number, and the first three were each sixty feet in width, and the last two mentioned were forty-nine and a half—Friend, Center, Pearl, Union and Prairie. There were ninety-three lots, mostly four by ten poles in size. The town had accumulated a store or two, two or three taverns, a post office, about seven families, and a Baptist Church, most of which have heretofore been spoken of. It was not long after the National pike was opened until all business and dwellings were moved to the great road, and the pioneer village, save the church, sank into utter oblivion. Benjamin Pike, one of Hampton's citizens, was Postmaster, hotel-keeper, and for a number of years served in the State Legislature, as what they termed "Second Mate."

Since the town of New Hampton was the beginning of Jefferson, we deem it not inappropriate to continue the history of the last-named village, which is frequently improperly called West Jefferson, in consequence of the post office being so named. The town was laid out in September, 1831, by Rev. Isaac Jones, who owned the land. The lots, sixty-four in number, were surveyed in the same fall, by James Millikin, father of the hardware merchant of the place, at this writing. Unlike most villages, a few years only elapsed until, on April 24, 1834, dates the first meeting of the Town Council at the post office to incorporate the place and have special laws and government, as the citizens deemed advisable.

At this meeting, John W. Simpkins was chosen President; David Wilson, Recorder; and the following the Common Council: David Mortimore, Ferrin H. Olmsteadt, James Roberts, Wilson Graham, Abraham Hare, Joseph Powers; the last-named was chosen Marshal. Ezekial Arnett was appointed the first Street Supervisor.

The first ordinance the Council passed was to charge circus shows, etc., the sum of $10 license for every twenty-four hours' exhibition. At the same meeting, they passed an ordinance to charge a grocery-keeper the sum of $35 license a year. In May, 1834, the Council passed an ordinance that the President should have for his services and stationery annually $12; Recorder, $10; Marshal, $5; and Treasurer, $5. The second meeting of the Council, all members were present save Olmsteadt, who, by motion of Abraham Hare, was fined $1 for non-attendance. Subsequently, James Roberts was also fined $1 for non-attendance, but it was refunded to both in August of 1834. The first calaboose was built in 1835, at a cost of about $60.

The new town soon grew to be of considerable importance, in consequence of the National road, just completed, and ere a great while it was not an uncommon occurrence to see daily the five hotels thronged with travel and the street lined with stages and horses. Among the early merchants were Mr. Dolby, who built the Mantle House, keeping tavern and store in the same building. Thomas Mortimore, J. W. Simpkins, W. J Black, J. Hancock, W. Graham, Nathan C. Davis, who associated with Calvin Horr. Abraham Hare was a hatter by trade, and opened business in the new town. J. W. or Squire Simpkins kept the first post office, which was designated West Jefferson. The town seemed to grow rapidly, and large business firms located here. In fact, at one time it was the leading business point in the county.

In 1846, O. H. Bliss, with his father, Dr. Bliss, established a large wholesale and retail dry goods trade, but, during their mercantile career, Dr. Bliss died, and the business finally became extinct. Mills, a pork-house and other establishments were erected and successfully carried on, but when the Little Miami Railroad was completed through the place, it demoralized the trade of the National pike and badly affected the business of the village, which had sprung up as a blossom, now to wither and die. The town contains a population of about eight hundred, four churches, a good school building, six physicians, several dry goods and grocery stores, two drug stores, one carriage factory and two blacksmith shops, two hardware stores, an undertaker, one hotel and a number of saloons.

Jefferson, by the statistics of the railroad, is increasing in business, as can be seen by the following receipts of West Jefferson Station way-bills for the year ending December, 1875, which was $4,515.54; for 1878, it was $5,934.97; and 1881 it was $6,261.03. The receipts for tickets sold in 1878 were $3,642.60; and for the year ending December, 1881, $4,972.70, which shows a steady increase both in travel and goods received at the station.

The railroad traverses the township from east to west, making a distance in the territory of about six miles.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Madison Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 221, located at Jefferson, was granted a dispensation under the hands of the Grand Master, W. B. Hubbard, on January 30, 1852, and the following were charter members: Benjamin Crabb, John Melvin, T. J. Stutson, Samuel Davidson, O. P. Crabb, George J. Archer, James Parks and Richard Acton. While laboring under the dispensation, Benjamin Crabb served as W. M.; John Melvin, S. W.; T. J. Stutson, J. W. They labored under the dispensation until October 22, 1852, at which time a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. At the first meeting after the lodge had been chartered, November 8, 1852, the following officers were elected: Benjamin Crabb, W. M.; John Melvin, S. W.; Thomas J. Stutson, J. W.; James Parks, Treasurer; O. P. Crabb, Secretary; Samuel Davidson, S. D.; Albert Downing, J. D.; R. Acton, Tiler. The lodge then consisted of nineteen members. They have done much for the establishment of Urania Lodge, No. 311, at Plain City, and contributed members thereto. The present officers of the society are: T. J. Stutson, W. M.; George A. Brookman, S. W.; W. A. Boyd, J. W.; J. T. Colliver, Treasurer; Jacob McNeal, Secretary; J. J. Booth, S. D.; J. C. Olney, J. D.; A. Miller, Tiler; Abner Johnson and John E. Roberts, Stewards. They have a neat and comfortable hall, well furnished.

Lodge No. 412 of the I. O. O. F. is located at Jefferson; was instituted under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, by James Turner, Grand Master, on June 2, 1869, with the following as charter members, viz.: J. C. Blair, David Oakley, W W. Fellows, J. H. Randall, G. C. Deems, William Peene, William C. Welling, with J. C. Blair as N. G.; J. H. Randall as V. G.; G. C. Deems, Secretary; W. W. Fellows, Treasurer. On the evening of the first meeting, the following made written applications and were initiated, viz.: A. D. Burnham, W. H. Stutson, N. B. Blair, Martin Kuehner, J. A. Beals, W. E. Oakly and Wilson Jones. The Trustees then elected were A. D. Burnham and W. W. Fellows. The following are the officers: Jacob Martin, N. G.; W. L. Dayton, V. G.; J. H. Beals, Secretary; Webster Olney, Treasurer. The workings of the

lodge have been favorable, and furnished the charter members of two other lodges, viz., of Rome and Lilly Chapel.

WEST JEFFERSON BOOK SOCIETY.

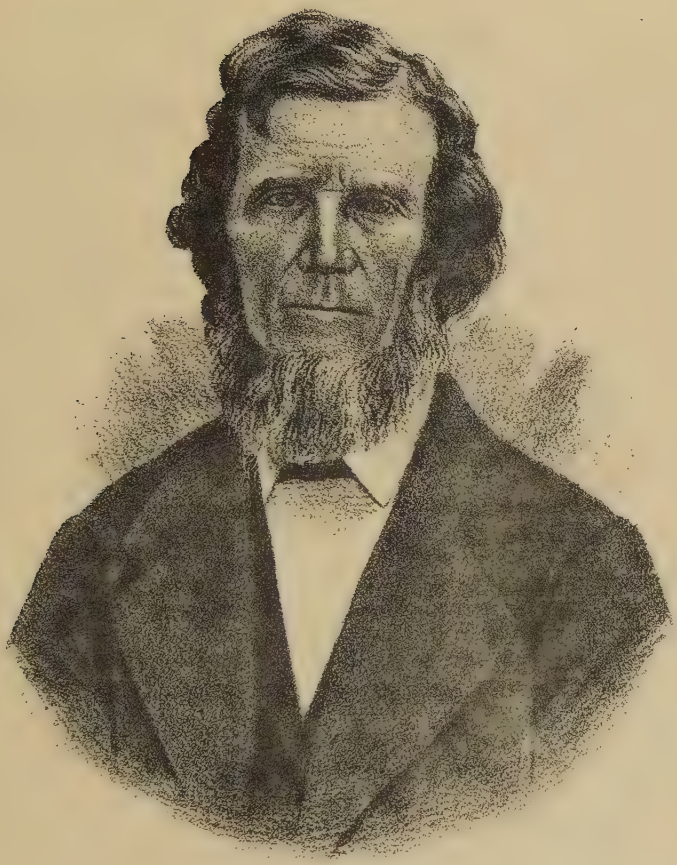
This society was organized in the spring of 1875, besides which there was a branch society consisting of twenty-five members. The main society bound itself to supply $400 worth of serial reading matter. The object of the society was to encourage a taste in the community for good reading, believing that, if such a taste is once established, it will do more to cultivate, refine and civilize mankind than all that spasmodic reformers can accomplish. Unfortunately, the society was of short life, and in August, 1875, Mat Stutson bought the books and put them in his circulating library.

MANUFACTURING.

About 1814, Nehemiah Gates erected a grist-mill on Little Darby, about one mile above Jefferson, but little of the early history of it is known. However, in 1817, he was succeeded by John Mills, and in 1819 he attached a saw-mill, on which, it is believed, the first lumber was sawed in the township, and was used for the first frame house of the territory in question. Subsequently he added a carding machine. So long as the machinery was operated it remained in the name of the Mills family.

Next in order comes the saw-mill of Isaac Jones, which he contemplated building where the present grist-mill stands, but, from a little unpleasantness arising between him and the managers of the National road in regard to the race crossing the road, he abandoned the location and erected it in Jefferson, on Little Darby, and it was known as a flutter mill. In 1836, he erected on the same site a grist-mill, run by an undershot wheel. A few years later, he connected a carding machine, and ran the three enterprises until his death; at the same time followed his profession. The widow sold the machinery to Thomas Cartmill, who soon after erected a new saw-mill, yet standing, and added the second carding machine in 1848. He conducted the enterprises until 1857, when he erected a new grist-mill farther down the creek, and now operated by John Renner. This mill was built at a cost of about $5,000, Cartmill doing the most of the work, as he is a fair mechanic. It had an overshot wheel fourteen feet ten inches in diameter. The mill was started with two run of buhrs, but now has four. The builder operated the mill from 1858 to the spring of 1880, when the present owner took charge. It is known as Oak Ridge Mill, in consequence of it being built on a ridge once thickly-covered with that stately forest tree. About 1834, John Johnson erected a saw-mill about five miles up Little Darby from Jefferson, and ran it about nine years, when John Byerly succeeded him, and operated the mill until about 1870, since which it has passed into utter oblivion.

In 1847, Charles Roberts erected a saw-mill on Little Darby, about one and a half miles below Jefferson, which has ceased to be operated. The year 1852 marks the time when George W. Blair erected a saw-mill on Little Darby, five miles northwest of Jefferson. It was operated and did a large business for about twenty-five years, but in the meantime the building was once destroyed by fire and a new one erected.



JAMES L. BRADLEY.
(DECEASED)

CHAPTER III.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a central position in Madison County, and was one of the early organized townships. It is bounded on the north by Monroe and Jefferson Townships, on the east by Jefferson Township, on the south by Union Township and on the west by Somerford Township. We find on the records at the court house in London the following bearing date April 30, 1810: "At a meeting of the commissioners of Madison County, present John Arbuckle and William Gibson; ordered that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Deer Creek, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning on the Franklin County line, where Jefferson Township line intersects said line, and running westward to the northeast corner of John Melville's survey on the glade; thence with the south line of Jefferson Township to the north line of Mark's survey on Little Darby Creek, including all the settlement on Spring Fork to the Champaign County line; thence with said line to the East Fork of Deer Creek, at or near Levin Gibson's; thence in a direction to strike the southwest corner of Humble's survey; thence on a direct line to the southwest corner of the Widow Taylor's plantation; thence to the northwest corner of John Melville's survey, thence to the beginning."

From the same records we find a second erection of the township bearing date June 11, 1811, as follows: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County, ordered that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundary be, and the same is erected into a separate township by the name of Deer Creek, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of Jefferson Township; thence westwardly with Jefferson Township line to Darby Township line; thence with said line to Champaign County line; thence south with the said line, to the south boundary of Levin Gibson's survey; thence eastwardly to the south boundary of Uriah Humble's tract of land, or P. Neal's; thence eastward to the Widow Taylor's on Deer Creek; thence to the northwest corner of John Melville's survey; thence eastwardly to the county line of Franklin County, and from thence to the place of beginning." The line between Union and Deer Creek Townships was changed June 6, 1836, as follows: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County, on petition being presented, ordered that the line between Deer Creek Township and Union Township, be altered to run as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson Melville's land, and southwest corner of John Adair's land, and to run westerly to strike the La Fayette road, ten poles south of the Glade, between B. Bowdery's and D. J. Ross; thence the same course continued until it strikes the present line which divides said townships, so as to include D. J. Ross into Union Township."

SURFACE AND SOIL.

The township is generally level and the soil a deep, rich, black loam over a great portion of its territory, especially those portions which were originally in prairie, and those portions that were covered with timber and a heavy undergrowth on the more flat and level portions, are a very rich black loam. Some of the land a little more rolling and broken, has a mixture of loam and clay,

with a gravel subsoil; and underneath the whole is a sub-strata of limestone. When the pioneers first settled upon the lands of Deer Creek Township, they found many portions of it destitute of timber, and covered with a coarse grass, and generally very wet, some of which was covered with water a greater part of the year, and from this condition was considered by them uninhabitable, and such portions were termed "barrens." Hence we find the first settlements were made along the banks of the streams, and on the more elevated lands, where the natural drainage was such as to render it habitable. The prairies and many portions sparsely covered with trees with a thick undergrowth of hazel brush and grass were often set on fire by the Indians in dry seasons, and large sections burned over, often to the great danger and sometimes to the destruction of the property of first settlers. The timbered portions consisted principally of oak of various species, hickory, elm and walnut, the latter, however, has now become nearly extinct. Of the former, white and burr oak predominate. There is a slight elevation of the land a little north of the center of the township, forming a small water-shed, sufficient that the small creeks and streams on the north side flow northward, and those on the south side flow southward to the principal stream of the township.

Deer Creek enters the township on its west border about midway from the northern to the southern boundary of the township, and takes a zigzag southeastern course into Union Township. In its course it receives several small tributaries—Crooked Run, Coniac Run, Glade Run, etc. The name Deer Creek originated, it is believed, from the fact that in early days it was the resort of vast herds of deer, as it is said by the early settlers that this section of country abounded with that game. Glade Run drains the eastern portion of the township, running south or southeast through the section called the Glades. These were originally open tracts of land, without timber, or very sparsely covered with trees and a heavy undergrowth; were very wet in the winter and spring, and in the summer covered with an immense growth of coarse grass.

The soil of this township is generally naturally adapted to the growth of grass, and from its abundance of water was especially adapted to the raising of stock, of which fact its settlers were quick to perceive, and entered largely into that business, some of whom own thousands of acres of fine pasture, and count their cattle and sheep by hundreds. But in later years, as the lands have become improved, ditched and drained, the soil has become better fitted for the raising of grain; and from year to year the people are giving more attention to the raising of wheat and corn, and there is no doubt but in a few years this will be a great grain-producing township, and the raising of stock will be left to the great Southwest, with her vast and rich prairies and mild climate, where stock can be so easily raised, and with so little expense. Deer Creek was one of the first and original townships of the county, and possessing such excellent soil and natural advantages which she has, it was not strange to find the settlers early taking possession of her rich lands and dotting them over with their log cabins.

PIONEERS.

The following were the early settlers of this township, who located here between 1800 and 1830, and were more prominently known and more active in pioneer work and the organizing of society. Mr. Adair was probably the first to locate in this township. He came to Deer Creek and camped over night on its banks, and then selected his location; this was about 1802. John Adair settled on Deer Creek, on land now owned by James Wilson, in 1806. About the same year came William Blair and John Blair and settled on Glade Run, on the Plimell place. They were leading, active men of that day. John Blair was the first Clerk of the Township after its organization, and held other offices; and it is believed if he had lived he would have represented this district in the

Legislature. He died quite young. They were of Irish descent. William was a son of John Blair, and was a preacher in the New-Light Church. The same year (1806), John Barr settled on the Beals place. John McCaul and Charles Ewing settled on the Stutson land. The latter came from Kentucky, and was of Irish descent. He was a very honest, upright man, and an excellent citizen. John Ewing settled at the same date; was a Trustee and Treasurer of the township several years, and filled other offices of the township. John and Adam Coon settled on Deer Creek just below John Adair. William Blaine settled on Deer Creek just below John Adair, and near where the town of Lawrenceville was subsequently laid out. He was a man of considerable means for that day, and often loaned his neighbors small sums of money; was a man of influence and usefulness, and served for a time as Associate Judge. He removed West about the year 1842. The above are all believed to have settled in this township prior to 1806, and hence were the true pioneers of Deer Creek Township.

From 1806 to 1810 came in the following settlers: John McDonald came from Tennessee and with his family settled at the Upper Glade on the Stutson land in 1808, and his father, John McDonald, who died in 1811, was the first person who was buried in the McDonald, or Upper Glade Burying-Ground. Mr. McDonald's son John still survives; was five years old when brought to this county, and here has spent his life, a period of seventy-four years, nearly three-quarters of a century. This family have been identified with the growth and progress of the township from its first organization, and have been among her most worthy and upright citizens; ever prompt and active in the organization of schools and churches, and in the general moral and Christian progress of their community. Mr. McDonald has spent a life of industry, and as a result of his untiring labors and economy, has become one of the wealthiest farmers of the township, and now owns 3,000 acres of land.

Thomas, John and Eli Gwynne located on Deer Creek; the former in 1816 laid out the town of Lawrenceville, became very wealthy and died leaving a large estate. They were very active business men, and for some years carried on quite a mercantile trade in Urbana and Columbus. A large family of the Ross name located here on Deer Creek—Angus, John, Daniel and Alexander Ross; the former kept tavern at Lawrenceville. James Brown also located here on the opposite side of the creek from Mr. Ross. Curtis Ballard and David Foster were two settlers of this period of time. Charles Atchison was one of the prominent settlers of this time; was Township Treasurer in 1812, probably the first to hold that office in the township. James Wright and Daniel Wright were two settlers on the Glade in 1808. The latter lived a long and useful life. He served in many of the offices of the township; was a Trustee for many years. Samuel Duncan and William Noteman settled on the west side of Deer Creek, nearly opposite William Blaine, who was on the east side. Noteman was born on the ocean, and was principally raised in Madison County, and was married September 28, 1817, and finally he settled on the place now owned by John Lohr. He died January 14, 1827. Aaron Delano, William Lawrence, Gilman Lincoln, and a Mr. Fudgy, all located in this neighborhood about this period of time. Benjamin Garrett with his family located on Coniac Run in 1808, where he built a block-house to protect them from the Indians. Soon after, he located on the Garrett farm where he died. He was a native of Virginia; emigrated to Kentucky in 1805, came to Chillicothe in 1807, and from there to Madison County. About 1812 came Jarvis Pike, Doris Pike, and Benjamin Pike, and settled on the Glade north of the National road. Jacob Sidener, a native of Kentucky, with his father Philip Sidener, a native of Virginia, came to Jefferson Township, where he died. About 1811, Jacob, with his sister settled on the old Ewing farm now owned by George G. McDonald. In 1818, they settled on the place where W. Clark Sidener now lives (for

further particulars of his life and family, see sketch of William Clark Sidener). About 1815, John Plimell settled on the Glade. Isaac Jones and Zachariah Jones from Tennessee, James Chriswell, John Wiseman, Jesse Abbey and Henry Cay were all settlers at Lawrenceville the same year. Samuel Bowdry located where La Fayette now is in 1815. John Davidson settled on Deer Creek in the year 1817.

Others of the early settlers who located in this township prior to 1820, we mention Asa Wright, Ira Wright, John Garby, James Logan, John McNutt, John Clernoe, Joshua Littler, Nite Adair, James Stout and Franklin Clark; the latter, settling in the neighborhood of Lawrenceville, was a man of considerable prominence, and held several local offices; was a Justice of the Peace several years. He died October 1, 1844, aged sixty-six years. William McCoy was a pioneer who deserves more than a passing notice. He came here at least as early as 1813, and we find him elected to office in 1819. In 1824, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he filled a number of years. He was a man of great integrity of character, and a very worthy and useful citizen of the community. Another early settler whose life was fully identified with the growth and progress of this township was William Minter, who was born in Virginia; was married in Kentucky, and in the spring of 1829 came to this county and located about one mile north of La Fayette. He laid out the town of La Fayette; was a man of public enterprise, and with his means and influence did much for the advancement of this community, and was a much esteemed and valued citizen; and several of his children, who still survive and reside in La Fayette, are valued and respected citizens.

There are many names of valued citizens who settled here at a later day —from 1830 down—whose lives and labors have been spent in this township, and whose memory will long be cherished by those who knew them but to love and respect them; but, as our effort is more especially to save to memory, from oblivion, the first settlers and their noble works and sacrifices, space forbids our further extension of the list, of those worthy old patriarchs and pioneers. But, if the reader will carefully peruse the records given hereafter, in this work, of the township officers, from 1812 to 1882, and also in another place, the names of the householders of each school district in 1826–1827, he will there be made acquainted with the greater number of all the settlers.

CONFLICTS AND TRIALS.

Sickness and death, in their varied forms, were constant visitors to the early settlers. This flat, wet country was full of the germs of miasma. But one of the most dreaded of the diseases of that day was the "trembles, or milk sickness," which carried off many of the first settlers. Of those who died of this disease, we mention William Adair and wife, Mrs. Samuel Adair, Mrs. Joseph Adair, Samuel Bowdry, Aaron Delano, and five persons of the Cady family. But, as the country became improved, this terrible disease disappeared. The mode of burying the dead was to get a four-horse wagon and team, if they could be had, to go after the coffin and to haul the corpse to the grave. In the early days, farming was carried on in a very limited manner; utensils were scarce, and of the most rude kinds. They had the "bar-shear and shovel-plow," and wooden-toothed harrows; wagons were very scarce; horses were worth $35 to $50; cows, from $7 to $11; three-year-old steers (fat), $8 to $11 per head; fat hogs, $1 to $1.50 per hundred weight; potatoes, 10 to 15 cents per bushel; hay, $2 to $3 per ton; salt, $6 per barrel; and no coffee was kept for sale in the country.

The greater part of the barrens and much of the timbered land was lying out, and the wild animals roamed at will over this domain. Deer and turkeys were plentiful; forty to fifty deer could be seen in a day, and often

seventy-five to one hundred turkeys in a flock. There were gray and black wolves, wild cats, foxes, coons, polecats, minks, porcupines, opossums, and wild hogs. The latter wintered out and grew fat on nuts, acorns, and plums, which were in abundance. Preachers received from $75 to $85 per year; school-teachers, from $10 to $15 per month; and laboring hands from $7 to $10 per month; and all the above generally paid in trade.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

With the first settlers, when the greater portion of this country was in its wild, unimproved state, and cattle, sheep and hogs were allowed to roam at large, and often were not seen for weeks and months by their owners, it became necessary to protect them in their just claims to their own stock; to distinguish, beyond any doubt, one man's stock from that of his neighbor, and, to accomplish this, legislation came to their aid and enacted laws, declaring that each owner of stock, by having his own special mark branded upon his stock, and having the same recorded by the clerk of the township where he resided, should thus be protected in his ownership, from any claims of any other person or parties, to the stock bearing such said mark. This privilege was embraced by the first settlers of Deer Creek Township, and was continued in use for many years.

In the Township records, in 1810, we find recorded the following: John Arbuckle's mark for neat cattle is—"An under clop in each ear." Recorded June 2, 1810. Tobias Shields' mark for cattle, sheep and hogs is—"A swallow fork in the left ear, and a slit in the right." Recorded June 3, 1810. Charles Atchison's mark for cattle, sheep and hogs is—"A crop of each ear, and an upper bit in the left." Recorded July 12, 1810. John Adair's mark for cattle, sheep and hogs is—"An upper half crop in each ear." Recorded September 5, 1810. Samuel Ewing's mark for cattle, sheep and hogs is—"A crop of the left ear, and a slit and under bit in the same." Recorded October 21, 1810. William Blaine's mark for cattle, sheep and hogs is—"A swallow fork in each ear." Recorded September 20, 1810. And thus the records continued, *ad libitum*, with stock owners for many years.

EARLY ELECTIONS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

From the township records, the first election we find was held in the spring of 1812, and from that date to the present year (1882) we find regular elections held and recorded, with few omissions, and from these records we find the officers duly elected as follows:

Trustees.—For the years 1812–13, John Arbuckle, John Wilson and John Shields; 1814—John Barrett, John Wilson and Shedrick Preston; 1819—G. Markly, Samuel Culberson and Charles Atchison; 1821—Andrew Shields, David Colver and Erastus Hathaway; 1822—Richard Baldwin, John Davidson and Erastus Hathaway; 1823—Charles Atchison, Erastus Hathaway and John Davidson; 1824—John Arbuckle, Angus Ross and Benjamin Pike; 1826—John Arbuckle, Benjamin Pike and Valentine Wilson; 1827—John Arbuckle, Benjamin Pike and John Roberts; 1828—John Arbuckle, John Cory and Benjamin Pike; 1829—John Arbuckle, John Cory and John Davidson; 1830—John Davidson, George Prugh and Abner S. Williard; 1834—John Davidson, George Prugh and John Thomas; 1836—John Davidson, John Roberts and William Hull; 1837—William Hull, John Davidson and Joseph C. Gear; 1838—William Hull, John Ewing and Joseph C. Gear; 1839—Daniel Wright, John Ewing and Reason Lotspeich; 1840—Daniel Wright, J. W. Davidson and H. G. Sothoron; 1841—William Minter, John Davidson and Thomas Croshaw; 1844—Abraham Simpson, Thomos Croshaw and George G. McDonald; 1846—Stanly Watson, Daniel Wright and William Snodgrass; 1847—Daniel Wright, William Snod-

grass and James W. Tallman; 1848—Daniel Wright, G. G. McDonald and James W. Tallman; 1850—Daniel Wright, G. G. McDonald and John McDonald, Junior; 1851—Daniel Wright, James Wright and John Plimell; 1852—Daniel Wright, G. G. McDonald and C. W. Martin; 1853—Daniel Wright, Adam Saunders and C. W. Martin; 1855—Daniel Wright, W. B. Rafferty and C. W. Martin; 1856—Daniel Wright, George Lohr and C. W. Martin; 1857—Daniel Wright, John Lohr and G. H. Busick; 1860—Daniel Wright, Jesse Smith and C. W. Martin; 1861—Daniel Wright, W. T. Davidson and D. W. Williamson; 1862—Daniel Wright, G. G. McDonald and William Curtain; 1863—James Dun, Jessie Smith and William Curtain; 1864—John A. Amos, W. H. C. McCoy and J. B. McDonald; 1866—C. W. Martin, W. H. C. McCoy and J. B. McDonald; 1867—James Dun, James Plimell and W. R. Fox; 1868—James Dun, James Plimell and George Kaufman; 1869—William Curtain, James Plimell and George Kaufman; 1870—William Curtain, James Plimell and A. B. McMurray, 1871—T. B. Wilson, James Plimell and William Jones; 1872—Edwin Dun, James Plimell and William Curtain; 1874—William Beals, James Plimell and T. B. Wilson; 1875—William Beals, James Plimell and Allen W. Thurman; 1876—William Beals, James Plimell and T. B. Wilson; 1877—William Beals, James Plimell and William Curtain; 1878—W. H. Jones, James Plimell and William Curtain; 1879—W. H. Jones, William Bierbaugh and George Kaufman; 1880—George Kaufman, Alexander Husk and William Bierbaugh; 1881—W. H. Jones, Alexander Husk and William Bierbaugh; 1882—T. B. Wilson, L. Headley and George Kaufman.

Treasurers.—1812–18—Charles Atchison; 1819–21—George Prugh; 1822–23—John Ewing; 1824–28—Angus Ross; 1829–30—John C. Wagoner; 1831–37—Erastus Hathaway; 1838–41—Joseph Bell; 1842–45—Calvin Anderson; 1846–47—John McMullen; 1848–62—Abraham Simpson; 1863—John Minter; 1864–66—James Simpson; 1867–78—William C. Minter; 1879–80—Alfred Willett; 1881—William Dillow; 1882—Alfred Willett, the present incumbent.

By the official acts in recording the marks for stock, it appears that from 1810 to 1812, the time of the first record of an election officially recorded, John Blair performed the work of Township Clerk, and since that election the Clerks have been as follows: 1812–15—John Blair; 1816–20—Angus Ross; 1821—George R. Pearce; 1822–23—James Brown; 1823–24—S. Houston; 1824–25—Franklin Clark; 1825–36—Daniel Ross; 1837—M. Stateler; 1838–39—A. Simpson; 1840—Franklin Clark; 1841–43—A. K. Adair; 1844–48—E. McCormack; 1849–53—J. H. Badley; 1854–55—W. H. C. McCoy; 1856–62—J. H. Badley; 1863—L. C. Hendren; 1864–65—J. H. Badley; 1866—S. E. Baker; 1867—S. N. Marsh; 1868–76—B. McCampbell; 1877—L. W. Nufer; 1878—B. McCampbell; 1879–82—Wesley Crouch, present incumbent.

Justices of the Peace.—The first whose election appears upon record was George Prugh, who was commissioned September 26, 1818, since which the records give elections as follows: September 1, 1821, George Prugh and John Shields; October 2, 1824, John Cory and William McCoy; October 9, 1827, George Prugh and William McCoy; October 12, 1830, John Kennedy and Franklin Clark, and re-elected October 8, 1833; October 13, 1835, Ansel Bates, Jr.; August 2, 1839, and August 13, 1842, Franklin Clark; October 11, 1842, John McMullen; November 1, 1844, A. Simpson; October 25, 1845, John McMullen; November 6, 1847, A. Simpson; October 10, 1848, John McMullen; October 30, 1850, A. Simpson; October 12, 1852, James S. Hume; October 29, 1853, A. Simpson; April 5, 1858, J. H. Badley; December 18, 1862, A. Simpson; April 23, 1864. J. H. Badley and D. W. Williamson; April 2, 1866, W. H. C. McCoy; April 1, 1867, Hamilton Wilson; April 5, 1869, A. C. Sager; April 4, 1870, Christian Volca; April 3, 1871,

Carl Stewart; April 1, 1872, A. C. Sawyer; April 6, 1874, Hamilton Wilson; April 6, 1875, A. C. Sager; April 2, 1877, L. W. Nufer; April 6, 1878, A. C. Sager and J. C. Martin; April 7, 1879, A. Husk; April 5, 1880, A. Arbogast; April 9, 1881, Absalom Sager; April 3, 1882, S. C. Teeters.

Early Constables.—1812—William Noteman and William Atchison; 1813—John Ross and James Ballard; 1819—Alexander Ross and Jacob Steele; 1821—Asa Wright and James Brown; 1822—Alexander Ross and James Brown; 1823—James Brown and G. W. Pike; 1824—David Ross and James Brown. The present incumbents, 1882, are, Edward Temple and Charles Smith.

We now give a few of the officers known in that day as Fence Viewers: 1812—John Arbuckle and Thomas Gwynne; 1813—Thomas Gwynne; 1819—Thomas Gwynne and Alexander Ross; 1821—Isaac Jones; 1822—Alexander Ross and Joseph Adair; 1823—Gilman Lincoln and Alexander Ross; 1824–25—John Clernoe and Thomas Groves; 1826—John McDonald and Samuel Houston.

In the days of the pioneers, and for many years after the settling of this country, there was no County Infirmary or other public provision made by the county for the care of the indigent or the infirm; but the noble-hearted fathers of that day never let the poor or infirm suffer for the necessities of life, and we find them early making provision for such through official authority of the townships, and on the records of Deer Creek Township we find from their first elections a class of officers known as Overseers of the Poor, whose duty was to look after and provide for all such needy and unfortunate persons. This office, according to the records, was filled by the following persons: 1812—Daniel Ross and William Marp; 1813—Curtis Ballard and Thomas Gwynne; 1819—Jacob Steele and D. Foster; 1821—Sutton Potee and Angus Ross; 1822–24—Charles Ewing and Gabriel Markle; 1825—John Roberts and John Shields; 1826—George Prugh and John Shields. This office was finally abolished, and for many years no such office has existed.

Supervisors.—We give a few of the first years of this office only: 1812—Curtis Ballard and William Pepper; 1813—John Blair and Curtis Ballard; 1814—Robert Scott and William Noteman; 1819–21—Ezra Markle, William McCoy and Angus Ross; 1822—William McCoy, James Brown, Ezra Markle, Charles Atchison and Joseph Adair; and as the country improved, and new roads were built, necessarily the number of Supervisors were increased, until now (1882) there are eleven elected to that office in this township.

Listers.—For many years after the organization of the township, the name or office of Assessor was not known among the offices, but to perform a similar duty they elected "Listers," some of whom were as follows: 1812—William Pepper; 1813—John Shields and John Arbuckle; 1814—David Foster and Thomas Gwynne; 1819—J. Ewing and Isaac Jones; 1821–22—Asa Wright; 1823—James Brown; 1824—John H. Hume; 1825—James Brown, and thus continued for several years, till finally the term Lister ceased and Assesors were elected. In 1858, L. B. Wright was elected to this office, and has been re-elected every year since, a period of twenty-five consecutive years. The elections were held in Lawrenceville, or more generally known as "Limerick," till the spring of 1837, since which they have been held at La Fayette, now the only village in the township. In the early days, the Treasurer was required to give bonds for $300; now he is required to give bonds for $7,500, thus exhibiting quite a contrast in the amount of funds and responsibilities of the office.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of Deer Creek Township, like the pioneers of most countries, realized fully their lack of education, and as soon as possible en-

deavored to provide ways and means to educate their children. The country was sparsely settled, and many of the children had long distances to travel over almost impassable mud roads to attend the first school established, which made it quite discouraging to both parent and child. But the undaunted will and perseverance of those unflinching noble men and women, soon overcame all obstacles, and the settlements rapidly increasing in numbers from accessions from other countries and States, they were soon enabled to dot the township over with schoolhouses at reasonable distances apart. Although the first schools were held in rude log structures, with puncheon floors and slab seats, with none of the comforts and conveniences of the schoolhouses of the present day, and though the roughness of these structures was in exact keeping with the unpolished and limited qualifications of the greater portion of the teachers of that day, yet they answered their purpose, being the best they could have under the circumstances; they served as a beginning—a foundation and stepping-stone to something better—and but a few years elapsed ere the rapid increase of population with attendant improvements and advantages enabled them to have better schoolhouses and better teachers.

To show the rapidity with which the township was populated, and the progress in the establishment of School Districts in a few years, as well as to give a knowledge of the families that then lived in the township, we will give a list of the families in each School District at quite an early day. School District No. 1, in 1826—Amos Howard, Sidney Addison, Amos J. Howard, John Cory, William Scott, Anry Brown, James Brown, Joel Burnsides, Asa Bates, Benjamin Landon, John Negley, Richard Baldwin, John Summers, William Kirkly, Ansel Bates, Elijah Bates, Asa Owens, John Canaber, David Reece, Thomas Gillespie, Samuel Dickison, David Culver and Abner Williard. Total, twenty-three families. District No. 2, in 1827—Thomas Orperd, George Prugh, John Osborn, John Groves, Joseph C. Geer, Henry Groves, John Arbuckle, Erastus Hathaway, Charles Atchison, John Kennedy, John Shields, David Ross, John Ross, Fanny Shields, Blackwell Parish, Benjamin Bowdry, Uriah Hancock, John Hamond, Henry Prugh, Noah Morris, and Thomas Taylor. Total, twenty-one families. District 3, in 1830—John W. Simpson, Eli W. Gwynne, Elizabeth Owens, William R. Lawrence, John C. Wagoner, Franklin Clark, Zachariah Jones, Jemima Jones, William Blaine, Alexander McMurray, Mathias Furrow, William Minter, Hiram Edwards, William McCoy and Willam T. Davidson. Total, fifteen families. District No. 4, in 1827—Benjamin Pike, Joshua Littler, John Calhoun, Asa Wright, John Clernoe, Samuel Ewing, John Ewing, Charles Ewing, Daniel Wright, John McDonald, Sr., Thomas McDonald, John McDonald, Jr., Elizabeth ———, Jacob Sidener, John Plimell, Sr., John Plimell, Jr., John McNutt and John Adair. Total, nineteen families. District No. 5, in 1827—Alfred Garrett, Robert M. Adair, Jessie Stout, Elizabeth Adair, Edward K. Adair, John Davidson and William T. Davidson. Total, seven families. District No. 6, in 1827—Timothy Beach, Robert Scott, John Scott, Gabriel Markle, George Vance, William Soward, Charles Soward, Barnet Warren, Valentine Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Eli Williams, Robert Taylor, Jonathan Markle, Sutton Potee, John Roberts, Benjamin Hull, Solomon Porter and Levi Humble. Total, eighteen families. These school districts have since the above dates been changed, and the present districts are not numbered as then; and the township at that time embraced more territory than now, as other townships have since been organized, and Deer Creek Township made smaller. The above enumeration shows that, from the very few families that resided in the above mentioned territory in 1807, in the short space of twenty years, they had increased to 103 families, established into six school districts.

The first schools were often held in private houses before the people were

Wm Wilson

able to erect buildings expressly for school purposes. One of the first schools we gain an account of was held in a small log building twelve feet square, situated in Lawrenceville, opposite the house of Isaac Jones; this was about 1816. The first teacher was a Yankee by the name of Turtlott. There were but few scholars, and the teacher was paid with money raised by subscription, which amounted to about $8 per month, and the teacher "boarded around." He was very rigid in his discipline, as were most of the "schoolmasters" in that day; and he extended his authority over the children at their homes, or on the road, as well as in the schoolroom, and if any trouble arose among them that came to his knowledge he chastised them severely, and it was considered all right; in fact, rigid discipline was as much expected as that they learn from their books, which were of the most primitive kind. These subscription schools were the only schools to be had for many years, as in that day there was no school tax or public money from any source for the support of schools; hence, in every neighborhood, wherever the settlers became numerous, and able to support a teacher at those very low wages, a school would be held in some private house, if there was no schoolhouse.

The first house erected expressly for school purposes, of which we find an account, in this township, was built on what is now H. W. Smith's farm, about one mile south of La Fayette, near where his barn now stands. It was built of round logs, puncheon floor, clapboard roof and door. The front of the fireplace was the width of one end of the house, and greased paper, instead of window glass, through which light was admitted to the room. The first teacher who taught here was a Yankee by the name of Clark. Another teacher who taught extensively throughout the township was Mr. John Gillingham. Subsequently a school was established on the Curtain farm, one mile or more east of the one mentioned above. This was in an old log cabin, so low that the scholars could not stand up straight, and they had to take out the joists overhead in order to give standing room. But as the years advanced the country became thickly settled, roads were extending in all directions, progress and improvements of all kinds were marching onward, wealth was increasing, and every neighborhood needed and could support a school, good frame and brick houses were erected, and now there are six school districts, with as many good schoolhouses.

District No. 1, at La Fayetee, has a large frame house with two rooms, and supports two teachers; wages of teachers—females, $35; males, $50 per month. Board of Directors, Valentine Wilson, H. Wilson and A. N. Fox. District No. 2 is located on the Upper Glade. The first schoolhouse in this neighborhood was a log house of the most primitive kind, and was built on John McDonald's land, south of the present school building, near where the railroad now passes; this was about 1814 or 1815. This house was succeeded by another log house, located north of the present one, on the north side of the pike. This was again succeeded by the present comfortable frame house, which was erected near the Upper Glade Methodist Episcopal Church, in which for many years the "young ideas have been taught to shoot." The present Board of Directors are, L. B. Wright, James Plimell and Clark Sidener. District No. 3, "Coniac Run District," is located on the old Curtain farm. The first building was a hewed-log house, erected on a lot donated and deeded expressly for school purposes, and can never be used for any other purpose. This house remained in use till 1860, when the frame house was built. The enumeration of this district is now about twenty-five scholars. Present Board of Directors, John Lohr, William Bierbaugh and J. B. Garrett. District No. 4: The first schoolhouse erected here was a frame, located on the National road, just west of John Snider's residence; and built about 1843. It is believed that John Amos was the first teacher. In 1856–57, the present frame house was erected.

The enumeration of this district is about thirty scholars. They usually have school taught about nine months every year. Teachers are paid from $40 to $50 per month. District No. 5—"Dun District"—is of more recent organization. The lands in this neighborhood were owned by a few persons, and for a long time the number of school children were limited, and they had no school nearer than La Fayette. In the spring of 1859, they erected the present school building, and the first school was organized June 4, 1859. The first teacher was Rev. John Haight, since which they have had regular school sessions. No. 6—a joint subdistrict, known as the "Beach School District"—was organized in the spring of 1872, from Deer Creek, Somerford and Union Townships, and a neat brick house erected the following summer. Mr. Freeman was the first teacher. First Board of Directors, Dr. W. M. Beach, C. D. Converse and William T. Arick, who have filled the office to the present time. The school tax levied in this township, in 1881, was $2,700. Average pay of teachers, $30 to $50 per month.

CHURCHES.

As civilization and Christianity go hand in hand in their onward march, and as the venerable old pioneers penetrated the wilds of the western domain, carrying with them the inventive genius of the arts and sciences, producing mills, machinery and the implements of agriculture, so necessary to the thrift and comfort of this new country; so, in their hearts, brought they the spirit of Christianity, so necessary to the healthy development of their spiritual natures, and to the foundation of salutary laws, and the cultivation of true morals to make a people great, prosperous and happy. Hence, we find in the early settlement of Deer Creek Township no exception to this general law; and, as soon as a sufficient number of settlers had located within a neighborhood, an effort was made to convene them together for the purpose of worship and hearing the Word of God. And amid all the trials and dangers surrounding them in this wilderness, filled with Indians and wild beasts; and amid the miasmas and malarious diseases with which the atmosphere of this country was then filled, how strengthening and supporting to the spiritual nature, when the physical was worn down by toil, dangers and disease, were these social gatherings for worship, and the recognition of a dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the universe! They had no fine churches, and no means to build them; neither would they have been in accord with the surrounding circumstances. But they did the best they could. For several years the more devoted opened their houses to the preaching of the Word of God, and, whenever a preacher could be obtained, the notice would be given, and the settlers would gather from miles around, and the little log house would resound with songs of praise and words of grace.

It is probable that the first church organized in the present limits of Deer Creek Township was that at the Upper Glade, known as the McDonald Church. Further below, on the Glade, was a settlement of Methodists, of whom the Melvin family were numerous and active, and a class was early established and a church organized. But it was too far distant for the people of the Upper Glade to attend; so, about 1812, a class was organized at the Upper Glade, with the following members: John McDonald, Jacob Sidener, Samuel and John Ewing, Daniel Wright and John Adair, with their wives. Their meetings were first held at the houses of the settlers; and one where they convened most often, and whose "latch string" was ever out to the itinerant preacher, was the house of John McDonald; and from him and others of the McDonald family has the church received a strong support from that day to the present. After the building of the log schoolhouse on Mr. McDonald's land, as spoken of under the article of schools, their meetings were held there; where they were continued, and where they had preaching as often as possible, till, about 1836,

the members contributed of their means and erected a frame building, on the site of their present brick house. In this house they worshiped until the building became so dilapidated that it was unsuitable to be longer occupied, when they again resorted to the schoolhouse. Finally the members and people rallied, and contributed freely of their means, and, in the fall and winter of 1873, the present neat and comfortable brick church was erected. When ready for dedication, in March, 1874, it was clear of debt, lacking $40, and George G. McDonald came forward with two $20 bills, cleared all indebtedness, and the church was dedicated free from all incumbrance.

During almost three-fourths of a century since the organization of this church by the above mentioned venerable pioneers of about a dozen souls, many precious and stirring revivals have been had, and many a soul made to rejoice in the glad tidings of salvation. The church prospered and increased in membership, till at her greatest prosperity it probably numbered seventy or seventy-five members. Although at the present time the church is greatly decreased in numbers, and a kind of spiritual dearth seems to prevail, yet it is to be hoped that the good and pious examples of these worthy ancestors may not be in vain, and that the good seed by them sown, may yet, by Divine Grace, in due time spring forth and bear fruit in the hearts of their descendants and followers till it shall produce a rich and abundant harvest.

Among the early settlers along Deer Creek, we do not learn of any regularly organized and established church till after the laying-out of the town of La Fayette. About 1843, a few Methodists met together, and under the leadership of Rev. Silas B. Chase of Mechanicsburg, organized a class as follows: Reason Lotspeich and wife, James Wright, John Shryack, J. H. Badley, Rachel Badley and Sarah Warner—seven in all—with Reason Lotspeich as leader. Their first meetings were held in the schoolhouse. They were received into the Jefferson Circuit of the Chillicothe District, and from that time they had preaching quite regularly. About 1849, they erected the frame church, which still stands in the village. This house was dedicated in June, 1849, in presence of David Kemper, Presiding Elder. Their first minister was Alanson Fleming; he was succeeded as follows: In 1850, by John W. Locke and James T. Bail; 1851, by William Sutton and Thomas L. Loyd; 1852, by William Sutton and John C. Fulton; 1853–54, by Samuel T. Middleton and William Z. Ross; 1855–56, by Archibald Fleming and Henry H. Ferris; 1857, by William Sutton and Samuel P. Tippet; 1858, by William Sutton and James Finch; 1859, by John W. Young and James Finch; 1860, by John W. Young and William P. Grantham; 1861, by Levi Hall and William P. Grantham; 1862, by Levi Hall and Jacob S. Adams; 1863, by F. F. Lewis and Jacob S. Adams. After this date, we find the church has been served by the following ministers in the order in which they are mentioned: Rev. Charles Lewis, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Burns, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Anderson, William Lewis, I. B. Brodrick, S. D. Hutsenpillar, C. A. Naylor, C. W. Bostwick and F. F. Lewis; the latter is the present minister in service. This church is not large in her membership, and for several years has lacked that vitality and spiritual growth which the Christian cause should have in this part of God's heritage. But it is to be hoped that days of refreshing grace will come and the dormant energies of her people be aroused, so that she may yet stand forth as a tower of spiritual strength to wield her powers against evil and spiritual darkness.

Dun Lawn Church.—The last church built, and the only one not mentioned that now exists in this township, is the "Dun Lawn Church," in the extreme north part of the township on the Urbana, Mechanicsburg & Jefferson Pike. This is a neat frame building, erected in 1858. The lot upon which it is located was given or leased by Mrs. Mary A. Thurman for the purpose of a church which should be open and free for all denominations in which

to worship. It was deeded in trust to D. W. C. Sawyer, Walter A. Dun and Robert G. Dun. The lease to be perpetual, so long as the church remains in use for the above specified purpose. The church was erected by the following persons: John G. Dun, James Dun, R. G. Dun, D. W. C. Sawyer, W. A. Dun, Mrs. Mary A. Thurman and Mrs. Nathaniel Sawyer. The first minister who preached here was Rev. Finley, of London.

Christian Church.—About 1843, the following persons, under the leadership of Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson, a son-in-law of James Marks, met and organized into a body politic, as a Christian or Disciple Church, viz: T. J. Shryack, Ann Minter, now Mrs. Rogers, Joseph Rafferty and wife, William Rafferty and wife, William Foos and wife, and Nancy Marks, nine persons in all. During that year, many additions were made. and ere its close the church consisted of forty-three members. Meetings were held and preaching dispensed in the schoolhouse till 1849, when a frame house was erected which served them many years. The church was quite prosperous for some time, and reached a membership of probably eighty or more persons. The lot for the church was given for the purpose by William Minter. The first minister was Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson, who was succeeded by James Henry, and he by Rolla Henry, after which there was no regular minister, and soon the vitality of the church was lost. She decreased in membership, the organization was disbanded, and the church building sold about 1877, since which they have had very little preaching, and at present, have no regular organization as a church.

Cemeteries.—In the settling up of Deer Creek Township, as has been the conditions in all new and unimproved countries, we find the first pioneers followed the streams and located on the higher and drier portions of the country first; in fact, it was a necessity, as many of the more flat and more level portions of the country were so wet and unhealthy in their primitive condition that it was unsafe and inexpedient to locate upon them. Hence we would expect to find the first burial places for the dead in the regions of these first settlements. Many of the first places to receive the dead of the early settlers were private family burying-grounds: some of these we will mention. On the Gywnne estate, we learn, were one or two such burial places, where rest the remains of several of the early pioneers; but now, not a vestige remains to mark the hallowed spot, or to tell the passer-by that there underneath the sod rests all that was mortal of many a noble sire. The confines are now all obliterated, and stock roams at will over their graves and feed upon the green grass that grows above their sleeping forms. Another of these burial places is found further down Deer Creek, near Mr. Headley's, which was known as the Davidson Burying-Ground, as it was located on his farm. It is now all in the open woods pasture and is nearly obliterated; although we are informed that the dead of the Davidson family have been removed to other and a permanent cemetery, yet a few graves remain whose headstones tell the following: Joseph McCray, died May 28, 1848, aged sixty-two years, nine months and five days. John W. McDonald, died December 3, 1850, aged twenty-six years; and Mary Jane, wife of John W. McDonald, died March 2, 1852, aged twenty-five years. Further still down the creek on the farm of J. B. Garrett is the Garrett family burying-ground, which principally contains the dead of the ancestors of that family. This is still inclosed and tolerably well preserved; but we are informed that the family premeditate removing them to a more permanent place.

One of the earliest and still well-preserved burial places is the Upper Glade, or McDonald Cemetery. This was on the farm of John McDonald, and contains the remains of most of the early settlers of the neighborhood. This lot was dedicated by the reception of the body of John McDonald, Sr., who died March, 1811, aged seventy years. Of other early pioneers who are buried here, we mention: Charles Ewing, died May 24, 1848, aged ninety-three years;

Barbara, wife of Charles Ewing, died December 4, 1854, aged eighty-five years; John Plimell, Sr., died August 3, 1849, aged eighty-four years; John Plimell died May 13, 1877, aged seventy-six years; Samuel Ewing died November 13, 1852, aged sixty-two years, and John McDonald died January 17, 1852, aged seventy-four years. Further up the Glade Run, a little south of the National Road is located the Wright Cemetery. This has always been a family burying place and contains the remains of the ancestors of the Wright family, and a few deceased persons of the immediate neighborhood.

The only cemetery in Deer Creek Township, which is the public property of the township, owned and under the care of its trustees, is the La Fayette Cemetery, located on the National road just west of Deer Creek. The land upon which this is located was formerly owned by Stanley Watson; and the lot first dedicated to this purpose by the reception of the body of Rachel, wife of J. Shryack, who died July 12, 1838. The second person buried here was Sarah, wife of Andrew Anderson, who died December 6, 1838; the third was Stanis Miles, died December, 1838. Some other early settlers who were prominently known, whose remains are here interred, are the following: Effa, wife of Stanley Watson, who died November 12, 1839, aged twenty-eight years; John Moore, died November 10, 1839, aged seventy-seven years; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Bell, died October 2, 1843, aged thirty-seven years; Franklin Clark, died October 1, 1844, aged sixty-six years; and Stanley Watson, died October 8, 1847, aged forty-nine years. This tract of land upon which the burying-ground is situated, was subsequently purchased by James Wilson, who set apart for burial purposes the lot embracing between one and two acres, which was continued as a receptical of the dead, and to make it more permanent, and that it might have the care and protection that such a place should have, in 1874, Mr. Wilson deeded it to the Trustees of the township, who in 1878 purchased sufficient ground of Mr. Wilson to make it embrace five and three-eighths acres, for which they now have a deed. They have nicely improved and fitted up the same, with good gravel roads and walks, and ornamented it with evergreens and shrubbery, and it is now one among the prettiest of rural cemeteries, and speaks well for the township in which it is located.

TOWNS.

This township possesses but one village and one post office—La Fayette. At the time of the organization of Deer Creek Township, there was no town or village within its limits, and there were but few roads of which the principal one was the old stage route, from Columbus to Springfield, a horrible mud road, in which stage coaches and wagons often mired hub deep, and had to be pried out with rails or some kind of levers, which often delayed them on their journey, and the good nature of the passengers was severely tried. This mud road and stage route passed through the center of the township and through the Gwynne farm. In 1816, Thomas Gwynne commenced laying off lots for a town on the east side of Deer Creek, one and a half miles northwest of where La Fayette is now situated. This town was named Lawrenceville, but was always better known as "Limerick." In about two or three years, the following families had settled there: Isaac Jones, who came from Tennessee; James Chriswell, who was the first blacksmith, a very peculiar and eccentric character; he was succeeded by John Wiseman; Zacariah Jones, a brother of Isaac Jones, and also from Tennessee; Gilman Lincoln; Angus Ross, who, about 1816, erected a frame house and kept the first and only tavern ever in the town; and Jesse Abbey and Henry Cay were early settlers; these were the principal settlers who composed the town. In one room of Isaac Jones' house, Mr. Gwynne placed a small stock of groceries and such other necessary articles as the wants of the people of that day demanded. But the progress of the country was ever

onward, and improvements were rapid, and in 1836–37 the National road or turnpike was completed through this township, and the stage route and all travel from Columbus to Springfield and the West was transferred from the old mud road to the new National road. In consequence of this new and beautiful road, there was a great increase of travel, and in 1837 William Minter, who owned a large tract of land upon which the town of La Fayette is situated, commenced to lay off lots for the town, which was named La Fayette, in honor of Gen. La Fayette.

The first house was a small frame, erected by Joseph Bell. Others were soon built, and the great amount of travel made a demand for public entertainment, and Calvin Anderson opened out and kept the first tavern. Soon a second was in operation, kept by John McMullen; then a third, built by Stanley Watson and kept by Mr. Coleman; and, finally, a fourth was kept by Joseph Bell. These all did a "rattling business," as stage load after stage load of passengers drove up for their hospitalities. The first store was kept by William Warner, who still survives, and now resides in London. The second merchant was Alfred Russell, and the third, Stanley Watson. These were succeeded by Abraham Simpson and others. The first blacksmith was Jacob Snider, whose son was the first child born in the town, and in honor of which was named Lafayette by Mrs. Willam Minter. Dr. Samuel McClintick was the first physician, and Dr. Anklin the second. These were succeeded by Drs. Fields, Rogers, Beach, Hornback and others. The present practicing physician is Dr. Teeters, who came from Athens County, Ohio. The town now contains one dry goods and general store; one drug and grocery store; two blacksmith shops; one wagon shop, and one large tile factory and saw-mill combined, run by steam-power; one church—Methodist—and one schoolhouse. The first Postmaster was John Minter. The present incumbent is Rev. James Simpson. In 1881, the township erected a large brick town house, 30x46 feet, two stories high—a hall above and town house below. It is substantially built, on a solid stone foundation, with good shutters to all the windows. It is pleasantly located on the corner of the public square, and speaks well for the public enterprise of the citizens of Deer Creek Township. The old town of Lawrenceville, or Limerick, has long since become extinct; the land embracing the town lots was purchased by Eli Gwynne, and turned into a pasture-field, and now not a vestige remains to indicate that there was ever a town located there. Such are the constant changes of time.

PIKES.

This township, for many years, was without pikes, or any good gravel roads, and being possessed of a very rich, deep soil, had, perhaps, more than an average of bad mud roads. But in 1836–37, was constructed through this county one of the greatest enterprises of our Government of that day. The Government of the United States commenced to build a turnpike from Cumberland, Md., extending westward through all the Western States. There were then no railroads, and no great thoroughfare from the East to the West, and the great flow of emigration Westward, and the increasing traffic and demand for better communication between the East and the West, caused the Government to enter upon this project. It was a great undertaking, and would not in that day have been attempted by any power less than the General Government. This great road passed from east to west through the center of Deer Creek Township, and was the first and only pike built for many years through this township or county. It was completed about 1837. It was truly wonderful the amount of travel over this road for many years; and hotels—or taverns as they were called in that day—sprang up all along its line, and of these Deer Creek Township had its share, not less than six or seven being within her borders. There were two or three

in the eastern part of the township, and four at La Fayette, and all did good business. It was not uncommon to see at one time from eight to ten four-horse coaches in La Fayette loaded down with passengers and baggage. But, after the railroads passed through the country, this road lost her prestige; stages and passengers disappeared; hotels were vacated, and the great bustle and rattle of stage coaches, and the shrill whistle of their bugle-horns were heard no more—all this is now a reminiscence of the past! Yet the road remains, and is one of the best ever made in our country, and will ever stand as a monument to the enterprise of the Government that projected it.

Another pike, whose advantages this township enjoys, is the Urbana, Mechanicsburg & Jefferson, which passes through the northwest corner of the township in a southeast course till it arrives at the Dun Schoolhouse, where it strikes the boundary line between Deer Creek and Monroe Townships, and continues on that line to the eastern terminus of the township and on through to the village of Jefferson. This pike was first built by a stock company, and was completed about 1859. It remained a toll road till about 1876 or 1877, when that portion within Madison County was purchased and turned over to the county, and has since been a free pike. The London & Jefferson pike was built a few years later. The London & Plain City pike was built to La Fayette in 1868; thence completed through to Plain City in 1873; and now (1882), they are building a pike from London to the Union County line, known as the Beach road; also have surveyed and nearly graded one called the Lucas road, running from the National road in a northeast course to the Franklin County line. These, when completed, will give this township twenty-four miles of free pike, which will probably equal any township of its dimensions in the county.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following were some of the early marriages, of whom one or both of the parties lived in Deer Creek Township:

John Plimell to Miss Lewis, John McDonald, Sr., to Miss Byers, John McNutt to Miss Rossel, Bartholomew Melvin to Miss Adair, John Ewing to Miss Prugh, Jacob Sidener to Miss Ewing, Hiram Edwards to Miss McCoy, Samuel Adair to Miss Byers, George Stout to Miss Garrett, Jesse Stout to Miss Moore, William Davidson to Miss Smith, Joseph Adair to Mrs. Coon, Elisha Moore to Miss Coon, John McDonald, Jr., to Miss Davidson, Mathias Furrow to Miss Plimell, James Brown to Miss Smith, John Moore to Miss Coon, John Dooley to Miss Plimell, Henry Prugh to Miss Logan, Edward Adair to Miss Frederick, James Johnston to Miss Adair.

The Justice of the Peace did the marrying, generally. Of their number, Patrick McLene was very popular with the young folks.

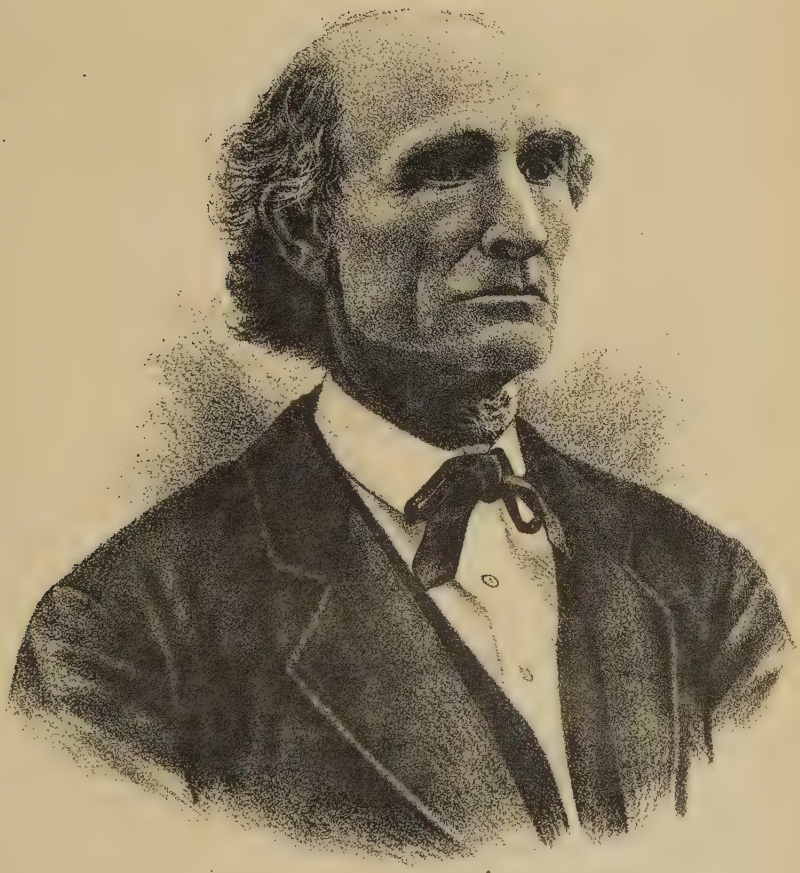
It was fashionable for the Squire to have the groom salute the bride with a kiss at the close of the ceremony, and very often the Squire would follow suit. Whether it was sealing the ordinance with a kiss or not, there was not the amount of applications for divorces as there are at the present day. Then try the old fashion!

On one occasion, a pair of darkies were united in marriage, and the Squire told him to salute the bride. The groom replied that after him was manners, but the good Squire backed out. Some of the weddings were conducted as follows: They would invite the old and the young; after the wedding, then supper; then the old folk and children would go home. The young folk would stay and have a dance, if they could get a fiddler; if not, they would get some one to sing or whistle while they danced. The next day after, they went to the reception dinner all on horseback. They would start two or three ahead to get a bottle of whisky and to let the folk know they were coming; and the one who had the swiftest horse obtained the bottle, and had the honor of carrying

it back to the company; he would call a halt, and treat the crowd, always giving the bride the first dram; then they would march on, take dinner, then have another dance, stay till morning and then go home.

AN INCIDENT.

The following is a tale of pioneer days, with, of course, no names given: A young man went to see a young lady, both of good families. The young lady had several brothers, and they kept a number of hounds to hunt coon, which was a good business in early days. Well, after the young couple had talked until time to go to bed, the young lady told the young gentleman where to retire, and, by some mistake, one of the hounds obtained an entrance into the room. The young gentleman laid his pants down on the floor; but they being made of buckskin—which were very fashionable in those early days; the hound, being hungry, ate one leg off his pants. In the morning, when he arose, he wished himself at home; but she furnished him a pair of pants to wear, and sent him on his way rejoicing.



Jas Conner

CHAPTER IV.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

APRIL 30, 1810, "Ordered, that the following boundaries compose a township, to be known by the name of Union, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the mouth of Oak Run, thence east to the Franklin County line; thence north four miles; thence west to the line of Deer Creek Township; thence west with said line to the Champaign County line; thence with said line to the southwest corner of Champaign County and the north corner of Stokes Township; thence with the north line of Stokes three miles; thence eastwardly to the southwest corner of Judge Baskerville's survey; thence direct to the beginning. December 7, 1812. At a meeting of the Commissioners, it was ordered, that "the line of Union Township, between Union and Pleasant, running from the mouth of Oak Run to the county line, be vacated; and it shall run northeastwardly to the State road leading from London to Dyer's Mill, so as to leave all the inhabitants on main Deer Creek in Union, and all those on Opossum Run in Pleasant Township; said line to continue with the State road to the county line.'" June 2, 1829, "Ordered by the Commissioners, that the following lines, as run by Henry Warner, be established as township lines between the townships of Union, Pleasant, Range and Stokes: Beginning at the northwest corner of Samuel Baskerville's survey, running south 24° west about 50 poles; thence south 22° west to the line between the counties of Madison and Fayette, a short distance east of McIntosh's farm, for the line between Stokes and Range Townships. The line between Pleasant, Range and Union, running from Baskerville's said corner north 70° east to Langham's road, near Samuel Kingern's; continue the same course 220 poles; thence north 20° west 40 poles; thence south 70° east to the Chillicothe road; thence north 53° east to Deer Creek; thence up the creek to the mouth of Oak Run; thence north 52° east to the line between the counties of Madison and Franklin." June 6, 1836, "at a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County, on petition being presented, ordered that the line between Deer Creek Township and Union Township be altered to run as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson Melvin's land, and southwest corner of John Adair's land, and to run westerly to strike the La Fayette road 10 poles south of the Glade, between B. Bowdry's and D. J. Ross; thence the same course continued until it strikes the present line, which divides said townships so as to include D. J. Ross into Union Township." March 2, 1840, "Ordered, by the Commissioners of Madison County, that the line between the townships of Union and Somerford be so altered as to include Daniel Wilson and the land on which he lives into Union Township." Thus, it can be seen, the boundaries of Union Township passed through several changes prior to 1841; and our readers can also observe that its present boundaries are still different from the above, as Fairfield Township has since been erected, and, with other changes which have from time to time been made, have constituted its boundaries as they now exist. The township is now bounded as follows: On the north, by Somerford and Deer Creek Townships; on the east, by Fairfield and Oak Run Townships; on the south, by Paint and Oak Run Townships; on the west, by Paint Township and Clark County. It

is about eleven miles long from east to west, and from two to six miles wide from north to south, and has the honor of containing London, the county seat of Madison County.

This township was not as early settled as the eastern townships of the county. As the settlements were formed from the Ohio River up the Scioto and its tributaries branching off westward up Deer Creek, the Darbys and their tributaries, and thus penetrating the eastern townships first, before reaching the central and western townships of the county, it would be a natural consequence that the eastern townships would receive the first permanent settlements. And this was necessary from the fact that Chillicothe became the base of supplies for the first settlers of this county; they at first obtaining their groceries and agricultural implements, and all the equipments for farming, and the necessities for their families and homes from that place. And as settlements were made up these streams, northward and westward, and roads opened and communications established, so the settlers pushed on in advance, and after settlements were made in these eastern townships, it took but a few years till we find them penetrating the territory which is now embraced in the boundaries of Union Township, and soon after 1800 we find permanent settlers in this township.

PIONEERS.

In giving the history of the early settlers, we endeavor to arrange them strictly by the boundary lines of the townships as they now exist, and not as they were at the time the settlements were made. With this understanding, we now proceed to mention the pioneers and early settlers of Union Township; and from an extended and careful research, and consultation with most of the oldest living residents, and making free use of the township and county records, to obtain dates and facts corroborative of evidence elsewhere obtained, we have gleaned the following, which, though not a complete list of all early settlers, and probably not without some errors and slight mistakes, yet, we believe it as nearly correct as can be gathered at this period, so far distant from the dates of the first settlements. The persons who probably may be accorded the honor of being the first to locate within the present limits of Union Township, were William Blair and James LaBarr, who probably located on Glad Run about the same time, and that was very soon after 1800, perhaps 1802–04. The former was a preacher in the Christian, or New Light Church. He located on land now owned by Josiah Melvin. The latter, James LaBarr, was a miller by trade, and remained here but a short time, till he removed to the Darbys, to follow his trade in a mill which was early erected there. John Deeds, of German descent, was probably the next to locate in the township. He, with his family, settled on Deer Creek, on land now owned by the Minshall heirs, about 1803–5; was a blacksmith by trade, and probably the first in the township, and perhaps in the county. Of his children were George, Philip, John G. and one daughter. They remained here a few years, sold out to William Smith, and removed to Pickaway County, Ohio. John McDonald, a native of Virginia, married a Miss Schuyler, and at an early day emigrated to Tennessee. In April, 1807, he with his family, came to Madison County, and settled on the Glade, where he died in 1811. His children were as follows: Maudlin, died in Tennessee; Thomas, died at Woodstock, Champaign Co., Ohio; James and John, died on the Glade; Samuel, died in St. Clair County, Ill.; Betsey, died in Alabama; George, also died in St. Clair County, Ill.; and Schuyler, who died on the Glade. Of the above, James, the third child, married in Tennessee, Miss Nancy Cook, a native of New Jersey, and with his family came to this county with his father, and with him settled on the Glade Run. Their children were Mary, now Widow Ferguson, residing in Iowa; George, married Malinda Ferguson, by whom he has one daughter now living; Mary Ann, now the wife of

Judge Fulton, of Columbus; Phebe, now Mrs. Luffburrough, residing in Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Davis, resides near California, this county; Charity, married Walker Graham, resides in Indiana; John, died unmarried, and Maley, who resides in Iowa. Of this numerous family, the true pioneers of this county, but one surviving son is now a resident of Madison County, George, who is now quite advanced in years, and resides in London, retired from all active business. He has lived to see the wonderful changes in the transformation of this county from its wild and primitive state, as they found it three quarters of a century ago, to its present condition of comfort and prosperity, amounting almost to grandeur, as it is now one of the best agricultural counties of the State. And this family of whom we have here traced their history in brief, have largely contributed to bring about this result. They have been pioneer workers in establishing schools and churches; in elevating the educational, moral and Christian status of their communities. And although most of them are now resting beneath the sod of the land of their early adoption, yet the rising generations in the enjoyment of all these present blessings and comforts, can but feel their hearts throb with gratitude in memory of these worthy pioneers, who have left them so rich a legacy.

The Melvin family settled on the Glade in 1808 and 1809. It appears they were natives of Virginia, although they came to this county from Tennessee. The first family of this name to settle here was that of Thomas Melvin, who located here in the spring of 1808. He was born January 21, 1782, and died in the fall of 1808, having survived only a few months after locating here. He was the eldest son of John Melvin, Sr., who married Jane Barnes, and with his family came to the Glade in 1809, locating on the place now owned by the Widow Marsh, and there resided till his death. Besides their eldest son mentioned above, they had the following children: Charles, Polly, Abby, Bartholomew, Joseph, Samuel and Jefferson, all now deceased; and the only descendant of this large family, who is now a resident of this county, is John Melvin, Jr., a son of Bartholomew Melvin, who still resides on the Glade. Joseph Melvin, a cousin of the above John Melvin, Sr., settled on the Glade, with his family, at the same time of the latter. He married Phebe Van Vacter, and the following were their children: Benjamin, John, Silas, Joseph, Sallie, Thomas and Jane, all deceased; and the only decendants of this family, now in the county, are the children of John, the second son, who married Sallie Inzer, by whom he had the following children: Josiah, who is married, and resides on the Glade; Jane, married John Jones, of London; Benjamin, resides in Indiana, and Phebe, who married Isaac Jones, of London. About 1808–10, Lewis Coon, a native of Virginia, and several of his nephews located on Deer Creek, on or near the Minshall lands, and it is probable that here the old gentleman died. Of the nephews we gather the following names: Jacob, Henry, Adam, Lewis and Abraham, who all married, and had large families, and each family had a "Jake," and to distinguish one from the other they were known in the community as "Old Jake," "Fatty Jake," "Yankee Jake," "Fiddler Jake," "Little Jake" and "Cutty Jake." They were a family well known for their honesty, and uprightness; good neighbors and respected citizens; but most of them after several years' residence, moved West, and of their families we can gather but little, except of Jacob Coon, Sr., who resided here till about 1848, when he removed to Missouri, and subsequently to Illinois, where he died, aged ninety-five years. He was twice married; by his first wife he had four sons and four daughters—Michael, a resident of Piatt County, Ill.; Jacob, married Elizabeth Applegate, had one son—Addison, and removed to Illinois, where he died, about 1876; William, married and settled in Illinois, where he died; Thomas, died in Missouri, while in the army during the war of the rebellion; Anna, married Elisha Moore, by whom she had four children—

Harriet, Robert, Henry and Eliza; the latter died young. Mrs. Moore, died in 1836, with milk sickness; Catharine, married John Moore, by whom she had six children, who grew to maturity; David and William, both in Missouri; Jane, married George W. Hathaway, and resides at Dodge City, Kan.; Mary and Sarah, (twins), married two brothers—Samuel and James Morris, and settled in Warren County, Ill.; Sarah, is deceased. Mr. Coon's second wife was Elizabeth Melvin, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; two of these sons died in the army, and the surviving one resides in Missouri; the daughters removed West and some are deceased. Mrs. Coon is still living in the West at an advanced age.

William Starns, from Tennessee, settled on the Glade in 1808–9, where he resided till his death, about 1830; his wife, Nancy, died a little earlier. Their children were James, Betsy, Nancy, Polly, Margaret, William, Abby, Rebecca and John. Mr. Starns was a farmer, and a man of sterling worth and integrity. William Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, came to the Glade a young, unmarried man, about 1812–13. He made his home first at James McDonald's; soon after he purchased the Deeds place. He returned to his native State, married, and brought his wife to his new home, on Deer Creek, where, about 1814, he erected a saw mill. He lived but a few years, had no children, and was buried on the place. William Aikin settled near the Melvins, on the Glade, about 1810–12. He resided there six or seven years and sold out to the Melvins. This new country was too sickly for them, and they moved back to their native State. He was a man of excellent character, and a worthy citizen.

We have thus far confined ourselves to the eastern portion of the Township; we will now mention some of the early settlers in other parts of the Township. Philip Cryder was born in Pennsylvania, but while young removed with his father to Newtown, Va., where he grew to manhood, and married Nancy McClintick, a sister of Judge McClintick, who has since become so well-known in Ross County, Ohio. In 1806, in company with David Watson, Jonathan Minshall and others, in all thirty-nine persons, emigrated to Ohio, and first stopped at Chillicothe, and there purchased a tract of land embracing 800 acres, for which he paid about $2 per acre. Others of this company purchased large tracts of land. They then organized a surveying party under Col. Elias Langham, and left Chillicothe to survey and locate their lands. Mr. Cryder, David Watson and a few others, composed this party. They had, as may well be imagined, a very rough tour, camping out nights and coursing through the unbroken wilderness, but they accomplished their purpose, and in 1807–8 Mr. Cryder located with his family on his land, erected a cabin in which he was assisted by two neighbors, Mr. Fry and Maj. Withrow, and two Indians, one of whom was the well-known hunter, Capt. John, who visited the early settlers throughout this section very frequently, and who it is said was killed in combat with a deer, both he and the deer being found dead lying side by side, as they had fallen. Mr. Cryder was a recruiting officer in the war of 1812, and a Major of a horse company, yet he was not out in the war. Once during the war it was reported that the enemy was coming to massacre them all, and it produced a severe scare; and Maj. Cryder started with a company of men for Fort Wayne, but while on his way he ascertained that there was no danger, and returned home. In the meantime his wife, with two little children, mounted on horseback, and started for Chillicothe. On this place, where Mr. Cryder first settled, he remained through life. In the early years of their settlement here, they were in great danger from prairie fires, and at two different times came very near losing all their property which was destructible by fire, but by a combined effort of the people of the surrounding country, aided by help from the citizens of London, they succeeded in staying the consuming flames and saving their property. But in the severe struggle Mr. Cryder became over-

heated, and in sitting down cooled off too suddenly, and laid the foundation for that terrible disease, consumption, with which, in 1838, he died, aged sixty-eight years. His wife survived till, in August, 1856, aged seventy-six years. They were interred in the Watson Cemetery. Of their nine children, three died young; six grew to maturity. Mary, married Jonathan Markle; Arabella, married John Palmer; William, resides at the home place; Eliza, married William Jones; Samuel, married Isabel Watson, and Nancy, married Samuel Watson. All are now deceased, except William and Nancy. Mr. Cryder was a wagon-maker by trade, and was probably one of the first in Union Township. He followed his trade, in connection with farming, through life. He was one of the township's best citizens, and of his devoted wife we wish to remark that that she was never brought up to work, her parents owning many slaves, who performed all the work; but she made a noble helpmeet, and a brave pioneer, and endured all her many hardships with fortitude and a willing heart. In the days of the early settlers, they had no wells, and if they located where there was no permanent and lasting spring, they often had to carry water a great distance. Of Mrs. Cryder, it is said that at times she carried water for drinking and culinary purposes a distance of half a mile.

James Criswell became a resident on the Harford Toland land, about 1808–09. He was a very peculiar and eccentric man, yet honest and honorable in all his dealings, always endeavoring to meet his obligations promptly. It is said of him that one evening he was out in the clearing, quite a distance from his cabin, and it became quite dark, and at some distance from him he observed, as he thought, a remarkably thick cluster of stumps, when suddenly the dark object, supposed to be stumps, gave evidence of life, and began to approach him, and he "struck out," with all possible speed for his cabin, pursued by a large pack of wolves; he barely reached his house, and thus disappointed the wolves and saved his life. Mr. Criswell was a blacksmith by trade, and moved from place to place, and after a few years all trace of him was lost.

Among the well-known pioneer families of Madison County, and of Union Township was the Warner family. Joseph Warner, Sr., was a native of Maryland, but, while a young man, removed to Virginia, where he married a lady, whose given name was Ruth, by whom he had the following children: Henry, Robert, Joseph, John, William, Amelia, Sarah, Margaret and Ann. About 1804, Mr. Warner, with some of his family, removed to Ohio, and first stopped near St. Clairsville; and about 1808–10, some of his sons, among whom were Joseph and William, came to this county. Joseph purchased land where his son Eli now lives, for which the records show that the deed was recorded in 1810; and afterward the whole family moved to this county. Joseph Warner, Sr., lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. When one hundred years of age, he rode to Washington, D. C., on horseback, and back again; and when one hundred and three years of age, he rode the same horse to Indiana, to visit one of his children, then residing there, where he died about a year afterward. Joseph Warner, Jr., was a carpenter by trade, which business he followed for many years, in connection with farming. He built one among the first houses erected in London, after the laying-out of the town, and for several years did a great amount of carpenter work in London; subsequently moved with his family to town, but, after a few years' residence there, he moved back to the farm. He subsequently purchased more land, till he owned 300 acres. He married Sarah Atchison, by whom he had the following children: John, who married Phebe Jefferson (has been thrice married), and now resides in Colorado; Eli Smith, married Elizabeth Pancake (is now deceased); Charles, married Isabell Chenoweth; Rebecca, is unmarried; Samuel, married Susan Maria Shepherd

(was twice married), is now deceased; Rachel, married James Scarf and resides in Greene County, Ohio. Mr. Warner was a member of the Methodist Church, an energetic pioneer, and became a prosperous farmer, sustaining an unblemished character, and was a much esteemed and respected citizen. He died August 30, 1865, in his eighty-first year. His wife died April 7, 1850.

Levi H. Post, settled two and a half miles west of London, on the Springfield Pike, at a very early day; but of him we can learn but little, as it appears that after a few years' residence here, he moved away. By the county records he served as Treasurer of the county from 1811 to 1815. Daniel Brown, a native of Virginia, settled southwest of London, near Philip Cryder, about 1808–10. He erected a windmill for grinding corn, but it failed to work satisfactorily, and he then run it by horse-power. As a man of character, honesty and conscientiousness in all his business transactions, he had but few if any equals; as was exhibited in his dealings with James Withrow, his neighbor on the south. Mr. Withrow owned land adjoining Mr. Brown, who owned land on the south of Mr. Withrow, and they concluded it would be mutually beneficial to each of them, to exchange ownership in these two tracts of land; consequently the trade was made, and the deeds duly executed and exchanged; and thus the business was consummated. Finally one day, Mr. Brown called to see Mr. Withrow, and informed him that he had reason to believe that the title to the land he had deeded to him was defective, and as neither of them had recorded their deeds, he proposed that the trade be made null and void by the destruction of the deeds, which was accordingly done; subsequently it proved that his fears were not without foundation, and in a short time after he lost the land. Thus by the honesty and unselfishness of Mr. Brown, Mr. Withrow was saved from loss or trouble. Mr. Brown by his wife Rachael, had several children, of whom we learn of Betsey, married to Samuel Watson; Rachael, married Walter Watson; Daniel and Ruth. Some of the children moved West, and married there, whose names are not remembered.

William Wingate, was born in Fairfax County, Va., eight miles from Washington City; he married Margaret Warner in 1800; in 1805, removed to Belmont County, Ohio, and in 1809 to Madison County, but did not remove his family here till 1811, locating on Walnut Run, near David Watson. In 1815, he purchased the farm where his son now lives in the north part of Union Township. His purchase of fifty acres of Col. Langham, he lost on account of a defective title after having paid one-half the purchase-money, and had to pay for it the second time. On this land where he located in 1815, he remained till his death, November 19, 1862, aged nearly eighty-four years. His wife died in 1834; their children were—Ruth, married Thomas Rea, and died in Indiana, had four children; Nancy, married David Dye, and died at Yellow Springs; Amelia, married Joseph Ward, became a widow, and died in April, 1882, at the house of her brother William, who is the fourth child and resides on the old homestead, unmarried; John, Elizabeth and Margaret died unmarried, in the month of October, 1834, with milk sickness; Sarah Ann, next older than Margaret, married Richard Hern, and settled in Illinois, where she died, leaving five children. Mr. Wingate served in the war of 1812. He was an industrious man, of undoubted integrity, and possessed the entire confidence of his community. He united with the Methodist Church in Belmont County, in 1807, and remained a devoted member till his death, a period of fifty-five years. When he united with the church he could not read a word; but so great was his desire to read the Bible, that he at once purchased one, also a hymn book; and when visited by his neighbors would get them to teach him to read, and soon he became able to read; and before his death he had memorized and could repeat nearly one-half the entire Scriptures. He served many years as Class-Leader, Steward and Trustee in the church. His son Will-

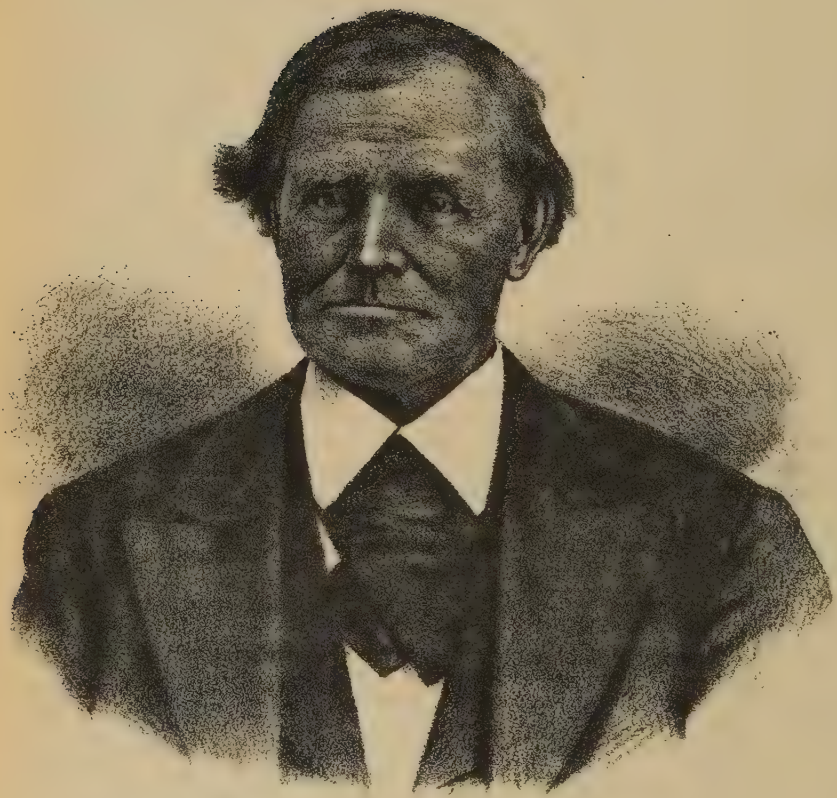
iam, is walking in the footsteps of his venerable father ; has been a member of the same church for forty-five years ; a class leader twenty years, and a trustee four years, but from ill-health has had to resign all offices.

Benjamin Kirkpatrick, of Irish descent, with his wife Mary, settled one and a half miles west of London, where a few years after, he died. He located there about 1809, was a good, honest farmer and a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Kirkwood Cemetery was named after him. He died December 5, 1821. Of his children were the following : John and James, who died with milk sickness in 1822 ; Joseph married Ellen Conly, and soon after died ; William married Harcy Hammond ; Harriet, who died from the effects of the bite of a rattlesnake: and Samuel. Hezekiah Bayless, who it is understood, was a native of Virginia, with his wife, Sarah, settled on land now owned by the Widow Gray, about 1810, as he was known to be here during the war of 1812. Mr. Bayless resided here several years, then removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he died. They had several children of whom we obtained but two names, Sarah and John. The above we give as the true pioneers, and now we follow with a number of early settlers, who on account of the hardships endured, labors performed, and prominent spheres in which they have acted, are, some of them, more fully identified with the improvements, growth and progress of the township and county, than many who settled earlier.

David Groves, a native of Loudoun County, Va., married Elizabeth Stipp, of the same county. About 1805, he emigrated with his family to Ohio, and settled in Pickaway County ; about 1811, he came to Madison County and settled in Union Township, on land now owned by Mrs. E. Armstrong. Soon after settling here, he erected a tannery (being a tanner by trade), which was said to be the first in the county. Here he remained and carried on this business, in connection with farming, till about 1827, when he rented his farm and moved to London and erected a tannery there, and carried on business one or two years, when his wife died, and soon after he sold his property in town and moved back to the farm and resided till 1846, when he sold his farm to James Jones, and again located in town, purchasing the property where his daughter, Mrs Neff, now lives, and here resided till his death, in 1855, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a man of undoubted integrity, firm in character, and a devoted member of the Methodist Church for many years. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and was near by at the surrender of Hull's army at Detroit. He was the father of eight children—Keturah, who married Charles Soward, and settled in Iowa ; Sarah, who married Wilson Dungan, is now deceased; George died, unmarried; Letitia married Squire Knight, of Greene County, Ohio; Rachel married A. A. Hume, is deceased; Mary married Absalom Neff, and settled in Pickaway County. A few years before his death he removed to London, where he died in 1861. They had one son, Francis Rodney, who married and resides in London, on the same property with Mrs. Neff ; John Wesley died, unmarried, at Wolf Lake, Ind.; and Joseph Frantz, who married Louise Strong, and settled on the old homestead place of his father, where he died July 19, 1816. They had one son, John Wesley, who was killed by the cars when thirteen years of age. John Moore, a native of the State of Virginia, married a Miss Smith, and in 1811 emigrated to Ohio, remaining one year in Ross County, and in 1812 settled in Madison County, locating in the northern part of Union Township on the Littler farm. Mrs. Moore died, and he subsequently married Sarah Littler. By his first wife he had two children, both deceased ; by his last wife he had nine, two now survive. Mr. Moore was quite a reserved, unpretentious man, yet full of fun and quick with repartee, and enjoyed life well. He followed farming through life ; a man of kind heart and a substantial and worthy citizen.

John F. Armstrong was born in Kentucky March 13, 1772; he served a short time in the war of 1812; he married Elizabeth Warren, a native of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent; in 1813, he came to Madison County, and located on land now owned by Hiram Richmon. He made farming and stock-raising his business through life, and was quite successful. He owned 300 acres of land in this county, besides quite an amount of Western lands. He was the father of twelve children; six survive—Eliza (wife of Andrew Jackson), Warren, Samuel, Francis, William H. (now a resident of Kansas), and John F. Mr. Armstrong died August 16, 1863, and his wife September 3, 1867. James Porter, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, about 1800, and there married Elizabeth Kibourn. He served in the war of 1812, and very soon after—or about 1815—settled in this township, on the place now owned by his son, James G. Here he erected his cabin, and very soon after set out an orchard, from trees he raised by planting the seeds from some rotten apples which he brought to the county. This was one of the first orchards in this neighborhood, and some of the trees are still standing in the old orchard. His wife died in October, 1829, with the "trembles, or milk-sickness." He was then left with six young children, whom he took to his brother, in Ross County. Subsequently, he married Mary Bradley, and, in 1835, brought his children back, and then resided upon the farm, where he first located, till his death. The children by his first wife were John, who married Mary Timmons, is now deceased; Peter, removed to Illinois, where he married Mary Jane Ayers, is now a resident of Kansas; Amelia Ann, married John Troud, is now deceased; James G.; Samuel, deceased; and Lucretia, also deceased. The children by his last wife were Nancy, Joshua, Malinda and Malissa (deceased), Harriet (married A. J. Coover, and resides in London), and William H. (resides at Parsons, Kan.—he served through the late war of the rebellion). Mr. Porter was a very large, robust man, measuring six feet and four inches in height, and his average weight was two hundred and fifty pounds. His wife died in 1849. He died in 1852, aged sixty-three years. George Boocher, believed to be a native of Maryland, married Gatty Truitt, and settled near where the Infirmary is now located, about 1814–15, where he resided till his death. He had one child, Mahala, who married Charles Warrington, and now resides in South Charleston, Ohio. Robert Smith, a son of James Smith, and a native of Virginia, came to this county about 1815, and settled on what is known as the Phifer place. He was married in Virginia to Ann Littler, in the year 1800. Of their children, one now survives—S. L. Smith, residing in Northern Indiana. Mr. Smith died in 1816. In 1817, his widow married William Noteman, an early settler of Deer Creek Township. By this second husband she had one child, now the wife of John Lohr. Mrs. Noteman died in 1826.

In November, 1814, William Jones and wife, with one child, Job K., emigrating from the State of Tennessee, and settled in London. Later there were born to the parents Isaac, John, William and James. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and was the first to follow that occupation in London. He was subsequently engaged in various occupations, and became very wealthy. He was a very liberal man, gave a great deal to various charitable purposes and assisted those needing financial help. He suffered severely in the crash of 1837, by paying security debts, and removed to his farm in Union Township, but subsequently returned to London, where he lived with his son, Job K., at whose home he died. He was extensively known, and loved by every one. He was everybody's friend, and was familiarly known as "Dad Jones." Of the children, Job K. remained a resident of London until his death, which occurred April 4, 1877. He possessed, at one time, over 800 acres of land in Madison County (Union and Deer Creek Townships). John is now a retired merchant of London, and James a lawyer in Champaign, Ill.



J. J. Dominy

Thomas Jones, a native of Worcester County, Md., emigrated to Ross County, Ohio; about 1817 removed to Madison County and located in the southwest part of Union Township, where he purchased land. Subsequently, P. P. Helphenstine purchased a large tract of land of Fulton & Creighton, of Chillicothe, from which Mr. Jones obtained enough to make with his first purchase 1,000 acres. Here, where he first located, he remained through life. He was quite an active politician, first as a Whig, then a Republican. He served as Associate Judge under the old constitution several years, and also as County Commissioner. He was a man of kind heart and noted for his deeds of love and charity. He married Mary P. Truitt, a native of Eastern Maryland, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter; James J. married Josephine Kerr, and resides in San Jose, Cal.; William G. married Eliza Cryder, both deceased; Edward A. settled in Illinois, and married Margery Elkin, now resides at Decatur, Ill.; Dr. Toland, who married Frances A. Toland and resides in London; John E. married Mary McLene, is deceased; Eliza J. married J. B. Evans, who is deceased, since which she married Thomas O. Smith, who is also deceased—he died in California where his widow still resides; Kendall P. died in 1854, when young; and Addison who married Sarah F. Godfrey and resides on the old homestead. Mr. Jones died in 1859, and his wife in 1865. Samuel Messmore, a native of Pennsylvania, married Mrs. Michael Lohr, nee Mary C. Miller, born in Rockingham County, Va. She married Michael Lohr in 1810; he died in 1818. By him she had two sons and two daughters—Margaret Ann, married William Chappell, is now a widow and resides in London; George W., whose sketch appears in another part of this work; John, married Ann Noteman; and Mary, who married Michael Carr, and now resides in Fayette County, Ohio. Mr. Messmore married Mrs. Lohr in 1819. In 1820, they removed to Ohio and settled in Union Township, Madison County, on land now owned by William Cryder. He was master of two trades, a brick-layer, and a shoe-maker, the latter of which he followed in connection with farming through life. He died in Midway, this county, having moved there just a year or two before his death. He was a man of excellent character, honest and upright in all his dealings, kind and liberal in all his habits, and in his later years a devout member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Messmore was a model wife, mother and neighbor, and kind to the sick and afflicted, and benevolent to all worthy of her charity. By Mr. Messmore she had three children—Mary Catharine, now the wife of James Gossard and, resides in Illinois; Isabel, now Mrs. Alexander Wilmoth, and resides in Kentucky; and James Madison who died when in childhood.

Jacob Garrard, a native of Pennsylvania, was born January 28, 1780; emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, about 1796-97, where he married Mehitable Buckles, who was born August 14, 1772, in Virginia. Subsequently, they removed to near Lisbon, Clark Co., Ohio; thence, in 1823-24, settled in Union Township, this county, locating in the west part, where he purchased land and remained till his death. They had the following children: Mary married David Smith, who died and she married Robert Buckles, removed to Indiana, thence to Illinois, where she is now a widow, aged eighty-three years; Jonah, never married, and died in this county about 1848; James, married Mary Buckles, and died in this county July 24, 1880, his wife died August 7, 1881, they had six children; John B. and David T. reside in London; Eliza, married John Forbes, and in 1854 removed to Illinois; John, married Leah Buzick, and in 1854 also moved to Illinois, he was serving as County Commissioner when he moved West, and was a Colonel in the State Militia many years; he died in January, 1870; Jacob, the fifth child of James Garrard, died young; and Joseph, the youngest, married Lucy Allen, and subsequently, moved to Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, where he died on Thanks-

giving Day, November, 1880. Stephen, the youngest child of Jacob Garrard, married Nancy Davis, and subsequently moved to Columbus, where he died in June, 1874. Mr. Jacob Garrard's wife died October 8, 1836. Subsequently he married Martha Hollar, by whom he had two children—Martin Van Buren, and Thomas Jefferson—the former died in the army in the war of the rebellion, in South Carolina; the latter resides at Indianapolis. Mr. Garrard died January 28, 1845. He gave his leading attention to stock-raising; was a great hunter in those days when game was in abundance, and enjoyed the sport greatly. So well did he enjoy the sport, that at times feeling unwell and unfit for business, if he was able to mount his horse and ride out on a hunt, it was an effectual remedy for his ailments, and he would return to his business much invigorated. About 1829, Mr. Garrard erected a grist mill on Oak Run, just above the Roberts' Mill, made of hewed logs and run by water-power. Soon after, he erected a small distillery; these ran till about 1840, when he sold the mill to Charles Roberts, and the distillery was discontinued. He was a great politician and took an active part in all campaigns, working for the success of the Democratic party. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Simon Steers, a Yankee by birth, located in the north part of the township about 1810, and was one of the first physicians of this township. He resided here till his death. He raised several children, some of whom died here and some removed to the West. The Doctor and his wife were both interred in the cemetery near Newport.

James Rankin, one of the prominent and leading business men of the county, was born in Maryland, May 20, 1786. On February 10, 1807, married Margaret Truitt, who was born in Worcester County, Md., January 1, 1788. In the spring or summer of 1817, they emigrated to Ohio, and were all summer making the journey, arriving in the county in the fall of the same year. That winter they sheltered at what is now the sugar camp of Mary Truitt, the entire party, consisting of fourteen persons, sleeping in one room of the log cabin. In the spring of 1818, they located on the land now known as the County Infirmary Farm. Mr. Rankin was a contractor and builder by profession, and was one of the contractors for a county jail, which will be mentioned elsewhere. He, however, made farming his principal occupation through life. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church of London, being one of the constituent members of its re-organization in 1829; and also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he was a Whig; he held the office of Township Trustee fifteen years or more. Mr. Rankin was a man possessed of a high moral and Christian character and a most worthy citizen. He died August 21, 1857; Mrs. Rankin died on December 12, 1871. Their children were as follows: John T. N., who married Charity Ann Fullerton, and resides at South Charleston; Albert G., married Abigail Cooper, she died leaving one child, George W., who grew to manhood, noted for his moral and Christian character, and although taken from life just in the bud of manhood, when his plans for usefulness were scarcely matured, as he was preparing for the ministry, yet in his death he showed his devoted Christian and charitable spirit, by bequeathing in his last will and testament $10,000 to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Mr. Albert G. Rankin married for his second wife, Margaret A. Withrow, by whom he had several children); Charlotte Ann Selby, the third child of James Rankin, married Samuel Withrow; Eliza White, died young and unmarried; Caroline Matilda; married William Stroup, and died at South Charleston, Ohio; Joshua Truitt, married Sarah Evans, and resides near the homestead place; Mary Atkinson, married Fulton Armstrong, is deceased; James, married Ann Eliza Warner; and Washington Purnell, who died in childhood. Edward Evans, settled in Paint Township, in 1813, and a little later in this township, on land belonging to

the James Armstrong heirs, where he died. He was a native of Virginia; a good, honest farmer, and a worthy and respectable citizen, and member of the Methodist Church.

Jesse Paine was a native of Maryland, and settled here about 1820; was a cripple and unable to do much manual labor. He had a large family of children, of whom are John, Zadoc, Samuel and James; all good, industrious men, and from starting in life poor, have become thrifty farmers. John Rayburn, a native of Virginia, first emigrated to Ross County, thence about 1818 came to Madison County, and settled first eight miles south of London, at Willow Springs, and about 1830 removed to near London, where he resided till his death. He married a Miss Corbit, by whom he had seven children, all now deceased. Henry, moved to Indiana at an early day and died there; James became a member of the Legislature from this county, and was an Associate Judge; but about 1844 removed to Illinois, where he died in the summer of 1882; John remained a resident of this county till his death; William also died here; David died here; Creighton M. died in London; and one daughter named Patsey married Dr. James Allen, who lived and died in London. All of the above family were very worthy citizens, of high moral character, and members of the Presbyterian Church. James Kiscaddin settled here about 1824, a good, industrious man; never owned property, and removed to Marion, Ohio.

Robert Armstrong, a son of Judge James Armstrong, of Ross County, was born April 7, 1801, married Elizabeth Earl, and settled in this county, four miles south of London, about 1824–25. His wife died in 1844, and he subsequently married Mrs. Maria Coover, nee Cowling. He was the father of fifteen children; nine now survive—Fulton, Thomas, James, Elizabeth, John T., Richard, Iowa and Missouri (twins, tne latter deceased), Edward and Benjamin F. Several of these now reside in the West; the balance reside in this county, and are among its leading business men. Mr. Armstrong was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer, very successful in business, became owner of 1,400 acres of land in Madison County, and a large amount of Western lands, besides much personal property. He died in 1865, and his wife in 1873. Samuel Carr was a native of Harrison County, Va., and while a young, single man came to Madison County and settled near Newport, purchasing land of Col. Elias Langham, but which he lost entirely, having a worthless title. Thence he rented the farm now owned by Mr. Blue. In 1824, he purchased the farm where his son John now lives, and there resided till his death. He married Amelia Warner, by whom he had the following children: John W.; Minerva Ann, married Robert Withrow, is now deceased; Maria Jane, died unmarried; Eliza Ruth, died at eighteen years of age; Francis and Mary, died in infancy; Amanda, married Henry R. Dun, resides in Bloomington, Ill.; and Samuel, who was killed by being thrown from a horse when twelve years of age. Mr. Carr, who came to the county prior to the war of 1812, served in that war. He spent his life as a farmer and stock-raiser, and accumulated a good property. He was a man of unimpeachable character, and much respected by all who knew him. He died May 18, 1864, aged eighty-one years. His wife died August 31, 1864, aged seventy-two years. William Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, removed to Virginia, and there married Nancy Rea, a native of Maryland, of Welsh descent. In 1828, they came to Ohio and settled in the western part of Union Township, where they resided till their death.

Lancisco, Gideon and George Peck, sons of Gideon Peck, of Ross County, Ohio, settled on a tract of land in the west part of Union Township, which was purchased by their father. They settled here about 1828. Gideon has since died, and George removed to Illinois. Lancisco still resides on the home place, where he has resided more than half a century, a very honest, upright man, and a prosperous farmer. Of other early settlers of whom we did not

succeed in obtaining any special account, yet were known to have settled here about 1812-15, were John and George Sutherland, John and James Beatty, Henry Ward and an only son, Joseph. The above, we think, will embrace a reasonably thorough account of most of the first settlers of Union Township, as its boundaries now exist. Some early settlers have no doubt been omitted, not intentionally, but from an impossibility, with the limited resources now left us after a lapse of more than three-quarters of a century, to gain information of every one. Neither do we claim no mistakes in what we have given, but we have endeavored to gather as carefully and correctly as was possible.

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The surface of this township is generally level, and considerable portions of it were originally oak openings and prairies. Along the streams and creeks, the surface is rolling, and, in a few localities, somewhat hilly. The principal streams are Glade Run and Deer Creek, in the eastern part of the township, crossing it from north to south; Oak Run, which rises in the northwest part of the township, flows eastward, and thence southeast through London and the central portion of the township, and on through Oak Run Township and is a branch of Walnut Run, which rises a little south of the source of Oak Run, and courses in a southeast direction into Paint Township, leaving this township on the Elijah Peterson farm. The southern neck of this township is crossed from west to east by Walnut Run, a distance of about two and one-half miles. The southwest and western portions of the township are quite level. On the tributary of Walnut Run, and the head-waters of Oak Run, the surface is rolling; between said tributary and Oak Run is a large extent of very level and beautiful country, and also the same condition between Oak Run and Deer Creek. The most uneven and hilly locality, and in fact about the only portion which can with propriety be called hilly, is the southern portion, along Oak Run and Walnut Run. The entire township possesses a rich, strong, and productive soil. The more level portions generally consist of a black loam, with here and there a small admixture of clay. The rolling and hilly portions are a clay and loam soil. Almost the entire township is especially adapted to grazing and the raising of stock, which has ever been a leading business with the most prominent farmers. Where the farmers have given attention to tiling and draining their land, it produces abundant crops of wheat and corn, and during the last few years much attention has been given to draining the lands, and it is greatly increasing the productiveness and value of farms. From the above description of the course of the streams, it will be clearly visible that the west and northwest portions of the township have the greatest elevation. In the building of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which passes in a northeasterly or southwesterly course through the center of the township, it was said that the highest altitude between Columbus and Cincinnati, is just west of William Cryder's residence. The Township is well watered, and good wells, with lasting water, are obtained from fifteen to forty feet below the surface. At the County Infirmary, which is located on this land above spoken of, possessing such a high altitude they have flowing wells, and the water is impregnated very strongly with iron, and perhaps other minerals. Therefore, there must be extensive subterranean courses, which are supplied with water from some distant source of very high elevation, and this source, or somewhere along the subterranean course, before it reaches the surface at the infirmary, must be abundantly supplied with iron. The water appears to be of excellent quality and, without doubt, conducive to health. The variety of timber is about the same as in other portions of the county. On the more level portions, and in the oak openings, burr oak predominates, with some hickory and elm; in some wet portions elm rather predominates. In some

places, and along the the creek bottoms, were formerly found considerable walnut. On the more elevated lands, with clay soil, were white, black and red oak, hickory and ash, as the prevailing species. The prairies, as first occupied by the pioneers, were found with an exuberant growth of grass, which formed excellent pasturage for their stock, the grass often growing seven and eight feet in height. But late in the season, when it became very dry, it became as dangerous an element as in the early part of the season it was beneficial to the settler; for, often the grass would be set on fire, and burn and destroy everything of a destructible nature which lay in its course, and, when once started, with a brisk wind it would travel at railroad speed, and many a farmer had his buildings, grain and everything swept away by the burning element in a few minutes of time. Sometimes, by a combination of neighbors making a hard and continued fight with the fire, before it reached too near their homes, they would succeed in saving their property. But in the fall of the year it required a continued watchfulness and care on the part of the settlers to guard against these destructive fires.

PIKES AND ROADS.

Two railroads pass through this township, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western (formerly Springfield & Columbus Short Line). The township is well supplied with pikes, or good gravel roads, radiating in all directions from London, the only town in the township; the principal of which are, the Somerford pike, the Springfield pike, the south Charleston pike, the pike leading to Newport and Midway, the Mount Sterling pike, the Lilly Chapel & Georgesville pike, the Jefferson pike, the Lafayette pike, and now building, the Beach Road pike, all of which add greatly to the business interests of London, and to the comfort and convenience of the people throughout the entire country. Besides these pikes above mentioned, many of the cross and connecting roads have been more or less graveled, and made nearly as good as pikes, so that we may say that this township has superior roads and facilities for travel, comfort and convenience.

CHURCHES.

It is probable, in fact we may say very certain, that the first church organization in Union Township was on Glade Run, and is known as the Lower Glade Methodist Episcopal Church. About 1808–9, several persons met at a log house on the farm now owned by Preston Adair, situated between what is known as the Lower Glade and the Upper Glade, and here, by Rev. Mr. Pavey, a class was organized consisting of the following persons: John McDonald, James McDonald, Charles Ewing, Samuel Ewing, John Ewing, Jacob Sidener, John Adair, James Wright, Eliza Wright, William Erwin and his mother, Charles Melvin, John Melvin, Benjamin Melvin, Joseph Melvin, and their wives, Isaac Wright, James Wright, William Ragan, Abby Melvin, Schuyler McDonald, Phebe Melvin, Henry Coon and wife and Polly McDonald. While they continued to hold their meetings at this log house, they were administered to by the Revs. Pavey, Smith, Bacon, Robert Findley, James Findley, William Sutton and William Simmons. About 1812, by mutual agreement, for the convenience of the members, the class was divided, those who lived in the vicinity of the Upper Glade, forming a class, which was the nucleus of the McDonald Church, or the Upper Glade Methodist Episcopal Church, and those who resided in the vicinity of the Lower Glade constituted a class, and the beginning of the church of which we here give a history. This class consisted of the following: James McDonald, William Erwin and his mother, Schuyler McDonald, Charles Melvin, John Melvin, Benjamin Melvin, Joseph Melvin, Henry Coon, and their wives, Abby Melvin, Phebe Melvin, Adam Bennett and wife, Jacob McCuen, Samuel Adair and wife, and John Harrison and

wife, numbering twenty-six members in all. They held services in the house of James McDonald, and the houses of others, and in the schoolhouse until about 1831, when they erected the old log meeting house, which at that time was considered a fine structure, and it was probably dedicated the following year by Rev. William Simmons. The people worshiped in this log house for some time without a floor, the minister preaching to the people from a platform of boards laid upon some of the hewed joists. Many years afterward, this log building was weather-boarded and repaired, and made to take on quite an improved appearance. Thus fitted up, this house continued to serve the people till 1881, when arrangements were perfected to erect upon the same site a substantial brick edifice, which was built by Mr. James Self, of London, and is a fine specimen of workmanship. The house is thirty-two by fifty-four feet, with an eight feet square tower projecting in front, making the extreme length sixty-two feet. In the interior, the house is neatly and tastefully furnished; the arrangements for lighting the church are, perhaps, unsurpassed by any church of its size, and presents a very pleasing appearance. The seats which are of heavy ash wood, trimmed with walnut, were furnished by the Excelsior School and Church Furniture Company of Cincinnati. Probably, no church in the county is better seated. The whole cost of the building is a little over $2,700. The house was dedicated to service June 11, 1882, by the Presiding Elder of this district, Rev. J. F. King. The sermon was delivered on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock from the text, "We shall be satisfied with the goodness of Thy house, even of Thy holy temple" (Psalm lxv, 4th verse). There were present two of the former pastors, Rev. A. M. Alexander and Rev. B. Tressenrider, also the Rev. J. W. Peters, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at London, all of whom participated in the services. At the close of the discourse, a financial exhibit was made by the pastor, and the congregation were asked for $625, the amount necessary to liquidate the indebtedness of the church. The response made to the call by the Elder was both generous and general, and in a half hour or so, the membership and friends had contributed about $810. Several friends who were not present had remembered the church, and had sent subscriptions. This liberality had enabled the church to pay all its indebtedness, and to provide itself with a good bell. After the subscription, the church was presented on the part of the Trustees, by Brother J. J. Melvin, and was then formerly dedicated to God as a house of worship, according to the ritual of the church. The Trustees at the present time (1882) are Thomas Peddicord, J. J. Melvin, Andrew Rupert, Josiah Melvin and David Rupert. The class leader is John J. Melvin. The present pastor is Rev. John W. Waite.

The above is the only church in Union Township, outside of the limits of London, except a German Baptist Church, situated a little north of Roberts' Mill, which was recently built, and consequently its history would be but brief, and of which we have few facts or data.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial-places were usually upon the land where they lived, or that of some neighbor at no great distance, as it was many years before regular interment grounds or cemeteries were established. The first to receive interment within the present limits of Union Township were, probably, two infant children of Thomas Melvin, on Glade Run, who died in the summer of 1808, and were buried on his land, which has since become a regular burial-place for that neighborhood and vicinity, and is known as the Lower Glade Cemetery. The first adult person to be interred was Thomas Melvin, the father of the above-mentioned children, who died in the fall of 1808. In 1811, the body of John McDonald, Sr., was deposited in the same piece of ground.

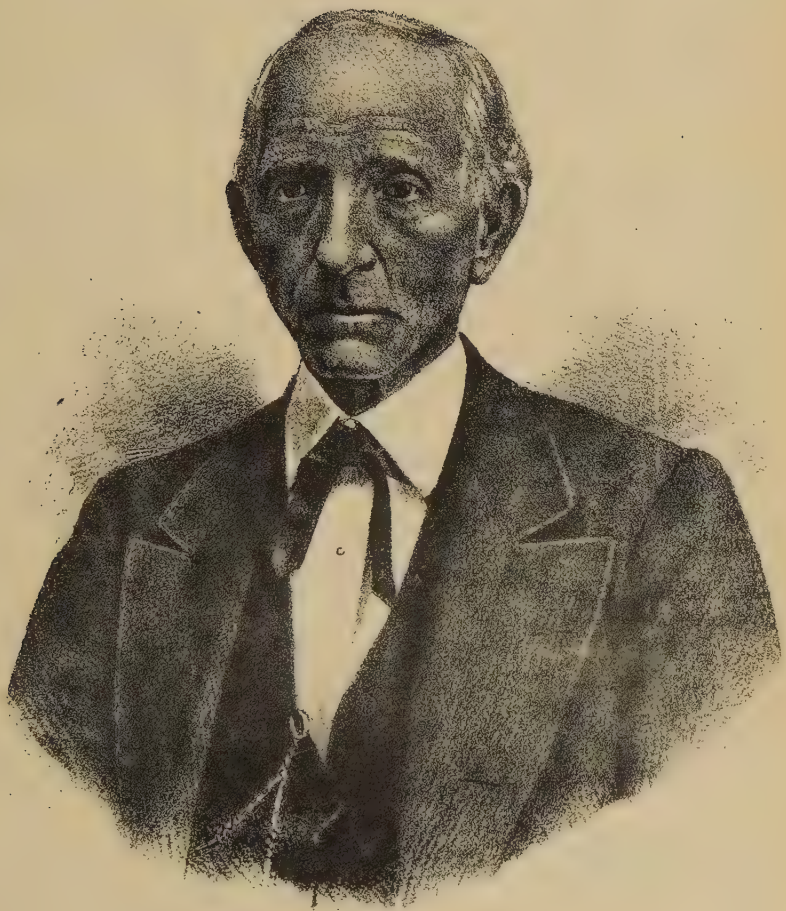
And from this time deaths and burials became quite frequent, as the neighborhood of the Glade filled up with settlers, and for many years much sickness prevailed, and many a family tie was sundered by the "grim messenger, Death." Subsequently, after the death of Thomas Melvin, this land came into the ownership of Charles Melvin, who fenced around about an acre of ground and donated it for cemetery purposes. It has now been used for nearly seventy-five years, and contains a large concourse of the dead. A few persons have been buried in other places, but nearly all who were interred in the eastern portion of the township were buried in the above cemetery. In the extreme western part of the township, many of the pioneers were buried in the "Turner Burying-Ground," just in the edge of Clark County. Also, a few persons were interred on the James Garrard farm, which was, in the early days, known as the Sutherland Burying-Ground. But it is now all an open pasture, and not a mark left to show who were buried there. In the southern and southwestern portions of the township, many of the early dead were interred in the Watson Cemetery. At London there were two burying-places quite early established—one in the north part of the town, usually known as the Methodist, and the other west of the town, known as the Presbyterian. These were used for many years, and until the purchase and establishment of the present beautiful grounds known as Oak Hill and Kirkwood Cemeteries. These were both established by associations, organized under the laws of the State, as follows :

Oak Hill Cemetery Association was organized at a called meeting of the citizens of London and vicinity, on August 6, 1860, with the following members : Richard Cowling, Toland Jones, Jeriah Swetland, James Q. Lotspeich, A. A. Hume, Richard A. Harrison, A. Shanklin, Oliver P. Crabb, Henry W. Smith and Benjamin F. Clark. Of these, Alexander A. Hume, Richard A. Harrison and Jeriah Swetland, were duly elected Trustees ; and Henry W. Smith, Clerk. On August 9, 1860, Richard Cowling, Esq., and his wife, Mary Cowling, conveyed by deed to said Oak Hill Association, eight acres and ninety-six poles of land. This land lies north of London, where said cemetery is located, and was a donation by said grantors. The ground was laid out in three divisions : Division No. 1, contains sixty-eight lots ; Division No. 2, contains sixty-nine lots; and Division No. 3, contains fifty-three lots. The Soldiers' Monument is in Division No. 1, and was donated by Richard Cowling, Esq. The donor is buried near the Soldiers' Monument. Richard Cowling, Esq., in his last will and testament, devised to said Oak Hill Cemetery Association fifty-four and three-fifths acres of land adjoining the eight acres and ninety-six poles of land first donated. The following persons have been the Trustees of said Association : Richard A. Harrison, Alexander A. Hume, and Jeriah Swetland, from the organization, August 6th, 1860, to August 3, 1868 ; at the latter date the following persons were elected Trustees : R. Cowling, J. Swetland, and A. A. Hume, who continued as Trustees till August 4, 1873, when R. Cowling, S. H. Cartzdafner and A. A. Hume were elected Trustees. October 3, 1873, R. Cowling, Esq., died. On June 14, 1875, Jeriah Swetland was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. Cowling, Esq. August 16, 1875, Peter Peetrey, E. R. Watts and S. H. Cartzdafner, were elected Trustees. August 7, 1876, S. H. Cartzdafner, E. R. Watts and John Kinney, were elected Trustees. August 6, 1879, the following persons were elected Trustees : Benjamin F. Clark, Samuel P. Davidson and Preston Adair. H. W. Smith, Esq., was elected Clerk and Secretary. August 6, 1860, and has been continued by re-election to the present time. A. Shanklin was elected Treasurer, August 6, 1860, and continued to hold said office until August 8, 1877, when he died, and is buried in said cemetery. August 17, 1877, the Trustees appointed Thomas J. Bolds Treasurer, who qualified and held said office till August 6,

1879; when John Jones, Esq., was elected Treasurer. Every lot owner is a member of said association. The Trustees have planted the avenues with shade trees, graded and graveled the avenues, fenced, ditched and otherwise improved the ground. In 1876, they completed the erection of a nice brick house in the cemetery for the Sexton, have dug a well and cistern, and made other improvements. The cemetery is in a pleasant location, neatly and tastefully laid out, and is a beautiful place for the burial of the dead. There are several fine monuments in the cemetery; and that of the soldiers will ever commemorate its donor.

St. Patrick's Catholic Cemetery.—This cemetery is located southeast of London. It consists of four acres of ground, which was purchased of Dr. Toland for $400, and for which a deed was executed in favor of Archbishop Purcell, and the same duly recorded in London, April 7, 1865. The grounds were laid out in lots under the superintendence of Father Conway, and the cemetery duly consecrated to the purpose intended; since which many interments have been made there. Prior to the purchase of this cemetery, most of the deceased of the Catholic families were interred at Springfield, Clark County. Since the purchase of the above cemetery, many bodies have been removed from Springfield and interred in this burial-ground. This cemetery is handsomely located, and the land is well adapted for burial purposes. Many nice monuments have been erected, and in a few years, when the shade trees have grown, it will doubtless add much to the beauty of its location.

Kirkwood Cemetery Association.—At a meeting of the citizens of London and vicinity, at the law office of R. A. Harrison, in London, on December 26, 1868, the following persons subscribed their names as members of said association: Mathew Rea, Jesse Rea, Maxwell Murray, Toland Jones, Fulton Armstrong, Joshua T. Rankin, Joseph Rea, Owen Thomas, Jeremiah Rea, Robert Rea, Richard A. Harrison, A. S. Jones, Robert Boyd, Jonathan Farrar, James Rankin, C. Pancake and Harford Toland. The officers of the association have been as follows: Trustees—Toland Jones served 1868–77; Robert Boyd, 1868–72; Jeremiah Rea, 1868–71; Owen Thomas, 1868–73; Jonathan Farrar, 1868–71; William Riddle, 1871—; Fulton Armstrong, 1871–77; James Rankin, 1872–77; William Curtain, 1873–76; Joseph Rea, 1873—; Robert Rea, 1872–77; Daniel T. Fox, 1876–77. Presidents—Toland Jones, 1868–72; William Curtain, 1873—; Fulton Armstrong, 1874–77. Treasurers—Harford Toland, 1868–77; Robert Rea, 1873. Clerks—R. A. Harrison, 1868–70; Noah Thomas, 1871–77. Toland Jones, Jeremiah Rea, Richard A. Harrison and others having, on November 7, 1868, purchased of Eli G. Warner twenty-four and a half acres of land for cemetery purposes, the Trustees of Kirkwood Cemetery Association, at a special meeting of said association, held September 18, 1869, were instructed to purchase said twenty-four and a half acres of land of said Jeremiah Rea and others, for the use of said association; which was accordingly done. The said land lies in a southwesterly direction from London, and the grounds were laid out by George Wiltz, of Circleville, Ohio, an accomplished architect and engineer, and were appropriately dedicated on July 3, 1869. The Trustees have erected a neat brick house on the grounds for the sexton. On June 26, 1874, they appointed Green Roberts as watchman of said cemetery grounds, who was sworn to perform all the duties required and authorized by the State law enacted for the protection of cemeteries, during his continuance as watchman. In 1882, a morgue was built, under the superintendence of Fulton Armstrong and Auburn Smith, at a cost of about $3,300, and is a beautiful and spacious structure for the purpose for which it was erected. In October, 1882, Auburn Smith died, and was the first person to be laid in the morgue, in the construction of which he had been a superintendent, and had but a short time previous to his death completed the work. This



Luther Lane

cemetery has a beautiful location, high and dry, and a soil well adapted to the purpose. The laying out of the grounds is artistically done, and avenues and shade trees so arranged as to give a very pleasing appearance, and it appears to be all that could be desired as a final resting-place for the dead.

SCHOOLS.

This township is divided into seven subdistricts, with enumeration of scholars as follows, in the year 1881 : Subdistrict No. 1, male, 34; female, 29; total, 63 ; Subdistrict No. 2, male 24 ; female. 23 ; total, 47 ; Subdistrict No. 3, male, 25; female, 23; total, 48 ; Subdistrict No. 4, male, 13; female, 15; total, 28 ; Subdistrict No. 5, male, 21 ; female, 14 ; total, 35 ; Subdistrict No. 6, male, 25; female, 29 ; total, 54 ; Subdistrict No. 7, male, 10; female, 13; total, 23. Total, male, 152; female, 146; total, 298. The present Board of Education is : Subdistrict No. 1, S. D. Sweet ; No. 2, Nehemiah Nedds ; No. 3, John Gallagher ; No. 4, J. W. Durflinger ; No. 5, Robert Richmon ; No. 6, John Stickley ; and No. 7, George Cornwell.

MILLS.

About 1829, Jacob Garrard erected a grist mill on Oak Run, a little above where Roberts' mill is now located. This mill was constructed from hewed logs, and was run by water-power. Soon after he erected a small distillery connected with the mill ; these he run till about 1840, when he sold the grist mill to Charles Roberts, who refused to purchase the distillery, and it then went into disuse and decay. Soon after the mill came into Mr. Roberts' ownership, he erected a new mill on the present site of the Roberts' Mill. This mill has been run by Mr. Roberts and his heirs ever since its erection, or at least has been run under their ownership, and at one time it did quite an extensive business for that day.

Carding Mill.—About 1840, Henry Zinn erected a carding mill, with a saw mill attached, on Oak Run, about one mile north of London, run by water-power. He continued business there about five years, when he sold the property to C. K. Slagle, who continued the business about four years, when he erected a new building, two stories, 30x50 feet, attached to the old building, in which he placed machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of woolen goods. This machinery he ran by steam power, and in 1850 had it in full operation, when he rented the property to William Fish, who was a practical manufacturer. Mr. Slagle then erected a tannery near the woolen mills. Mr. Fish, after conducting business two years, associated with himself Mr. Dennis Clark, and thus continued two years, when Mr. Fish retired, Mr. Clark purchasing his interest and continuing the business till June 28, 1864, when the whole property was destroyed by fire, caused by sparks falling on the roof from the chimney. This fire also destroyed Mr. Slagle's tannery and all his property. They never rebuilt the mill.

OFFICIALS.

From the absence of any records of the township for the first ten years after the erection of the township, we commence our account with the year 1821, the first which appears on the records:

Trustees.—1821—George Chappell, William Smith and Patrick McLene; 1822—George Chappell, Amos G. Thompson and John F. Chenoweth; 1823—George Chappell, Thomas Rea and John F. Chenoweth; 1824—James Cessna, John F. Chenoweth and George Chappell; 1825—George Chappell, John Moore and John F. Chenoweth; 1826—Thomas Cessna, John F. Chenoweth and George Chappell; 1827—John Moore, Joseph B. Melvin and George Chappell; 1828–29—John Moore, Jonathan Minshall and J. B. Melvin; 1830–33—Joseph B. Melvin, Nathan Bond and Jonathan Minshall; from 1833 to 1841 no rec-

ords appear; 1841–43—James Rankin, John J. Melvin and Joseph Rayburn; 1844—James Smith, James Rankin and Paul Custer; 1845—James Rankin, James Smith and Maxwell Murray; 1846–48—Maxwell Murray, David Dunkin and James Rankin; 1849—James Rankin, Joseph Rayburn and Stephen Moore; 1850–51—James Rankin, John C. Jones and Stephen Moore; 1852—Robert Armstrong, Harvey Fellows and Christian K. Slagle; 1853–54—Harvey Fellows, Robert Armstrong and John C. Jones; 1855–56—James Rankin, Maxwell Murray and Christian K. Slagle; 1857—A. A. Hume, Maxwell Murray and C. K. Slagle; 1858—C. K. Slagle, John Jones and Maxwell Murray; 1859—C. K. Slagle, Maxwell Murray and Peter Peetrey; 1860—Maxwell Murray, James Garrard and Isaac Hornbeck; 1861–62—David M. Pelton, Lemford Mount and Isaac Hornbeck; 1863-64—Lemford Mount, E. D. Whitaker and John W. Carr; 1865—John W. Carr, L. Mount and J. F. Chenoweth; 1866—L. Mount, J. W. Carr and Peter Peetrey; 1867–69—L. Mount, J. W. Carr and Samuel Sidener; 1870—James W. Carr, S. Sidener and James Lilly; 1871–72—Robert Boyd, S. Sidener and S. Watson; 1873–76—Robert Boyd, William Farrar and S. Sidener; 1877–78—James Rayburn, A. Stroup and W. H. Chandler, Jr.; 1879—William H. Chandler, J. R. Hutchinson and Alfred Stroup; 1880–81—J. R. Hutchinson, W. A. Evans and M. W. Dungan; 1882—Martin W. Dungan, William A. Evans and Jonathan M. Smith.

Clerks.—1821–22—Stephen Moore, Jr.; 1823—Amos G. Thompson; 1824–26—Samuel N. Kerr; 1827—Johnson Horrell; 1828–31—Amos G. Thompson; 1832–33—Johnson Horrell; (1833–40 wanting); 1841–43—H. W. Smith; 1844—James F. Freeman; 1845–46—Z. T. Fisher; 1847–52—James F. Freeman; 1853–55—Henry W. Smith; 1856—Oliver P. Crabb; 1857–58—John R. Montgomery; 1859–63—George Bowen; 1864–66—G. W. Darety; 1867–69—S. W. Durflinger; 1870–76—Leonard Eastman; 1877—George Van Wagoner; 1878–79—Leonard Eastman; 1880–81—E. W. McCormack; 1882—James M. Warner.

Treasurers.—1820–27—William Jones; 1828–32—Aquilla Toland; 1833–35—A. A. Hume; 1836–37—David Dunkin; (1838–41 wanting); 1842–43—David Dunkin; 1844–50—John Rouse; 1851—H. J. Eagen; 1852—Nathan Bond; 1853-59—James Q. Lotspeich; 1860–61—Jacob Peetrey; 1862—B. F. Clark; 1863—William Jones; 1864–76—A. A. Hume; 1877—Owen Thomas; 1878—Auburn Smith; 1879—George H. Van Wagoner; 1880–82—E. R. Watts.

Assessors.—1843—William Athey; 1844–45—James S. Hume; 1846—Stephen Moore; 1847—(blank); 1848—Dennis Warner; 1849—(blank); 1850—John M. Christian; 1851—(blank); 1852—William Smith; 1853—Amos Gregg; 1854—Abner Dresbach; 1855—Creighton M. Rayburn; 1856—Peter Peetrey; 1857—William Watson; 1858—Isaac Hornbeck; 1859—Edward McCormack; 1860—Robert Withrow; 1861–62—Edward McCormack; 1863—Robert Withrow; 1864—Levi Watson; 1865—B. Blake; 1866—W. S. Shepherd; 1867—James Stroup; 1868—J. A. Trehearne; 1869—Benjamin T. Custer; 1870–71—Charles R. Cover; 1872—L. B. Jones; 1873—S. E. Freeman; 1874—J. W. Byers; 1875—G. W. Athey; 1876–78—George Mitchell; 1879–81—William Watson; 1882—John Armstrong.

Constables.—1821—Henry Warner, Edward Evans and James Campbell; 1822—Henry Warner, Robert McLaughlin and Edward Evans; 1823–25—Henry Warner, Robert McLaughlin and Halloway; 1826—Josiah James; 1827—Amos Evans, James S. Campbell and William Warner; 1828—William Warner, J. S. Campbell and Amos Minshall; 1829—William Warner, J. S. Campbell and Job Coberly; 1830—William Warner, James Parker and Job Coberly; 1831—Job Coberly, D. Reaves and J. S. Campbell; 1832–33—William Jones, J. S. Campbell and Peter P. Helphenstine; 1834–55 do not appear on record; 1856—William Turner, Henry G. Sothoron and Benjamin Woolheather; 1857—D. Has-

kell, H. G. Sothoron and S. Bates; 1859–60—A. Voorhees and Thomas D. Brown; 1861—Thomas D. Brown and James S. Hume; 1862—James S. Hume and A. Zombro; 1863–64—A. Zombro and Peter Peetrey; 1865—D. R. Chrisman and B. Blake; 1866—D. R. Chrisman and Thomas Golden; 1867—A. Zombro and C. C. McCormack; 1868—Michael Miller and S. E. Freeman; 1869–70—A. Zombro and A. V. Chrisman; 1871—A. V. Chrisman and E. S. Vent; 1872–75—A. V. Chrisman and Calvin O. Kennedy; 1876—Frank R. Neff and A. V. Chrisman; 1877—A. V. Chrisman and C. M. Evans; 1878—C. M. Evans and F. M. Chandler; 1879—F. M. Chandler and A. V. Chrisman; 1880—Jacob McCartney and Lewis H. Miller; 1881—Lewis H. Miller and Charles M. Evans; 1882—Lewis H. Miller and Marion Chandler.

Supervisors.—1821—Henry Coon, William Jones, Edward Evans, Thomas Brown and John Asher; 1822—Thomas Brown, John Asher, Edward Evans, Robert Hume and John Melvin; 1823—Hugh Montgomery, Jacob Moore, James Kiscadden, Amos G. Thompson and J. W. Simpkins; 1824—George Phifer, Henry Coon, Abraham Coon, Thomas Chapman and Benjamin Buzick; 1825—John W. Simpkins, and Benjamin Buzick; 1826—James McDonald, P. P. Helphenstine, Henry Coon and Thomas Bond; 1827—James Wilson, William Baskerville, Jacob Gibson, James Rankin and Benjamin Bond; 1828—J. B. Croney, William Baskerville, Jacob Weaver, Charles Melvin, Jacob Rankin and Mathew Rea; 1829—Amos G. Thomson, Charles Melvin, William Baskerville, John Linsey, William Simpkins, George Chappell and James Rankin; 1830—Hugh Montgomery, George Campbell, Samuel Watson, John Linsey, John Harrison, Jacob Garrard and D. Reaves. As the number increased from year to year, we give only the above as the earliest.

Fence Viewers.—1821—Aquilla Toland and Simon Steers; 1822—Robert Hume and John Morris; 1823—Nathan Bond and Stephen Moore, Jr.; 1824—Robert Hume and Alexander A. Raiff; 1827—David Dunkin and Stanley Watson; 1828—Philip Lewis and Joseph Warner; 1829—James M. Thompson and E. J. Hazle; 1830—David Dunkin and William Baskerville; 1831—Levi Murphy and George Booher, 1832—Samuel N. Kerr and John Rouse; 1833—Jackson Allen, Philip Lewis and A. A. Hume.

Overseers of Poor.—1821—John Moore and A. G. Thompson; 1822—Aquilla Toland and David Groves; 1823—Sealey Waite and Aquilla Toland; 1824—Ephraim Dawson and John Hull; 1825—Stanley Watson; 1826–27—John Hull and Ephraim Dawson; 1828—David Groves and Robert Hume; 1829—David Groves and David Reaves; 1830—David Groves and Philip Lewis; 1831—David Reaves and David Groves; 1832—Philip Lewis and David Reaves; 1833—Johnson Horrell and William Jones.

Justices of the Peace.—1810—John Simpkins and Jonathan Minshall; 1812—John Murfin and William Irwin; 1813—Robert Hume; 1815—John Simpkins; 1819—George Chappell; 1821—Patrick McLene and Joseph Rea; 1822—George Chappell; 1824—Patrick McLene and J. F. Chenoweth; 1830—Patrick McLene and Joseph B. Melvin; 1831—Job Coberly; 1833—Patrick McLene; 1834—George Chappell; 1836—Patrick McLene; 1837—Joseph Melvin and Job Coberly; 1839—Patrick McLene; 1840—John J. Melvin; 1841—George Kiler; 1842—Patrick McLene; 1843—John J. Melvin and Joseph McKelfish; 1844—George Defenbaugh and Job Coberly; 1845—James F. Freeman; 1846—Joseph McKelfish; 1847—John C. Jones and George Defenbaugh; 1848—John J. Melvin; 1849—William B. Slyh and Joseph McKelfish; 1850—William Coberly, David Rayburn and Thomas W. McCoy; 1851—John M. Christian, James H. Merrill and Joseph T. Lacy; 1852—Joseph McKelfish; 1853—William B. Baskerville; 1854—John Sifrit, Albert Downing and John Jones; 1855—John Melvin, Mitchel Lane and John Mel-

vin; 1856—James Q. Lotspeich; 1857—John Jones and John Kanneaster; 1859—John McGaffy and Edward McCormack; 1860—John Jones and Christian K. Slagle; 1862—Robert M. Hanson, James S. Hume and E. M. Van Harlinger; 1863—A. J. Coover; 1868—Levin Willoughby; 1869—O. P. Crabb, John Jones and James Porter; 1872—John Jones, John M. Thomas and A. L. Brown; 1873—William A. Athey and E. McCormack; 1875—John McCartney and C. T. Bryan; 1876—James M. Horrell; 1878—Noah Thomas and John McCartney; 1879—John D. Maddox; 1880—William Athey; 1881—John McCartney.

CHAPTER V.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies the southeast corner of Madison County, and the territory comprising it was one of the earliest settled portions of the county. This was doubtless brought about principally from its geographical position and its proximity to the older settled counties, especially that of Ross, which in an early day appears to have been the center—a kind of asylum for the emigrants of this portion of the State—from which they radiated and formed settlements in all the surrounding country, which was then an unbroken wilderness. From the Ohio River up the valley of the Scioto, early settlements were made, and Chillicothe soon became the principal trading point upon the frontier. From this, as a base for supplies, the ever-onward pioneer and huntsman pushed up the Scioto and its numerous tributaries—Paint, Deer and Darby Creeks; and it seems that the two last-mentioned streams were early visited by those in quest of game and a location, as it soon became known that along these streams were found plentiful herds of deer and immense flocks of wild turkeys, and what was more than all as good a body of land as the sun ever shone upon. As you ascend Deer Creek some thirty to thirty-five miles from its mouth, or where it empties its waters into the Scioto, you strike the corner of Madison County and the southeast corner of Pleasant Township.

The first settlers of this township were James and William Hewey and David Martin, who built their cabins on the northeast bank of Deer Creek in 1797. The land now belongs to Gabriel Alkire. William Alkire came in 1799, but as a record of the pioneers who came prior to 1800 appears in the general history of the county, we refer the reader to the pioneer chapter for a history of these men. Peter Long, of German descent, who settled in the northeast part of this township soon after 1800; was one of the earliest settlers in that neighborhood. Two of his sons, Jacob and John, never married, and reside on the old home place. One daughter married John Oglesbee, and also resides on a portion of the home farm. William Woods, a native of Maryland, born near Washington, D. C.; he married Elizabeth Dickison, and subsequently removed to Greenbrier County, Va.; thence, about 1801, came to Ohio and settled on Duff's Fork, in this township, and there he resided until quite aged, when he removed to his son, William D., who then owned the mill east of Mt. Sterling, and there resided with him till his death. When he came to this county, he purchased 600 acres of land on Duff's Fork, and during the war of 1812, the army opened a military road through his farm or land, known as "Langham's Trace," over which the soldiers passed to join Gen. Harrison's army in the Northwest. Mr. Wood was the father of the following children: William D., Anna, Jonathan, Phebe, Rhoda, John and Mary, who grew to maturity; all now deceased except Mary and Rhoda, who are still living and reside in the West, and one whose name is not remembered, but she married a Mr. Oxford and resides in Indiana, and one son, Jonathan, who resides in Illinois. William D., the eldest son, spent his life in Pleasant Township, engaged in the

milling business. He married Elizabeth Tanner, by whom he had seven children, four now survive—Courtney, Elizabeth, Eliza Jane and Mahala. Mr. Wood was generally known as Col. Wood, from the office he held so long in the State Militia. He was one of the prominent active men of that day; he erected a combined grist, saw and carding mill on Deer Creek, just above where the cemetery is now located. He was also an active stock-dealer, and for a long time engaged in the mercantile trade, and in the business interests of this community was one of its most valued citizens. He held most of the offices of trust of his township, and was highly esteemed and respected.

John R. Robinson, a native of South Carolina, settled on land in the southeast part of the township about 1806, and became quite an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and was a prominent and reliable citizen, and served as a Justice of the Peace many years. He was the father of seven or eight children, of whom six are now living—Elizabeth, wife of F. O. P. Graham, John S., Samuel, Mrs. W. C. Douglass, David and Joseph, who are all extensive farmers and land-owners of this township and prominent and reliable citizens.

John J. Smith, a native of Kentucky, married Rachel Alkire, and, with his father-in-law, Mr. John Alkire, about 1805–06, came to Ohio, and Mr. Smith settled where A. R. Alkire now lives. Mr. Alkire settled on the east bank of Deer Creek, just in the edge of Pickaway County, and a few years afterward, probably about 1810–12, erected a grist-mill on the west bank of Deer Creek, in Pleasant Township, just opposite to his tract of land. The mill was built of logs, with "Raccoon buhrs," and run by water-power, with a bolting attachment operated by hand. This mill he ran several years, when it came into the ownership of Mr. Smith. Subsequently Mr. Alkire removed to Sangamon County, Ill., became wealthy, and there resided till his death. Some of his children still reside in that county. Mr. Smith subsequently rebuilt the grist-mill and attached a saw-mill; finally he sold the mill to Otho Williams and William Leach; they were succeeded by William D. Wood, and he by Elijah Atkins, who died, and the mill is now owned by his heirs. This was one of the first and, doubtless, the first grist-mill erected in Pleasant Township. Mr. Smith resided where he first settled till about 1838, when he removed to Iowa, where he died about 1879, at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years. He was a very active, robust man, shrewd and quick in business, taking an active interest in all the secular affairs of his community and filled some of the township offices prior to moving West.

Forgus Graham, a native of Virginia, married Elizabeth Trimble and emigrated to Kentucky, thence, about 1806, came to Pickaway County, Ohio, and, in February, 1807, came to Madison County and settled on the place where his son Robert now resides, and here he lived between fifty and sixty years and removed to Indiana, where he died at an advanced age. His wife died while living in Madison County. They had twelve children, one dying in infancy—James, Washington, Joseph, Walker, Jane, Margaret, Malinda and Eliza—all married, moved West and settled in Indiana and Illinois. The balance of them married and settled here. John, married Lydia Alkire, and settled on the west side of Deer Creek, just above where Robert now resides. They had ten children—Harrison, Betsey, Caroline, Forgus, Robert, John, Milton, Emeline, Margaret, Maria and Mary, who died in infancy. John lived to be eighty-three years of age. He served as a Captain in the war of 1812; was a blacksmith by trade, which, in connection

with farming, he followed through life. Polly married Isaac Alkire; had eight children—Betsey, Forgus, Jackson, Cynthiann, Lucinda, W. H. Harrison, George and Martha, all living. Robert, married Anna Davidson; have had eight children, of whom Margaret, Emily, Robert V., William H. H. and Taylor are deceased. F. M. Trimble, Elizabeth M., James and John are living. Mr. Graham still resides upon the old home place of his father, where he has spent all his life since two years of age, except two years, during which he resided in Franklin County. He is now seventy-seven years of age and has resided seventy-three years on this farm. He has lived to see this country, from its wild and primitive state as they found it, with Indians and wild beasts all around, brought up to its present fine state of improvements and comforts.

In the early years of their residence here, he saw groups of Indians, as many as fifty at one time, who would bring in wild game and other articles of traffic for milk, corn meal and other articles, products of the farm. But we must now revert again to the father and old pioneer, Forgus Graham. He was an earnest worker in the Christian Church and a minister in the same for many years. He and George Alkire organized the Christian Church of Pleasant Township, known as the Antioch Church, whose history is written in another page of this work. Mr. Graham was one of the principal pillars and support of this church during his long residence here. His house was a preaching place for several years prior to the building of a church edifice, and his "latch-string" was ever out for the admission of the ministers, brethren and friends of the Christian work. He began life poor, gave largely and liberally and labored earnestly all his life for the Christian cause; yet he prospered financially. He owned about 500 acres of land, and always had an abundance for all home comforts, notwithstanding he traveled much and endured many hardships in his various journeys to preach the Gospel and establish the truth as he understood it. He died and passed away as a sheaf fully ripe and ready for the gleaner, and, although his death was a great loss to the church, yet it was doubtless to his lasting gain and eternal happiness.

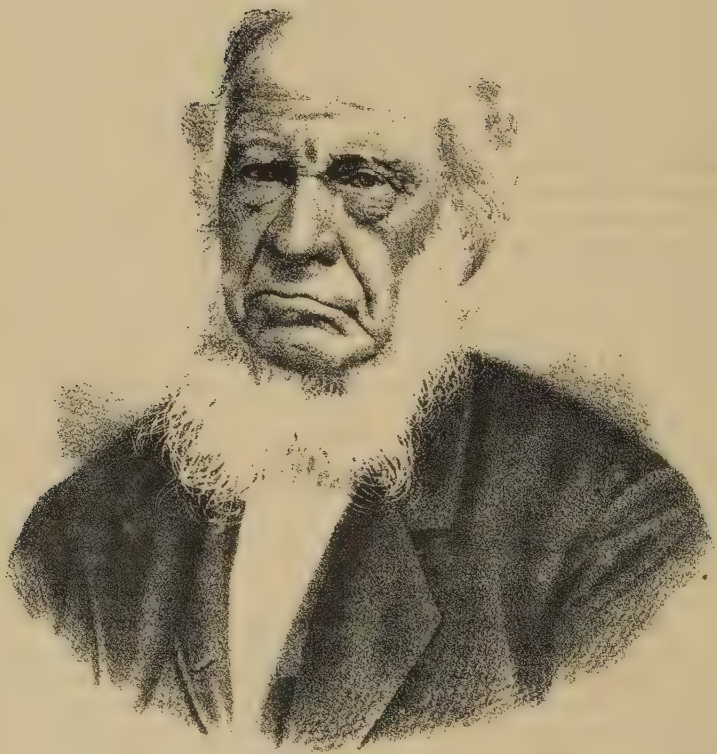
Another early settler and pioneer was the old Virginian, William Creath, who emigrated to Kentucky; thence, about 1808, came to Ohio and settled in this township, one mile north of Mt. Sterling, where he and his wife Margaret lived and died. They had seven children—James, John, George, William, Samuel, Margaret and Jane M. James, the eldest, served in the war of 1812, who, with William, Margaret and Jane, married and settled and died in this county. George, moved West and settled where he resided until his denth. Samuel has been thrice married—first, to Miss Miller; second, to Miss Alkire, and his third and last wife was Mrs. Jane Dennison, who is also deceased, and Mr. Creath is the third time a widower, and now resides with his youngest son in Oak Run Township. Thomas Anderson, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in an early day; thence, about 1805–06, removed to Ohio and settled on Opossum Run, in Franklin County, and, about 1811, removed to this township and settled near Mt. Sterling, on land now owned by Mr. Loveberry; here he remained through life, devoting his attention to farming. In the war of 1812, he served as a Lieutenant. He married Rebecca Cochran, of Virginia, by whom he had eight children; three now survive—Elizabeth, now Widow Cochran, residing in Allen County, Ohio; Nancy, wife of John Devoll, residing in Fayette County, and Stephen, whose biographical sketch is contained in this volume. Of those deceased, Effie, John and Thomas married and

moved West, where they died. Margaret married John Berry, and settled on the farm of Stephen Anderson, where she died. Sarah married Samuel Buzick, and also died on Mr. Anderson's farm. Mr. Anderson was a member of the M. E. Church, an earnest and devoted Christian worker and class leader for many years.

John Riddle, a native of Pennsylvania, born near Mifflintown, emigrated to Ohio and settled at Staunton, near Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, one of the pioneers of that county, and served in the war of 1812 as a teamster, and was surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull at Detroit; but they were subsequently recaptured, and his team returned to him. Thence, about 1815, he removed to Madison County and settled in this township, on land now owned by John Puckett, and a few years after moved to what is now the north part of Mt. Sterling, on the London road, where the spot is still marked by a few old apple trees that yet remain. He remained a resident of this township the balance of his life, and died at Mt. Sterling January 9, 1858. He was twice married; by his first wife he had seven children, three now survive—Ruann, married Elijah Smith, and resides in Salem, Oregon; Mary and David (twins), the former married Gabriel Alkire, and the latter is unmarried and resides at Mt. Sterling. Of those deceased, William married Elizabeth Warner, of London, settled in Mt. Sterling and entered upon the mercantile trade, and was fully identified with the business interests of this place for many years; thence he moved to London and engaged extensively as a stock-dealer. He was active and prompt in business and successful in all his undertakings, and, at the time of his death, in the summer of 1882, his estate was valued at $50,000. He had three children —Sallie, wife of Mr. Robison, druggist at London; Mary and William; the latter is now a partner of Mr. Robison; Abner, married Rachel Ferrin, settled at Mt. Sterling and has been engaged in farming through life, and had two children—John and Mary; the former is now of the firm of Riddle & Snider. Mr. Riddle died just one day prior to his brother William.

The above persons, of whom we have endeavored to give as full an account as is accessible to obtain at this late day, after a lapse of more than three-quarters of a century since their settling here, embraces most of the real pioneers. William Ware, who was a very early settler and a prominent man, and was the first Justice of the Peace of Pleasant Township after its erection, was, if we are rightly informed, a settler in what is now Fairfield Township, and hence he is written of in that township as one of its pioneers. Also, Judge E. Fitzgerald, of the early Justices, now belongs to that township. There was, however, a family of Grants, who settled here prior to 1812, and might with propriety be classed as pioneers. There are several persons whom we desire to mention, although not pioneers, yet they were early settlers, and many of them have done much pioneer work, and whose lives and labors have been identified with the growth, progress and improvements of this county; some of them even more so than some of the first settlers. George Kious, a large land-owner and wealthy farmer, is well and favorably known throughout this community as an old settler, and a valuable citizen of Pleasant Township. David Heath is another old and much esteemed citizen, a wealthy farmer, enterprising, and giving aid and support to everything that tends to the elevation of man and to the general public good, whose character and integrity is beyond reproach, and whose life and asciations have been a blessing to the citizens of this township.

John Puckett, an old settler and a pioneer of the Methodist Church, "whose sands of life are nearly run out," deserves more than a passing no-



E. Libbie Shumway

tice; not that we desire to place upon the enduring pages of history every man's life, or that each subject of whom we speak deserves especial praise, for the best and most divine instruction we have teachers, that with the best of men, after they have done all in their power, they are unprofitable servants; but we do desire to place before the rising generations the lives, examples and teachings of such men as have some stamina of character and moral integrity in them, as beacon lights to the wayfaring youth of years to come. Mr. Puckett's early life shows first, industry and frugality. At quite an early day he engaged in the tanning business. He erected the first and probably the only tannery ever in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling. This he carried on for several years, and at a period in the history of this country when it was an important branch of industry to the comfort and convenience of the people of the community. This, with the honest occupation of farming, he has devoted the energies of his physical powers, and he has been quite successful. But the shining mark of his life has been his devotion to the Christian work. As early as the year 1831, we find his house the appointed place for the organizing of a class and society in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and wife were among the constituent members; and his house continued to be a preaching place until 1834, when a church edifice was erected, and throughout his life Mr. Puckett has given freely of his means and influence for the church and all worthy objects of Christian and moral progress.

Robert Abernathy and Isaac Moore, were two early settlers and substantial and reliable farmers; the former is now deceased. The latter is a resident of Mt. Sterling, a prominent, active member of the Methodist Church, and who kindly furnished us with the history of that society from its first organization. Although now quite aged, yet his mind is clear and his recollections of the past vivid and conclusive, and of him we may truthfully say that he is an esteemed and valued citizen.

The Davidson family were also early settlers. Elijah Bragg and G. W. Ingrim, two valued citizens, were quite early known and identified with the progress of this community. The Timmons family was another early and well-known family. Drs. Samuel and William McClintick are and have been two prominent and well-known physicians of Mt. Sterling. Dr. D. E. McMillin is the oldest physician of Mt. Sterling, having been in practice here most of the time for forty-five years. Other names of prominent early settlers might be mentioned, but, as the object of our work is to rescue from oblivion the names, characters and incidents of the oldest and most distant memories and matters of by-gone days, time and space forbid us extending our remarks upon present men and matters further in this chapter, but refer the reader to other portions of this work upon churches, schools, societies and the list of officials of the township where many names, characters and incidents will be more fully brought out down to the present time.

This was one of the original and first erected townships of the county. Although the boundary lines are now different from what they were at its first erection, as part of the territory which was at first embraced in this has been taken off to help form Fairfield and Range Townships. But we here give its first and original boundaries as found upon the records at London, which there appears as follows: April 30, 1810, "Ordered, that all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries compose a township, to be known and designated by the name of Pleasant, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Union Town-

ship, on the Franklin County line, thence to the corner of Pickaway County line; thence with the Pickaway County line to the corner of Fayette County; thence with the Fayette County line to the corner of Stokes Township; thence with Stokes Township line to the place of beginning " The erection of the townships of Union, Jefferson, Deer Creek, Stokes, Darby and Pleasant, although occurring on April 30, 1810, were not recorded for nearly five months, the Commissioners' record book reading as follows: " The above was recorded in this book the 4th day of September, eighteen hundred and ten—1810."

Subsequent changes in the township are as follows: June 1, 1818, " Ordered, that hereafter the boundaries between Range and Pleasant Townships be as follows, viz.: Beginning on the North Fork of Paint Creek, at Fayette County line, thence eastward along said line to Duff's Fork; thence up said fork to the crossing of the Federal road; thence northward to the line between Union and Pleasant Townships, so as to make the upper line of Range Township one mile and one-half, extending along Pleasant Township." March 2, 1824, change in Range and Pleasant Townships, " Ordered by the Commissioners of Madison County now in session, on petition being presented, that part of Range Township be, and is hereby attached to, Pleasant Township: Beginning at the county line between Fayette and Madison Counties, where the same crosses Duff's Fork, running west one mile with said line; thence a north direction to where the Federal road crosses Duff's Fork in the line of Pleasant Township, all that part hereby stricken off of Range Township to be attached to Pleasant Township." Change in Pleasant Township, December 1, 1851: On petition, the line between Pleasant and Fairfield Townships were changed as follows, viz.: " Commencing at a point in the county line near James Adams', thence south with the county line to the lower line of R. Means' Survey, No. 5,766; thence west with said survey line and the line of Edward Fitzgerald's land to the northwest corner of Henry Fleshour's Survey, No. 5,190; thence to the northeast corner of the Hardin & Gray's Survey, No. 5,799, and with the north line of said No. 5,799 to the county road near Levin Jones' house; thence with said road to Deer Creek; thence up the creek to the present corner of Fairfield Township."

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

In describing the surface of the various townships comprised in Madison County, it will be observed that there is a great sameness, because the general surface of the entire county is level, and of this township we can say, there is no exception to the general condition of the county in this respect. All, or nearly all of the surface of Pleasant, except along the creeks and small streams, is one extended plain, and were the forests stripped from the face of the country, there would be a great resemblance to the rolling prairies of the West. The streams and creeks have a general southern and southeastern course through the township, indicating that the highest elevation is reached in the north and northwestern portions of the township. The principal stream of the township is Deer Creek, which enters the northwestern portion of the township and courses south and southeasterly until it reaches the boundary line between this township and Pickaway County; thence it flows south nearly on the line for about one mile, when it re-enters Pleasant Township, flows south and enters Fayette County near the southeast corner of the township. Its main branch is Sugar Run, which empties into it near the center of the township, on the line of Ste-

phen Anderson's farm. Sugar Run is formed near the western line of the township, on the Hicks farm, by the junction of Mud Run and Bradford's Creek. These, with Duff's Fork, in the south part of the township, are the principal streams. The soil is a rich loam and clay, very strong and productive, equally good for grass or grain. Wheat and corn are the principal grains raised. Grass and stock-raising has been a leading business with the larger land owners. During the last few years, as the land is becoming ditched, tiled and drained, more extensive business is carried on in raising grain, and the time is approaching when wheat and corn will be the main articles of export of this township. Quite large portions of this township originally consisted of oak openings and prairies, of which the soil was remarkably deep and rich, consisting principally of a black loam with a clay and disintegrated limestone subsoil. The timber upon these portions was principally burr oak, hickory, elm, black and red oak. Along the creeks and the northern and eastern portions of the township were heavy forests, consisting of the various species of oaks, hickory, elm, and, on the creeks, considerable walnut, on the rolling lands, white oak predominating. In comparison in soil, timber and all natural advantages, few, if any of the townships of Madison County, excel this township.

OFFICIALS.

This township, organized in 1810, was put in working order by the election of officers, held by order of the Commissioners at the house of Forgus Graham; but who the officers were, or who their successors were down to the year 1869, we have no means of knowing or finding out, as the records of the township prior to that date are all lost or destroyed by fire; hence, we can only give them since the above-mentioned date:

Trustees.—1869–70, Abraham Alkire, William Heath and Courtney Wood; 1871, A. R. Alkire, William Heath and J. D. Abernathy; 1872–73, A. R. Alkire, William Heath and John M. Robison; 1874, A. R. Alkire, William Heath and Henry Bower; 1875, Henry Bower, J. D. Abernathy and William Bennett; 1876, William Bennett, Henry Bower and P. A. Zahn; 1877, F. A. Wickle, William Taylor and J. D. Abernathy; 1878, William Taylor, William Heath and F. A. Wickle; 1879, William Taylor, William Heath and John W. Rea; 1880, John Anderson, William Taylor and William Heath; 1881, C. H. Miller, J. W. Anderson and J. W. Rea; 1882, C. H. Miller, J. W. Rea and William Heath.

Treasurers.—1869–78, D. H. Douglass; 1879–82, Samuel McClintick.

Clerks.—1869, James Marshall; 1870, J. W. Riggin; 1871–79, J. N. Nicodemus; 1880, J. G. Loofburrow; 1881–82, J. N. Nicodemus.

Justices of the Peace.—1810–14, William Ware; 1836, John J. Smith; 1837–49, Edward Fitzgerald; 1837, John H. Alkire; 1837, Otho Williams; 1838–47, John R. Robinson; 1839, Robert Abernathy; 1840, Henry Blair; 1843, William B. Leach; 1845, John Smith; 1846, Stephen Anderson; 1849–52, Thomas S. Robison; 1850–59, William McClintick; 1850, Jesse Timmons; 1852–64, Stephen Anderson; 1860, Lewis Timmons; 1863, Smiley Hughs; 1869, C. H. Hanawalt; 1870, James Hughs.

Assessors.—1869, Henry Shanebridge; 1870–73, William C. Douglass; 1874, William Taylor; 1875–76, J. Smith Abernathy; 1877, J. S. Abernathy; 1878–79, A. Tanner; 1880–82, C. H. Hanawalt.

Constables.—1869, Thomas W. Crabb and J. B. Buzick; 1870, Thomas R. Crabb and John R. Ring; 1871–73, Thomas R. Crabb and J. W. Wickle; 1874, J. W. Wickle and G. W. Durham; 1875, J. W. Wickle and Thomas

Crabb; 1876, I. C. Riggin and E. J. Stone; 1877, Thomas R. Crabb and E. J. Stone; 1878–79, D. W. Wickle and Thomas McDonald; 1880, D. W. Wickle and Matthew Cannon; 1881, Nimrod Fetty and Robert Trimble; 1882, D. B. Wheeler and Robert Trimble.

ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

This township contains many quite large farms, especially in the western and central portions, and to and through these are many mud or by-roads, but from and through this township leading to all the principal neighboring towns and villages are good free turnpikes. The old Federal road runs east and west through the southern central portion of the township; and from this road, starting at a point about half a mile from the west line of the township and running in a southeast direction into Fayette County, is the Hicks road, which connects with the Washington & Mt. Sterling pike and the London & Mt. Sterling road and the Palestine road are the principal pikes and generally kept in good condition.

SCHOOLS.

As this township began to be settled early, we would naturally expect to see schools and improvements early established, and we find that such was the fact The class of citizens who first located here were men of nerve and intellect, who sought the welfare of the rising generations; they knew the importance of schools, to educate and train the minds of youth, to bring out their latent powers and to produce strong and healthy intellects, such as should become able managers of church and State. As the first settlement was made on Deer Creek, in the eastern part of the township, so here we find in the Alkire neighborhood a primitive log schoolhouse, erected about 1812. These early schoolhouses are so often described in this history in writing of other localities that here, and hereafter, when we speak of a primitive log schoolhouse, their construction and character will be fully understood by the reader. The first teacher in this school was Adam Alkire. The first schoolhouse has long since been destroyed, and others, more improved, have succeeded it.

At an early day in Mt. Sterling, a lot four rods square was purchased of Abraham Alkire, for which he was paid $10 for school purposes, and upon which the people of the district erected a small frame building, and which continued to be used for school purposes till about 1850, when an addition was built to the old schoolhouse, which again served the district till about 1862, when Smiley Hughs, acting for the district, purchased from William Riddle four-fifths of an acre of ground, where the present schoolhouse is located, upon which they erected a frame house, 48x24 feet, two rooms, with a hall between them, at a cost of $1,100, and they then established it as a graded school. This house served the town until 1876, when the old house was sold and moved away and the present fine two-story brick house was erected, containing six rooms, at a cost of $13,000. This is one of the finest school buildings in the county outside of London, and does credit to the enterprise and educational tastes of the people of Mt. Sterling. The school enumeration in 1881 was 201. Total school funds, $2,161.65. Expended for tuition, $1,888, and for contingencies, $516.88. The school now consists of five departments, with the following corps of teachers, viz., Primary B, Miss Lou Hurst; Primary A, Mrs. H. E. Schryver; Grammar B, Miss Mary Pierson; Grammar A, Walter W. Storms; High School, Prof. N. W. Bates, Superintendent and teacher.

The Board of Education in Mt. Sterling are D. H. Douglass, President; H. W. Schryver, Clerk; H. D. Marcy, Treasurer; Dr. E. B. Pratt and J. W. Ingrim. Throughout the entire township there are now good schools and schoolhouses. The township is divided into seven subdistricts and one joint subdistrict. Enumeration of scholars in Mt. Sterling, 201. Township school funds, $4,621.10; Expenditures—tuition, $20.50; contingent, $281.95; total $2,331.95. Township Board of Education: Bryan Flynn, O. W. Bostwick, John W. Rea, Joseph Bower, F. O. P. Graham; President, D. E. Robison, Trimble Graham and C. H. Miller.

MILLS.

There have been but few permanently located mills in this township, and they, to some extent, have been written of in speaking of the pioneers. Of course, there have been more or less of portable mills located temporarily in various parts of the country, which, after remaining a short time, having performed their mission, were moved elsewhere. The first mill we gain any knowledge of having been erected in this township was a grist-mill, built by John Alkire, in 1810–12, on Deer Creek, on the spot where the present mill now stands. When we consider the limited number of settlers in this neighborhood at the above-mentioned date, and also, that in that day the early settlers as a general thing were accustomed to go many miles distant with a sack of corn on horseback to get it ground into meal, and seemed to be quite contented with that arrangement, we may imagine somewhat how little inducement was given to any person to think of erecting a mill right here at their doors; also, when we take into consideration the limited means which most of the settlers were possessed of, and the difficulty to obtain the materials with which to construct a grist-mill, then we may, to some extent, appreciate the enterprising spirit and courage which Mr. Alkire possessed to undertake that work at so early a day. But he accomplished his undertaking; he erected a plain log mill, with raccoon buhrs and bolting attachment run by hand, the mill being operated by water-power. After running the mill a few years, which, though of the primitive kind, yet it was a great convenience to the community, it passed into the ownership of John J. Smith, son-in-law of Mr. Alkire, who subsequently rebuilt and improved the mill, also attached to it a saw-mill. He was succeeded, probably about 1836–38, by Otho Williams and William Leach; they by William D. Wood, and he by Elijah Atkins, who ran it till his death, since which it has remained the property of his heirs. Farther up Deer Creek, just above where the cemetery is now located, at a later period, Mr. William D. Wood erected a grist, saw and carding mill. At just what date this was built we did not learn, or just how long they were run does not appear, but they have long passed out of existence, and are only remembered by the older settlers.

About 1820, William Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, located in the north part of the township, on Deer Creek, and erected a grist and saw mill, about where the present Wood Mill now stands. He ran the mill several years, when he sold out to John Kious. After running it a few years, he tore down the old mill and rebuilt and improved it, making it much larger, with a greater capacity. Subsequently, he was succeeded by Michael Sullivan, who, after a few years, was succeeded by William Wood, and he by his son, Courtney Wood, who now remains its present owner and proprietor. This mill has proved a great convenience, as prior to its erection the neighborhood was compelled to go several miles to procure their grinding, most of them going to the Darby, near Georgesville.

About 1830, George Puckett built a tannery at or near Mt. Sterling, and carried on quite an extensive business for those days, for nearly twenty years. At that time tanning leather was an important and reasonably profitable business. There were then no railroads or shipping facilities by which they could get either leather or shoes from the East, or, if they could obtain them by the slow process of their being hauled through by wagons, over the then almost impassable mud roads, it would make them cost enormously, so that the people of pioneer days would be unable to buy them. In those days, the present quick process of tanning leather in a few days by means of chemicals was not known, but it took weeks and months even to tan and dress leather ready for use. Neither had they machinery for making shoes, by which a man could make several pairs per day, as they have at the present time; but everything worked on the slow hand process. Hence, a tannery in this country at that time was a great convenience, and not merely that, but it was quite profitable to the man who carried on the tannery and profitable to the consumers of the leather, for, after the tanner had established his prices upon his leather, so as to give him a good profit, it came to the people for use, much less than they could purchase it from the far East. Therefore, for many years, Mr. Puckett was enabled to do a good and profitable business. But in the course of time, it became unprofitable from the above-mentioned changes, and Mr. Puckett closed out his business.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

This township contains but one town or village within its boundaries. John J. Smith, written of as an early settler, came from near Mt. Sterling, Ky., and purchased quite a large tract of land in this township, embracing the ground upon which Mt. Sterling now stands. After over twenty years of pioneer work, there was no town or village in the township, and Mr. Smith, about 1828, surveyed and laid off some lots for a town, and platted the same, which was duly recorded at London June 26, 1829, under the name of Mt. Sterling, after his favorite town of Mt. Sterling in his native State. The first house erected was a small frame built by Jacob Alkire, and just opposite to it, on Columbus street, Mr. Alkire erected the second house. Both these houses are still standing, but in a very dilapidated condition, having now stood there over half a century. The first hotel was built and a tavern kept by Andrew J. Mure; he was succeeded by Mr. Benjamin Leach, and he by Robert Abernathy. Soon after, a second hotel was built and kept by John Peterson, located where Levi Southward's livery stable now stands.

Mr. Mure also opened the first store. Wilson & Graham were, however, the first to keep a good and general stock of merchandise. William D. Wood and Wesley Howard were two early merchants. The first carpenter was James Baker, who was quite an early settler and became somewhat prominent in the early progress of the place. Stephen S. Beale, the first shoe-maker of the town, was a native of Virginia, and settled here about 1834; he followed the shoe-making business for fifteen years; thence entered upon farming and became quite wealthy; owned 1,000 acres of land, besides moneys and personal property. He was a good financier and an energetic business man, a good neighbor and a useful citizen. William Atkins and Otho Williams were the first blacksmiths. The first physician was Dr. J. Gregory; the next, Dr. Leeds, and then Dr. D. E. McMillin, who is still a practicing physician of the place, where he located in 1837. Other early physicians were Dr. William McClintick, Dr. Elam Bodman and Dr. John

Holton. The post office was established about 1840, with Rowland Wilson as Postmaster.

The town was incorporated March 12, 1845, and the first election held August 15, 1845, resulting as follews: Mayor, Lewis Timmons; Clerk, Smiley Hughs; Marshal, N. R. Stanford; Council, John H. Merrill, Dr. Samuel McClintick, C. W. Cozens, R. W. Evans and Dr. William McClintick. The Mayors of Mt. Sterling since its incorporation have been as follows: 1845, Lewis Timmons; 1850–51, C. W. Cozens; 1853, Samuel McClintick; 1854, Smiley Hughs; 1856, N. J. Kauffelt; 1858, G. J. Smith; 1859–62, Smiley Hughs; 1863, Benjamin Leach; 1864, Isaac Moore; 1865–67, N. J. Kauffelt; 1870, B. F. Thomas; 1872, Ira Buzick; 1874–80, John M. Nicodemus. Present officers of the incorporation (1882) are as follows: Mayor, Smiley Hughs; Council, W. F. Mercer, W. J. Hodges, L. Clausson, Taylor Snider and Adam Bailey; Marshal, Christopher De Long; Clerk, D. Bender; Treasurer, N. A. Riggin; Solicitor, B. F. Thomas; Civil Engineer, J. L. McCafferty.

Present business of the town is as follows: General stores, N. T. Tenney, Snider Bros., D. H. Douglass & Co., T. Neff, Mr. Crabb; hardware, N. J. D. Kauffelt, Riddle & Snider; groceries, C. Brown, James Clark; druggists, Dr. Samuel McClintick, Ewing Wood, Frank Mercer; Farmers' Bank, John Loofburrow, Cashier; bakery and restaurant, Frederick Wurm; boots and shoes, Andrew Kopensperger, J. Baughman; hotel (Rock House), Mr. Chevee, proprietor; livery, Nelson Riggin, Levi Southward; millinery, Miss Sarah Cannon, Mrs. Williams; book store and job printer, M. W. Schryver; physicians, Dr. D. E. McMillin, Dr. E. B. Pratt, Dr. Emery, Dr. Samuel McClintick; Civil Engineers, Samuel F. Rock, J. L. McCafferty; butcher, William Michael; tinner, L. Clausson; tailor, John Robey; barbers, Z. Burns, J. Bunch; gunsmith, Joseph Jones; wagon-makers, Smiley Hughs, Mr. Swisher, George Rentz; blacksmiths, P. A. Zahn, W. J. Hodges; buggy shop, James Denman; saddler and harness shop, W. Ingrim; tile manufacturer, George Michael; Postmaster, C. H. Hanawalt; undertaker, J. M. Nicodemus.

In April, 1871, M. W. Schryver commenced the publication of a newspaper, known as the Mt. Sterling *Review*. This paper he continued eighteen months, when he changed the name to the *Husbandman*, the publication of which he continued until May 1, 1874, when it ceased for want of sufficient support to justify the publisher to continue it.

Mt. Sterling, at the census of 1880, had a population of 482, and we feel justified in saying that there are few towns of its size situated fifteen miles from a railroad that presents a better appearance than this rural town. It is located in the midst of a rich and beautiful country; contains a class of active, energetic business men, men of wealth, intelligence and refinement, as is evidenced by their good buildings, fine schools and numerous churches. And had this thriving town the commercial advantages of a railroad, it would soon rank among the most active business towns of Madison County.

CEMETERIES AND BURYING-GROUNDS.

There are many old burying-grounds located here and there throughout this township; places, many of which were mere family depositories of the first settlers who died before any churches or permanent cemeteries were established, and many of which are now entirely obliterated, lying in the open pasture field, with not a stone or vestige of anything left to mark the spot which was once so sacred to the memory of the departed. Others

are preserved by a fence carefully surrounding the grounds, which are kept in repair by owners of the lands, descendants of those buried there, yet they are mere forests of weeds, grass and shrubs which, from inattention, have taken possession of the grounds, while some others are carefully preserved and cared for by friends of the deceased, or by the Trustees of the township, who have been placed in charge of the property, and which are still used as burying-places.

One of the oldest burying-grounds we gain any knowledge of is located near the Methodist Church, at Mt. Sterling, in which the old pioneers of this neighborhood were mostly interred. It embraces about one acre of ground, and was used for many years as a general burying-place for this neighborhood, until it became literally full of the dead, containing probably several hundred bodies. It is preserved by a fence around it, and probably will be for years to come, but it has long since ceased to be used. On A. R. Alkire's farm is the family burying-ground of the Alkire family, where several of their ancestors found their last resting-place; it is still preserved by a fence, but is not used. Another old family ground is on the J. W. Douglass farm; this is fenced, but no more are interred there. There were several in an early day buried at a spot on Deer Creek, just below Wood's Mil', but there is no trace left of the place now, as it is all in an open field.

Soon after 1860, H. G. C. Alkire donated five acres of ground on the west bank of Deer Creek, about one and a half miles above Mt. Sterling, and deeded it to the Trustees of the township, Milton Thomas, Adam Young and Elijah Bragg, and to their successors hereafter, for the consideration of $1, reserving to himself a family lot in the center of the ground, in circular form, about twenty-five feet in diameter, which he nicely inclosed with a good iron fence. This cemetery the Trustees fenced in and laid off in lots, all numbered in order, and made good gravel roads and walks through the grounds and ornamented it with evergreens and other trees and shrubbery of various species. The ground is a gravel and sandy soil, lying high and dry on the banks of the creek, and is one of the most beautiful rural cemeteries of Madison County, and a very befitting depository and resting-place for the dead.

CHURCHES.

It appears that the first religious society to enter this township and organize into church work was that known by the name of Christian. On June 30, 1812, a few persons of this faith assembled at the house of Forgus Graham, and entered into compact as follows: "We, the undersigned Christians, hereby organize ourselves into church fellowship by taking the Bible as our only rule of faith and practice, and Christian character as our only test of fellowship, and Christian as the only name, and to be known as the Deer Creek Christian Church." This was signed by the following: Forgus Graham, Betsey Graham, Malinda Graham, Francis Grant, Nancy Grant, James Graham, Polly Graham, Roling Grant, Betsey Grant, Samuel Powell and Betsey Powell. There may have been a few other names signed at that date, but it is believed they were added subsequently. They had no church edifice, but the society met and had preaching at the house of Forgus Graham for many years; occasionally, however, preaching took place at other houses in the neighborhood. In those times, when the country was sparsely settled, and few and bad mud roads, it was difficult to hold preaching with any regularity; hence, the people often became negligent of church duties, and then the society would have to be re-organized. This was the

Thomas Kilbury

condition with this church. It was re-organized February 27, 1825, under the same name as before. And again, on March 25, 1832, was re-organized under the same name, Deer Creek Christian Church, with Forgus Graham and John Alkire, as Elders, and Patrick Davidson and John Graham, as Deacons, and John Graham, as Clerk. The next and final re-organization was effected February 13, 1854, by Elder Samuel Wilson and Cyrus Gordy, under its former name. In September, 1858, money was raised by subscription and a house erected for church purposes, which was formally dedicated November 21, 1858, by Elder Dr. Dawson, at which time it was decided that it should hereafter be known as the "Antioch Christian Church." In 1864, the following persons were elected Trustees: John M. Smith, John S. Robison, A. N. Wilson, H. G. C. Alkire and F. O. P. Graham. The present pastor, is M. M. Lohr.

Mt. Sterling Methodist Episcopal Church.—In August, 1831, a class was organized at the house of John Puckett, with the following members: Lewis Devoll and wife, John Puckett and wife, Sarah Puckett, Sophia Puckett, George W. Ingrim and wife, John Blain and wife, with, perhaps, one or two others, whose names cannot now be recalled, with John Puckett as class leader. The class continued to meet and had preaching occasionally at the house of Mr. Puckett for about three years. Among the first ministers who preached here were Rev. William Morrow, Jacob Martin, William Westlake and Philip Nation. This place was then one of thirty-four preaching points on the London Circuit. About 1834, by an earnest effort, money was raised and a church edifice was erected on the same ground where the present one stands; this was a small brick church and cost about $700. In this building preaching and services were continued till in the summer of 1859, they pulled down the old church building and the present frame edifice was erected, at a cost of $2,500, and, in the fall of the same year, was dedicated to service. Rev. Clark preached the dedicatory sermon (since Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati). The present membership is now about 200, with D. H. Douglass and James Jones as class leaders; Stewards, James Jones and D. H. Douglass; Trustees, Isaac Moore, Henry Blain, John McCafferty and J. W. Ingrim. The present pastor is Rev. Pillsbury. A flourishing Sunday school is connected with the church, which has an average attendance of about 135, with J. W. Ingrim, Superintendent, and D. H. Douglass, Assistant Superintendent.

Mt. Sterling Presbyterian Church.—On March 20, 1847, by appointment of the Columbus Presbytery, Rev. Timothy Stearns and Rev. Chauncy P. Taylor, at a called meeting for the purpose, organized a church with the following constituent members: Mrs. Margaret Creath, Sr., Mr. William Creath, Mrs. Mary Creath, Mrs. Jennie M. Alkire, Mr. Samuel Thornton, Dr. David E. McMillan, Mrs. Lydia McMillan; received by certificate from the London Church: Mrs. Julia Worthington, by certificate from the church at Chillicothe, and Miss Amanda Creath, received on examination. Mr. William Creath was installed as Elder. The church was furnished with a supply minister for many years; the first was Rev. James Dunlap. Services were continued in the old frame church building till the erection of the present brick edifice, in 1868–69, at a cost of about $2,000. In December, 1869, the house was dedicated to service in due form. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. George Carpenter, of Washington C. H. It was dedicated free of all debt or incumbrance. The first regularly called and installed pastor of the church was Rev. George S. J. Browne, on February 8, 1878. The present membership of the church is sixty-five. Present

Elders: A. B. Hughs, J. H. Schryver, W. J. Hodges and N. J. D. Kauffelt; Trustees, Dr. J. S. McClintick, George Kious and J. G. Loofburrow. Present pastor, Rev. Robert H. Cunningham. The church has had a regularly organized Sunday school since in March, 1878; present average attendance, fifty-five scholars, with N. J. D. Kauffelt, Superintendent.

McKenard Methodist Episcopal Church.—In March, 1852, a class was organized in the King Schoolhouse by Rev. David Smith, consisting of the following members: William Stone, Elizabeth Stone, Washington Morain, Nancy Morain, Eliza Ann Morain, Harrison Morain, Lizzie Morain, Albert Stone, Joseph Lane, Mary Lane, William Lane, Dilliann Lane, Samuel Thornton, Catharine Thornton, Philip Kyle, Mary Kyle, Harriet Kyle, John Kyle, Rachel Frazier, Millie Smith, Matilda Oglesbee, Mary King, Stephen Anderson and Margaret Anderson, with William Stone as class leader. Their meetings were continued to be held in the schoolhouse above mentioned about three years, when they purchased a house and lot; the building was a large log house, which had been erected for a dwelling, but had never been finished or occupied. This building they finished and fitted up for church purposes, and used it as a house of worship till the summer of 1874, when the present substantial and comfortable frame church was erected and occupied the same year for worship; but the house was not dedicated until in the fall of 1879, when, in October of that year, Rev. Joseph Trimble, of Columbus, came here and preached the dedicatory sermon, and the house was in due form set apart for the service of God. The present membership is sixty-five, with Frederick Toops as class leader; Steward, Albert Stone; Trustees, William Lane, Stephen Anderson, Albert Stone, John W. Timmons and Jonathan Warren. Pastor, James Shoup. In connection with the church they have a flourishing Sunday school, which has existed from the first organization of the church. At the present time it has an average attendance of about fifty scholars, with William Lane as Superintendent.

Mt. Sterling Christian Church.—From the best information we can now obtain of the history of the Christian denomination in Pleasant Township, more than seventy years ago it was organized, at the house of Forgus Graham, as given above, in the history of the Antioch Church. And it is believed that soon after its organization, it received some members from the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, although at that time Mt. Sterling was not in existence, and that they continued to meet with the Antioch brethren, and were identified with them in church relationship until about the year 1825, when the church at Mt. Sterling was organized with these constituent members: George Hornbeck and wife, John R. Robison and wife, John J. Smith, Pleasant Southward and wife, Mary Alkire and George Alkire, with John R. Robison and George Hornbeck, as Deacons, and George Hornbeck, Clerk. The first pastors who ministered to the church were James Burbridge, Forgus Graham, Daniel Long and George Alkire. For several years, services were held at private houses, and among the houses at which they most frequently met were those of George Hornbeck, Mary Alkire, John J. Smith, John R. Robison and George Alkire. In 1837, they erected a brick house for church purposes, on the site of the present church building. This house served the church for several years, but was from its erection a very defective building, and finally was pronounced unsafe, and was taken down. The membership of the society became greatly reduced by death and removals, and finally, the organization ceased to have an existence.

From this time they had occasional preaching by various ministers of the denomination, held in the Methodist Church, but not until Fedruary 3, 1870, did the church again have an identity as a religious body. At this date the church was re-organized, by Rev. W. N. Overturf, with fifteen members, of whom F. O. P. Graham and D. E. Robison were made Deacons; B. F. Thomas, Clerk, and William Heath, John R. Robison and B. F. Thomas, Trustees. During the year 1871, the present neat and substantial brick church was erected and furnished at a cost of $4,200. In this house there have since been services held regularly every alternate Sabbath to the present time. The present membership is sixty-five. Present officers, same as last given above, except that G. W. Durham is now Clerk, and Rev. Albert Dunlap is pastor. The church has a flourishing Sunday school.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Pleasant Lodge, No. 544, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 26, 1873, by Rodney Foos, R. W. D. G. M., with the following charter members: William C. Douglass, George W. Bolin, F. C. Gearhart, W. E. Wilmott, J. M. Nicodemus, D. T. Snider, John Lysinger, P. A. Zahn and G. W. Alkire, with the following officers: William C. Douglass, N. G.; P. A. Zahn, V. G.; J. M. Nicodemus, Secretary, and F. C. Gearhart, Treasurer. Present membership is 120, officered as follows: J. W. Riddle, N. G.; James Clark, V. G.; J. M. Nicodemus, Secretary, and D. W. Durham, Treasurer. The lodge meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall.

Sterling Encampment, No. 202, was instituted by M. K. Marshall, G. P., on June 8, 1876, with the following charter members: P. A. Zahn, J. M. Nicodemus, N. A. Riggin, Charles H. Miller, George W. Bolin, David T. Snider and John Clarridge, with the following officers: G. W. Bolin, G. P.; P. A. Zahn, S. W.; J. M. Nicodemus, Secretary, and G. W. Alkire, Treasurer. Present membership is forty, officered as follows: A. Cobelsperger, G. P.; John F. Robison, S. W.; N. J. D. Kauffelt, Secretary, and G. W. Alkire, Treasurer.

Mt. Sterling Lodge, No. 269, F. & A. M., on petition, was granted a warrant of dispensation to the following persons: N. J. D. Kauffelt, Samuel C. Vance, Scott Harrison, William McClintick, J. Swetland, Samuel McClintick, Robert Alkire, Toland Jones, B. H. Moore, Smiley Hughs, Isaac S. Myers, William Harrison, Adam Young, G. Neff, Jr., and W. L. Cook. The first meeting was held and the lodge opened July 26, 1855, and was officered as follows: N. J. D. Kauffelt, W M., pro tem.; William McClintick, S. W., pro tem.; Scott Harrison, J. W., pro tem.; Jeriah Swetland, Secretary, pro tem.; Robert Alkire, S. D., pro tem.; George Neff, Jr., J. D., pro tem.; Smily Hughs, Tiler, pro tem. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in session at Mansfield, October 26, 1855. Present membership, sixty-five, and officered as follows: N. J. D. Kauffelt, W. M.; J. W. Slepp, S. W.; Thomas Wheelan, J. W.; J. G. Loofburrow, Treasurer; J. W. Riddle, Secretary; J. W. Ingrim, S. D.; J. M. Nicodemus, J. D., and S. Hughs, Tiler.

CHAPTER VI.

STOKES TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the extreme southwest corner of Madison County, and is bounded on the north by Clark County and Paint Township, on the east by Range Township, south by Fayette County, and on the west by Greene County. It is one of the original townships of Madison County. The records give its erection as follows: "April 30, 1810, Ordered that all that tract of country contained in the following boundary be and the same is hereby laid out into a separate township, to be known by the name of Stokes, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of Champaign County, and running in a southeast direction, on the north side of Big Prairie, east of John Mozer's, to the head of the East Fork of Paint Creek, and with the said East Fork, including the inhabitants on each side of said fork, to the Fayette County line; thence west to the corner of Greene County; thence with Greene County line to Champaign County line; thence with said line to the place of beginning; by order of the board." In the erection of Clark County in 1817, some of the territory included within the above-described boundaries as forming Stokes Township was cut off and taken into that county. The township elections in 1810 were held, by order of the Associate Judges of Madison County, at the house of P. Cutright. On June 11, 1810, the Commissioners " ordered that the rate of a license for a tavern in Stokes Township shall be $5 for the present year." In 1811, it was made $4. In 1853, Paint Township was erected, and a part of the above-described territory embraced in Stokes Township was taken to form a part of that township.

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The surface of this township is generally level, with in some parts slight undulations, especially along the creeks, as there are no large streams within her boundaries. The lands have a gentle or gradual slope from her northern to her southern boundary, such that all the creeks flow from the north to the south. The soil is rich and very productive, and all the flat and more level portions are composed of a rich black loam, while the undulations and higher portions are a loam and clay, the whole underlaid with a stratum of clay, and this again with a limestone gravel. The township is generally well watered, and, with her clay subsoil, seldom suffers with drought. In her primitive conditions, as the first settlers found it, there were many acres of low, level portions in prairie, destitute of trees and covered with sedge, often six to eight feet high. Other portions were sparsely covered with trees, with a thick undergrowth of hazel brush. The timbered portions consisted principally of the various species of oak—white, black, red and burr oak—with some elm, walnut, hickory and maple, white and burr oak predominating.

As stated above, the surface slopes to the south, constituting a slightly inclined plane from its northern to its southern boundary, such that the

streams and creeks all flow southward, the principal of which are as follows: Paint Creek, the largest of her streams, enters the township from the north, passing through the Linson and Selsor lands in Surveys 5,781 and 3,983, and flows in a zigzag southern course entirely through the township, leaving it near the middle of the M. Bailey land, at a point almost due south from its place of entry into the township, and flows on through Fayette and Ross Counties, emptying into the Scioto River, just below Chillicothe. This stream is fed by a number of fine springs along its course, which, with the main creek, afford fine water for stock purposes; and we may add that the greater portion of the land along this stream in its course through Stokes Township, embracing several thousand acres, was formerly owned by the Selsor and Slaughter families, two well-known and extensive stock-dealers of Madison County. The second stream in size is Sugar Creek, which enters the township from the north, and flows directly south through the center of the township into Fayette County. In the western part of the township are two small creeks, the first flowing southward through the township, a little west of the village of South Solon, and on through Fayette County, and empties into Rattlesnake Creek, of which it is a branch. The other passes through the western portion of the township, and, taking a southwest course, enters Greene County, and finally empties into the Little Miami River. These streams, located and distributed as they are through the township, give excellent opportunities for ditching and draining the lands, and, with the general richness and productiveness of the soil, constitutes them among the best lands of Madison County, or of the State.

The above-mentioned creeks are too small to afford any good water-power for mills or manufacturing purposes, but, as described above, are of great value, and give to Stokes a prestige as an agricultural township.

PIONEERS.

Isaac Hudson, who, in 1802, located where John Murray now lives, is believed to have been the first white settler within the precincts of Stokes Township, and it was at his house that the surveyors and Commissioners met preparatory to establishing permanently the boundary line between Greene and Madison Counties. This was in September, 1810. It appears he did not remain a resident here long after this, but removed to near Vincennes, Ind., where, during the war, he was killed by the Indians. He was a son of Skinner Hudson, a native of England, but who, while young, left his native land, emigrating to America, and became an early setller in Kentucky, and in 1804 came to Madison County, Ohio, and settled with his son Isaac, who preceded him two years previous, and here he remained till his death, and was buried in the family burying-ground, given and established by himself. This family met with all the trials and dangers of the wilderness. This was a regular camping-ground of the Indians for several years. John K. and Austin, two sons of Skinner Hudson, were reared and grew to manhood in this township. The former was born in Kentucky in 1799, and came with his father to this township. He married Hannah Mahaffey, a native of Adams County, Ohio. They had twelve children, five now living. John K. owned 266 acres of land, a part of which is the site of the village of South Solon, which Mr. Hudson and Mr. Douglass laid out in 1833. Mr. Hudson was a man of undoubted character, and an active, useful and worthy citizen. And of the Hudson family, while we speak of them as the first to penetrate the wilds of Stokes Township, we may add that they were ever first and foremost in the improvements and progress of

the country, in the promotion of morals, education and Christianity. They were ever hospitable, kind-hearted and good neighbors, just such persons as were needed to open out a new country, and lay the foundation of true principles to make the country prosperous and happy. John K. Hudson died in 1872.

James Curry, a native of Pennsylvania, married Isabel Roland and emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Stokes Township, on land now owned by John S. Moon, in 1805. He remained a citizen here through life, and was the father of eight children, of whom only one survives—William, now a resident of South Solon. Of his children who are deceased, Harrison was born in Stokes Township in 1816, and here grew to manhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life. He married Sarah Mahaffey and raised one child, who is now the wife of Milton Marsh, Postmaster at South Solon. Mr. Curry was quite prominent in the political affairs of the township, and held several offices; served as a Justice of the Peace twenty-one years. He died April 21, 1871. John Kelso settled on the tract of land where Jacob Smith now lives in 1808, but we learn no particulars connected with his future life from that date. Noble Ladd settled on Skinner Hudson's land about 1808. Andrew Rea, a native of Virginia, became a settler of Stokes Township about 1808 or 1810, and located on land now owned by the Gordons. He had a large family of children, of whom were William, Robert, Thomas, James and Jessie.

John Moon, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Ohio, making the entire journey in a wagon, and settled on land in the north part of Fayette County, near the Madison County and Stokes Township line, in 1808, where he remained till his death. He was the father of ten children, of whom three now survive—John L., a resident of Stokes Township; Simon, a resident of Fayette County, Ohio; and Jane, now a resident of the State of Illinois. Of the deceased of this family, Aaron married Rosanna Powell, and settled on the place now owned by Lewis Bozarth about 1830, and here resided till his death, in the summer of 1865. He was a man very highly esteemed and respected, and a leading and reliable man of this community. He served as Township Trustee for twenty-five years, and as Treasurer twenty-six years. Jonathan, the second son, married Catharine Davis, and settled on land near his father. In 1837, he sold out and moved to Illinois. In 1841, he returned to Fayette County, and in 1844 purchased the farm adjoining William Thomas, where he resided till 1878, and then removed to South Solon, where he died May 29, 1881, in the eightieth year of his age. He was also a man of more than ordinary merit, very upright in all his dealings, just and charitable to all, and a most worthy and useful citizen of the community where he lived. He held the office of Trustee twenty-three years. He was a worthy member of the society of Friends, as were the Moon family generally. His widow still survives, and resides in South Solon, aged eighty-one years. James Moon was the third child of John Moon, and settled in this township prior to his brother Aaron, locating on the farm which he subsequently sold to Aaron, and about 1835 removed to the State of Indiana, where he died. Enoch Moon, a fourth son, and brother of the above, settled in this township and resided here several years, thence moved to Indiana and died in that State.

Samuel Herrod was born in 1776, and became an early settler of Greene County, Ohio. He was married in 1810. His wife, Mary, was born in 1790, and they settled in this county and township about 1814 or 1815, sharing the labors and trials of the early settlers. He died in 1857, and

his wife in 1866. He became quite a large land-owner, and his sons still larger. Samuel Hornbeck, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., became a settler in this township, on the land now owned by H. Bateman, about 1815 or 1816. and remained a resident of this township till his death, July 26, 1868. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. They had fifteen children. Ten grew to maturity—five sons and five daughters—of whom only two now survive—Nancy, now Mrs. Moon, who resides in Fayette County; and Samuel, a resident of South Solon. Jacob Selsor was born in Virginia, and, when but a boy, came to Ohio and settled in Stokes Township about 1815 or 1820, and here married Elizabeth McHenry, who was born in Kentucky. He died in 1842, and his wife in 1864. Of their children, and a much-respected neighbor and citizen, is Christopher Selsor, who was born in this township, and still resides here. Christian Selsor also settled here about the same time, and was well known in early years, and held many of the offices of the township, and sustained well the general reputation of the Selsor family.

David Selsor was born in Virginia in 1806, a son of John and Mary Selsor, who were also natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio when David was but a boy, probably about 1815 or 1816, and settled here in this township, where they remained till their death. David, when but a boy of sixteen, commenced his career as a farmer and stock-dealer, exhibiting in his boyhood days that aptness and shrewdness as a trading man and financier which, in after years, won for him wealth and laurels, and who was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean as one of the largest stock-dealers of Ohio, and perhaps second to none for fine-blooded stock. At the time of his death, January 12, 1882, he owned nearly three thousand acres of land, on whose broad acres roamed a large amount of stock, much of which were of the finest breeds of blooded animals. In the summer of 1882, after his death, this stock was sold at public sale and prominent fine stock dealers from various States of the Union and from Canada came to make purchases. Mr. Selsor's career as a business man was a remarkable one. While politicians have sought for honors in the great battles of the political field and only a few have been able to reach the pinnacle of fame; and while professional men have delved deep into the labyrinths of science endeavoring to bring forth some new fact or principle which shall bless mankind and thus establish for them an undying reputation—here we see an example in the common occupation of a farmer and stock-dealer, one who has gained an exalted position, and inscribed his name upon the highest battlement of success, and, like the names of all who have arisen to distinction, whether politically, professionally or otherwise, will be indelibly written upon the pages of history, and be read and known by generations yet unborn. Stokes Township can thus claim a prestige for being the home of this noted and remarkable man.

George Linson was born in Virginia January 7, 1790; married Elizabeth Hutsinpillar, who was born December 24, 1792. They emigrated to Ohio and settled in Stokes Township about 1815, where they resided till their death. Mrs. Linson died in June, 1845. Mr. Linson died in April, 1855. Mr. Linson came to this county when it was new and almost a wilderness, and bore a good share of privations, but became possessed of a fine farm and a large competency; was a man of undoubted character, and a highly respected neighbor and citizen. They raised a family of children, who grew up and became prosperous and honored citizens. Two of their sons reside in Paint Township, where they own large and valuable farms.

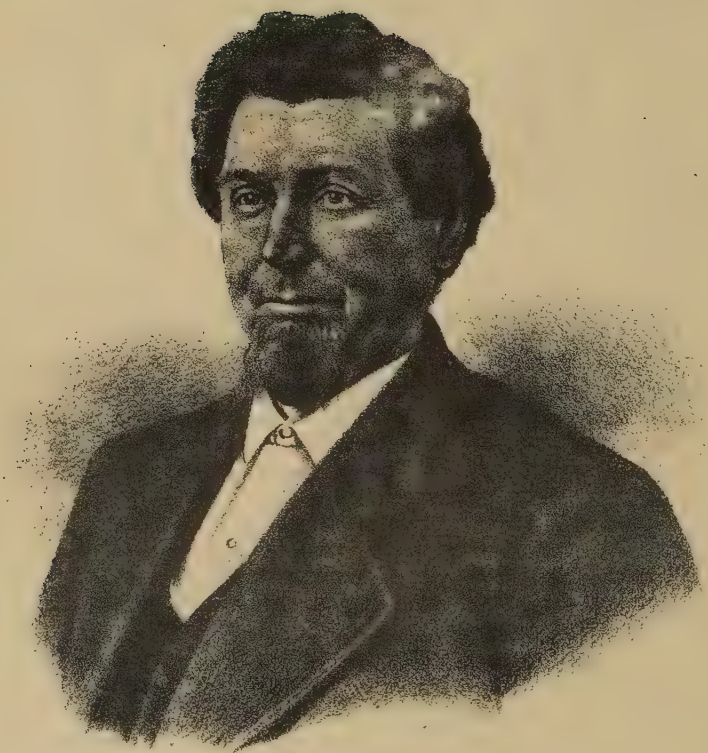
Isaac McHenry, a native of Kentucky, born June 4, 1801; he married Christina Selsor, who was born in Virginia. Mr. McHenry came to Stokes Township when a boy, probably about 1816 or 1818, and was married here. His wife died in 1832. He married for his second wife Miss Nancy Flood, who survived him. He died in 1874. William, his son, who was born in this township in 1825, still resides here, an honored and respected citizen, who has here spent his entire life. Mr. Burley was an early settler in this township, on land now owned by S. H. Smith, in the south part of South Solon. The exact date of his locating here cannot now be ascertained, but he kept a hotel at quite an early day. He came here from North Carolina.

Joseph Thomas, a native of North Carolina, settled in Paint Township, on land now owned by Mrs. Huffman, probably in 1815 to 1818. He was generally better known as the "White Pilgrim." He made the journey from North Carolina on foot, and soon after returned to his native State and married a Miss Ridenhour, and brought her to his new home in the east part of Stokes Township. He was a preacher in the Christian Church, and, shortly after locating here, had preaching at his house, and soon organized a church, of which he was pastor for several years. He also traveled and preached at many other places over the surrounding country, and was one of the ablest defenders of the faith and doctrines of that church ever in this section of the county. He was also an active worker and a prominent man in the Masonic order, and was finally sent into the Eastern States to travel in the interests of that order, and while there took the small-pox, with which he died. Subsequently, some minister of that denomination visited his grave, and wrote and published a very expressive and beautiful hymn on his life and character. Two of his children now reside in Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio—Caleb and Mrs. Carr, whose son is the proprietor of the large nursery at that place.

Lot Bozarth, a native of Virginia, was born in 1792, and emigrated to Ohio and became quite an early settler of Stokes Township, on the land where his son Lewis still resides. Here he married Nancy Rea, who was born in Maryland in 1802. Subsequently, they moved to White County, Ind., and resided a few years, then returned to Stokes Township, and here remained till their death. He died April 7, 1872, and his wife March 12, 1878. Mr. Bozarth was a kind neighbor, and a good citizen, and held several of the offices of his township. The above may truly be called the pioneers of Stokes Township, all being settlers here prior to 1820. Many others who settled here later perhaps did as much pioneer work and endured as many trials as some who came earlier, and deserve a record of their lives in the history of the county equally as much as they, and we will now record some of them, with their families.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Jessie Pancake was born in Virginia in 1801. He emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross County in 1812; thence, about 1820 or soon after, located in this county, in Stokes Township, where he married Martha Cooper, who was born in this county in 1814, of a true pioneer family. Mr. Pancake spent his life here, and became one of the honored and well-known citizens of this township, and held many of its offices, and was a most worthy citizen. His wife died in 1839, just in the bloom of womanhood. He died in 1877. He made farming his business through life, and became owner of 1,200 acres of good land. His son John resides in Stokes Township, and is a large and respected farmer, owning 700 acres of land. Thom-



John Price

as Cooper, a native of North Carolina, whom we have here placed among the list of early settlers, we believe to have been a pioneer, and perhaps settled here as early as 1810 or 1812, and should have been classed with the pioneers, but, from lack of certainty about the date of his locating, we have placed his record here. We find he located on land now owned by John Pancake and Mr. Slaughter. He was a man possessed of a very limited education, but of a sprightly, active mind and good business tact, but died early in life, yet owned about one thousand acres of land, and doubtless, had he lived, would have become wealthy. He died about 1840.

Peter Slaughter, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Highland County, Ohio, in an early day; about 1820–25, removed to this county and settled in Stokes Township, on Paint Creek, where he resided till his death, in the fall of 1864. He married Elizabeth Cooper, by whom he had eleven children. Ten grew to maturity, and four now survive—Mary, Abigail, Matilda and Nancy. The last three reside on the old homestead place. Mary resides in Illinois. Mr. Slaughter married for his second wife Anna E. Lynch, by whom he had three children, one now living—Henrietta. Mr. Slaughter commenced life in very limited circumstances, but was possessed of a business tact of mind, full of energy and activity; entered largely the stock business, and became one of the largest stock-dealers of the county, and was well known in others as well as in Madison County. He probably bought and sold one thousand head of cattle yearly. In an early day, he took many large droves of cattle over the mountains to Lancaster, Penn. He was a man who loved hunting, and enjoyed life well. He was soon possessed of an extensive acquaintance and an unlimited credit, which he maintained through life, and died wealthy, owning 3,000 acres of land.

Moses Thomas was a native of North Carolina, and married Catharine Williams, a native of Virginia; were married in the latter State, and emigrated to Fayette County, Ohio, in 1825, and soon after to Madison County and settled in Stokes Township, where they remained till death. Two of their sons, Benjamin and William, have remained residents of this township, and are among its most prominent and reliable farmers; have held many of the offices of the township, and are highly respected citizens. William Cooper, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Fayette County, Ohio, when a young single man, and in 1828 married Elizabeth Merriman and settled in Stokes Township, where he has spent his life, and is an upright and honored citizen of the community. His wife died in 1865. Jacob Smith was the eldest of six children of Mathias and Margaret Smith, who emigrated to Cincinnati in 1806, and in 1807 removed to Greene County and settled on Beaver Creek, where they died. Jacob was born in Maryland in 1803, and was reared in Greene County, Ohio, and married Amanda Herrod; settled in Stokes Township, this county, in 1836, on the place now owned by Mr. Clemons. Here he opened out in the woods, and has performed his full share in the improvement of the country. The west and north part of the village of South Solon is built on his land. He is now quite aged, having resided in this township fifty-six years, and is an honored and respected citizen. Joel Ervin, born in Ohio in 1811, settled in this township in 1830–35.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

We can find no records of elections of the township earlier than 1833; therefore, commencing with that date, we give the following list of officers:

Trustees—1833, Christian Selsor, Aaron Moon and Ross Rowand; 1835, Ross Rowand, Aaron Moon and Jacob Smith; 1836, Richard King,

Jacob Smith and Aaron Moon; 1837–39, Richard King, Aaron Moon and Jesse Pancake; 1840–41, Aaron Moon, Joseph Hunt and Samuel Hornbeck; 1842, Lot Bozarth, Aaron Moon and Samuel Hornbeck; 1844–45, Jesse Pancake, Aaron Moon and Lot Bozarth; 1846, Aaron Moon, Jesse Pancake and James Hornbeck; 1847–53, Aaron Moon, Jonathan Moon and James Hornbeck; 1854–55, Jonathan Moon, James Hornbeck and D. Elder Johnson; 1856, D. Elder Johnson, Aaron Moon and Jonathan Moon; 1857–58, Aaron Moon, Jacob Smith and Jonathan Moon; 1859, Aaron Moon, Jonathan Moon and Richard Whiteman; 1860, Jonathan Moon, James Hornbeck and Richard Whiteman; 1861, Samuel Griffith, Richard Whiteman and Andrew Gordon; 1862, Jonathan Moon, James Hornbeck and Samuel Griffith; 1863, Jonathan Moon, Jackson Brock and Samuel Griffith; 1864–67, Giles Gordon, Jonathan Moon and Samuel Griffith; 1868, Jonathan Moon, John L. Moon and John Pancake; 1869–70, Jonathan Moon, Giles Gordon and Jackson Brock; 1872, Jackson Brock, Samuel L. Griffith and William Thornton; 1872, William Thornton, J. C. Hays and J. M. Lucas; and the present incumbents in the office, 1882, are John M. Lucas, James K. Brock and A. H. Baughn.

Clerks—1833, Samuel Harvey; 1834, Isaac Harrow; 1835–42, James Thomas; 1843–45, Hugh Orr; 1846–54, James Thomas; 1855–57, C. E. Chaney; 1858–59, Hugh Orr; 1860–61, J. Mack Lucas; 1862–63, Owen Garlough; 1864–65, Harrison Hardacre; 1866–70, John D. Moon; 1871–72, T. S. Cooper. The present Clerk now in office, 1882, is T. S. Cooper.

Treasurers—1833–54, Aaron Moon; 1855–60, William Thomas; 1861–65, Aaron Moon; 1866, J. J. Hudson; 1867–70, John Paulin; 1871–72, J. M. Lucas; and the one now serving, 1882, is L. C. Brock.

Justices of the Peace—1833, Christian Selsor; 1835, Richard King; 1836, Joseph Hunt; 1838, Richard King; 1839, Joseph Hunt; 1844, Stephen Maxey; 1846, James Kilgore; 1858, Harrison Curry; 1860, William J. Bonham; 1861, John M. Lucas.

Assessors—1843–62, Benjamin Thomas; 1863–71, James Hornbeck; 1872, Benjamin Thomas; 1882, Moses Thomas.

Constables—1833, Samuel Messmore and David Williamson; 1834, Isaac Harrow and Aaron Moon; 1835, Harrison Curry and Samuel Messmore; 1836, Bushrod W. Muson and ————; 1837, Hiram Hougham and George W. King; 1838, Harrison Curry and William Chappell; 1839, John Glenn; 1843, Thomas McIntire and Hugh Orr; and present ones in office (1882) are Milton Marsh and George Mahoy.

Supervisors—1833, Christian Selsor, John Hudson and James Hornbeck; 1834, James Hornbeck, Christian Selsor and Ross Ramond; 1835, James Moon, Alexander Nelson, William Hudson, Christian Selsor and Abner Eches; 1836, John F. Hudson, Abner Eches, Richard King, Jacob Selsor and A. Nelson; 1837, Peter Slaughter, Richard King, Harrison Curry, John F. Hudson and David Carter; 1838, Harrison Curry, Thomas Clemons, Jesse Pancake, David Carter and Richard King; 1839, Abner Eches, Jesse Pancake, Thomas Clemons, Cyrus King, Daniel Daugherty and Thomas Ellis; 1843, James Thomas, Isaac Clemons, Daniel Daugherty, David Stroup and Charles Rakestraw.

Fence Viewers—1833, Joseph Thomas, Sr., and Edward Stubblefield; 1834, Christian Selsor and Raper Ramond; 1835, Robert Rea and Moses Woodard; 1838, George Curry and Isaac Clemons; 1839, William Jones and James Thomas; 1843, Isaac Parker and George Simmerman.

Overseers of the Poor—1833, James Hunt, James Moon and John

Clark; 1834, Aaron Moon, Samuel Harvey and Samuel Hornbeck; 1835, Robert Rea; 1838, George W. King, Jesse Pancake; 1839, James Hornbeck and Harrison Curry; 1840, James Hornbeck and Harrison Curry.

We have only given the names of those who filled the offices, for a few years, and, in fact, the two last offices mentioned only existed a few years later than the above dates. Could we have found the records back to 1810, it would be interesting to know who first occupied those positions.

In 1833, the earliest record that appears to have been preserved, the total expenses in settling with the Trustees, Clerk, Treasurer and Supervisors, were $19.57, of which the Supervisors received $8.50, thus exhibiting the fact that the most important offices of the township at that day were not very attractive for the remuneration they brought. In 1833, the Treasurer's was 57 cents; in 1882, it was $19.78, showing quite an increase in the amount of funds passing through the Treasurer's hands from 1833 to 1882.

TOWNS.

This is truly a rural township, possessing but one town, or rather village, within its territory—South Solon—which was laid out in 1833, by J. K. Hudson and Andrew Douglass. The latter built the first house, and was the first blacksmith in the village. John Nolan opened the first store, and was the pioneer in the mercantile trade. Dr. Simmerman, a root and herb doctor, and possessed of some Indian blood in his veins, was the first physician, and it is said was quite skillful in treating disease under his system. The town grew very slowly for many years, as it had no railroad or other stimulus to promote its growth or to create business. The entire township was without a railroad until about four years ago, and all grain, stock, and all productions of the farmers, were hauled to some distant town for a market or for shipment; and as a result of this, when the farmers were at these distant towns, they made their purchases of dry goods and groceries for home consumption; hence there was little inducement for men of means or business ability to locate or invest in South Solon. And thus matters remained until, in 1878, the Springfield Southern Railroad was built, and passed through this village, connecting it with Springfield and the coal-fields of Southeastern Ohio. This opened a way for shipping the productions of the country, made, as it were, a home market, and the same year, immediately upon its completion, John Hudson erected a warehouse and grain elevator. The farmers now hauled their grain here and sold it, and shipped their stock. This created quite a business. Men were in demand, and this created a demand for houses. They were built, and the town began to grow. Goods and groceries of all kinds were now in demand, and merchants found an opening for the profitable investment of capital. From this time the town had a gradual but steady growth. This railroad, which at first was a narrow-gauge, was in 1880 transformed to a standard-gauge, and is doing quite a large and thriving business. By examining the shipping books of the agent of the road, we were surprised at the great amount of shipping from that small town. There will probably be from 600 to 800 cars of stock, grain, lumber, etc., shipped from that station during the year 1882. The business of the town now comprises the following: General store, by W. C. Rickards; general store, by William O'Shaughnessy; grocery, by A. Simmerman; grocery and post office, by M. Marsh; harness shop, by Miller & Townsley; blacksmith shop, by O. M. Porter; blacksmith shop, by A. Bush; carriage and buggy manufactory, by Joseph Hidwell; boot and shoe shop; saloon, by Riley Harper; saloon, by M. C. Clark; saloon, by Jerry Neville; livery and sale stable, by Stephen Maxey; saw-mill, by

William Haines; grain-dealer, J. J. Hudson; brick manufacturer, J. F. Crawford; and physicians, H. H. McClellan, J. S. Smith and O. G. Fields.

SCHOOLS.

There is perhaps nothing in the history of a country, in its growth, progress and advancement, which presents a more striking contrast than the schools of the first settlers and the schools of to-day; or, more properly, the absence of schools in that day, compared with the fine schools and advantages that are now enjoyed for the education of the young. For the pioneers of this country had a mission to perform. The land was covered with the mighty forest trees, which the horny hand of toil must first remove in order that the soil might be made to produce the necessaries to support the physical man, and the support and growth of the intellectual had to, from necessity, be made a secondary matter. But as soon as the circumstances would permit, we find them endeavoring to provide ways and means for the education of their children, and in this work they had to rely entirely upon themselves and their own resources to accomplish it, as then, and for many years after, there was no help by State or otherwise to establish or support schools. Hence, their only alternative was to band together as soon as there were enough in a neighborhood to make it feasible, and each subscribe a certain amount, then hire a teacher, and in some house call the children together, where the teacher would meet with them and impart to them such instruction as they were able to receive, or the rude text-books and limited qualifications of the teacher of that day could give; and as soon a they could, they would combine together and cut down and prepare logs, and erect a house for school purposes. These were of the most rude and primitive kind, and are fully explained elsewhere in this work. Thus were carried on the schools of the first settlers of Stokes Township till the school laws of Ohio were enacted, which rendered material aid to the work of education. Now they could levy a tax and appropriate the means to furnish houses, and opportunities for the free education of every child in the community. Of course, the tax was a prescribed amount, and the value of property was then limited, and the amount of schooling limited accordingly; but as property and wealth increased, so did the advantages for schools and of obtaining an education increase, and have continued to do so up to the present time, which now, it would seem, had reached almost to the maximum of attainment.

One of the first public schools in this township was in an old log house on the land now owned by James Crawford, and was situated near where his gate is now located. The first teacher was Mr. Burley. This was about 1830. The next schoolhouse was a cabin erected on the place now owned by John Murray. There was also a log house built for school purposes on Samuel Harrod's land about 1831. The first teacher here was Mr. Sears, who was rigid in discipline to the extreme, and created some difficulty in the neighborhood through his uncalled-for severity to his scholars. This, however, was not much of an exception in that day, as good physical powers and ability to chastise his pupils was almost as great a requirement in that day as were intellectual qualifications. As the township filled up with settlers in different parts of her territory, so these primitive schools were established; and as the wealth and comforts of the people increased, so they increased and improved their schools, until now (1882) this township has ten school districts, with as many good schoolhouses, all either good frame or brick buildings, comfortably seated and well furnished with the best approved furniture and school paraphernalia.

District No. 1, situated just south of South Solon, on the Hudson farm, in 1881 enumerated twenty-one scholars. District No. 2, located on B. Thomas' farm, enumerated forty-nine; District No. 3 (Gossard's) enumerated forty-four; District No. 4 (Foster) enumerated twenty-nine; District No. 5 (Pancake) enumerated twenty-nine; District No. 6 (Stroup) enumerated thirty-five; District No. 7 (Gordon) enumerated twenty-one; District No. 8 (Corbitt) enumerated forty-two; District No. 9 (Selsor) enumerated thirty-two; District No. 10 (South Solon) enumerated ninety-three; also throughout the different districts there are enumerated eighteen colored children; total enumeration, 412 school children. Levied for school purposes, April 17, 1882, for tuition, $3,500; for incidentals, $1,335; total, $4,835.

CHURCHES.

There are but two church edifices in Stokes Township, and only one denominational. About 1835, a number of persons of the Protestant Methodist faith met and organized as a church, and soon after purchased a hewed-log house, located on the place now owned by Alexander Simmerman, which had been built for a dwelling. This they fitted up for church purposes, and in which they held services under Rev. Dolby, Rev. Harvey and others for about four or five years, when they disbanded. From this time forward, there was no regularly organized church, but there were services and preaching had quite often in the schoolhouse, by both the Methodist and Christian denominations, till, in 1860, the present frame church at South Solon was erected, and in 1861 was dedicated to service. This is known as the People's Church, and is not a denominational church, but is open and free for all Chriatian sects in which to hold service. At the present time, Rev. Ewing, of Springfield, a minister of the Protestant Methodist Church, and Rev. Yeoman, a Baptist minister, hold services here regularly.

Grassy Point Christian Church was organized in 1832, by Rev. Joseph Thomas, better known as the "White Pilgrim," with thirty charter members, some of whom were as follows: Joseph Thomas, Jr., Samuel Hornbeck, Thomas Green, Margaret Green, James Hornbeck, Catharine Messmore, Samuel Messmore, Sarah Thomas, Maria Hornbeck and Polly Carr, now a resident of Fayette County, Ohio; John Lohr, of London, Ohio; and Sophronia Carr, a daughter of the White Pilgrim, who resides at Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio. Preaching and services were held for several years at the house of Rev. Thomas. Finally, under the preaching of Joseph Thomas, Jr., about 1845, a hewed-log house was erected for church purposes, in which services were held for a period of about fifteen years. The church grew in strength, numbers and usefulness, and about 1860 the present frame house was erected, and was dedicated to the service of God in 1861.

Joseph Thomas, who organized the church, was its first minister. He was succeeded by the following: Rev. Enoch Harvey, James McInturf, Joseph Thomas, Jr., John Greene, Benjamin Seaver, Louis Greene, James Hornbeck, Daniel Griffin, Caleb Morse, W. N. Overturf, Jonathan Pugh and W. B. Fuller. Since the organization of this church, there have been enrolled nearly six hundred members. The church is situated in a fine country, and in a neighborhood of church-going people, and they usually have good congregations, and on special occasions, as their yearly meetings, have immense gatherings. At the present time, the church numbers 100 members, with Rev. W. N. Overturf as pastor.

CHAPTER VII.

RANGE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a central position in the southern tier of townships in the county of Madison. It embraces a scope of beautiful country, which, from the earliest advance of civilization, and its occupancy by the whites, had its fine prairies, with their exuberance of grass, occupied by herds of stock which were driven here from Ross County and herded by men hired for that purpose. This afforded the finest of pasturage, and continued to be occupied in this manner by the extensive stock-dealers of Ross County and other counties, with no cost whatever but to employ men to watch the stock and keep them together upon this broad, unfenced and unbounded expanse of country, till finally the land was so generally taken up by purchasers and actual settlers that those from other counties were debarred from carrying on their former profitable herding business any longer in this portion of country.

This township was early erected and put into full working order. Upon the records of the county at London we find the following, bearing date December 7, 1812: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County (on petition), ordered that the following bounds compose a new township, which shall be hereafter known and designated by the name of Range Township, viz.: Beginning on the county of Fayette at the crossing of the North Fork of Paint Creek; thence to the eight-mile tree on Langham's road; thence with said road westwardly to the line of Union Township; thence with the said line to the southwest corner of Judge Baskerville's survey; and then from the aforesaid place of beginning, west with Fayette County line, to a point one mile east from the crossing of Main Paint; thence northerly to the southwest corner of Judge Baskerville's survey aforesaid."

The surface of the territory composing this township is remarkably level, there being only small portions of it along the creeks, and occasionally a small tract here and there in certain localities, that are undulating, and a few places of small extent that may be called as approaching the order of hills. The township is bounded on the north by Paint and Oak Run Townships, east by Pleasant Township, south by Fayette County, and west by Stokes and Paint Townships. It was, as the settlers first found it, possessed of large oak openings and prairies, with some portions, especially along the creeks, heavily timbered. The varieties of timber consisted principally of burr, white and red oak, hickory, walnut, elm and maple, the first two varieties mentioned predominating, and the burr oak growing to a large size, and probably in excess in number of any other variety. In some localities there was an abundance of fine walnut timber, which, in an early day, was cut down and burned on the ground in order to get the land cleared and ready for cultivation. Hundreds and thousands of beautiful logs were piled up at their log-rollings, which, if in possession of the owners of the land to-day, would net them a large income. Most of the timbered land of this section of country was perfectly clear from any brush or

undergrowth when the first settlers located here, constituting some of the most beautiful oak groves which the eye ever beheld. This condition was brought about by the effects of the yearly fires, which were set in the grass late in the fall by the Indians, and the entire country burned over for miles in extent in every direction, the object being to give a clear and unobstructed view and opportunity for hunting in the winter season, as game, such as bear, deer, opossum, wild turkeys, etc., were then in great abundance. The contrast between the country then and the timbered portions which remain to-day is remarkable and striking; then so open and beautiful that a man could ride through anywhere and in any direction, on horseback, at a gallop, in the hunt or chase, with no obstructions to their rapid travel; now it is so thick and close with the undergrowth, since it has ceased to be burned over by these fires, that in some sections it is almost impossible for man or beast to get through at all, at the slowest pace.

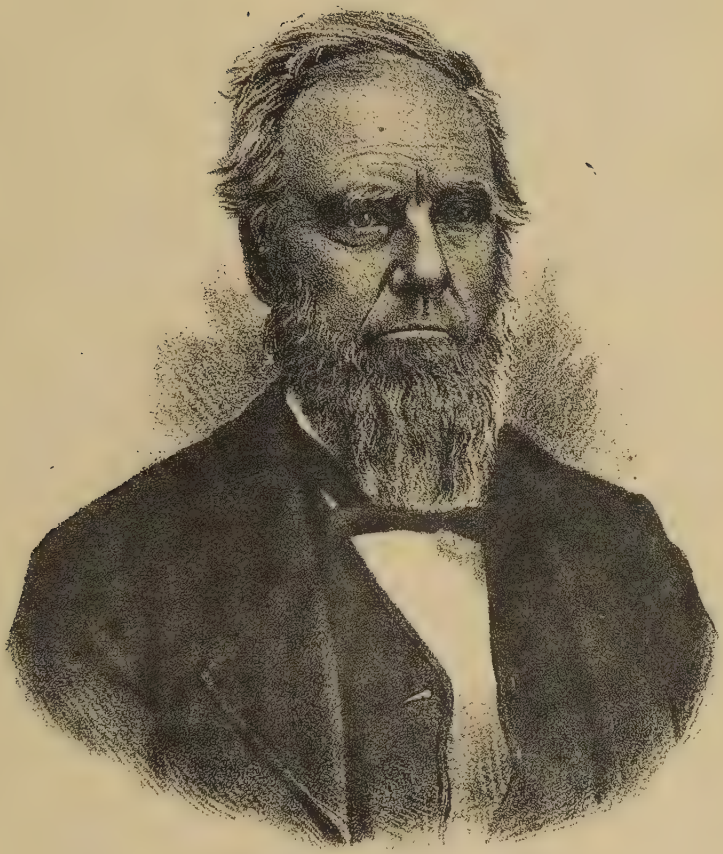
The soil of this township is very rich and productive, the flat and more level portions being composed of a vegetable soil, very deep, rich and black; while the rolling and more elevated portions are a strong loam and clay soil, excellent for wheat and grass. While the black, rich loam of the flat land is superior for corn, yet, as it becomes older and more thoroughly drained, will also become better for wheat, and, in fact, for all grains. The leading and most profitable business with the farmers for many years was stock-raising, but of late years, as the land is becoming ditched, tiled and drained, so as to get clear of the abundance of surface water, it is becoming better adapted to the raising of wheat and corn, and the farmers have gone quite extensively into the cultivation of these cereals. This year (1882). they have raised a wonderful crop of wheat; and, though the season has been uncommonly wet, and considerably against the progress of a good corn crop, yet there is a fair prospect of somewhat below an average crop, the prospect in this township being probably fully up to that of most of the townships of Madison County. The township is abundantly watered by numerous creeks and branches, fed by beautiful springs, and, with a clay and disintegrated limestone subsoil. is almost proof against common or ordinary droughts. The principal streams are the Bradford, the head branches of which rise in Paint and Oak Run Townships, and, uniting on the north boundary line of this township, flows in a southeasterly direction, forming the boundary line between Range and Oak Run Townships for about one and a half miles, then passes into Oak Run Township, then again enters this township, passing through its northeast corner, and enters Pleasant Township. In its course it receives a tributary which is formed by two branches, which water all the northern portion of the township, by their various branches penetrating it in numerous directions. In the center of the township, on the Chrisman land, rises Mud Run, and flows southeast into Pleasant Township. The North Fork of Paint is formed by two branches, which rise a little northeast of Midway and form a junction just north of Danville, flowing southeast into Fayette County. In the southern central portion of the township is Thompson's Run, and in the western and southwestern part are Willow Spring Branch and East Fork of Paint, which flow in a southeastern course, form a junction abont one-half mile north of the township line, and flow on into Fayette County. The general direction of all these creeks and their branches is east, southeast and south, showing distinctly that the northwest portion of the township has the greatest elevation.

PIONEERS.

The position of this township, and the quality of its soil, with its prairies and abundance of pasturage, were conditions which tended to an early settlement. It appears the first actual settler to penetrate the territory of what has since become Range Township was William M. Linton, with his family. He was born in England about 1753, emigrated to Virginia, there married Mary Williams and settled in Hardy County. About 1797, they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross County. In 1800–01, they removed to Madison County, settling just south of where Midway is now located, and there resided till his death, in 1835. He devoted his life to the occupation of a farmer. A few years before his death, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the father of eight children —Maria, George, Sarah, Susan, Hannah, Nancy, Betsey and Peggy, all now deceased. Maria married Cyrus Ward; had three children, one only now living—W. Curtis Ward, now freight agent at London; George never married, and resided in this township till his death, in 1876, aged eighty-seven years; Sarah married Archibald Stewart; had two children, one now surviving—Mrs. Rev. James Dunlap, of Springfield, Ohio; Susan married Joseph Pancake, had two children, who are now living—Isaac and Jesse, residents of Illinois; Hannah married Benjamin Walker, by whom she had several children, and all the surviving ones are residents of Iowa; Nancy married William Davis, had six children, and all surviving are residents of Illinois; Betsey married David Dye, had four children, three now survive (David, a resident of Yellow Springs, Ohio; Sarah, now Mrs. Cartmell, residing in Indiana; and George, a resident of Republic, Kan.): Peggy married Lockhart Biggs, had five children, one now survives; William, a resident of Missouri.

David Dye, a native of New Jersey, it is believed, came to Ohio a single man, and settled on land just east of William Linton a few years later, and, about 1810, married Betsey Linton. She died about 1835. He married for his second wife Nancy Wingate, by whom he had two children, both deceased. They remained here till about 1867, when they removed to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where his wife died in 1879, and he in 1880, aged ninety-five years. He was a blacksmith by trade, which, in connection with farming, he followed through life. Peter Moneyhorn settled on land now owned by Mrs. Hicks about 1806. Of him but little is known, except that he was a very eccentric man, and indulged a great deal in writing poetry or making rhymes and funny expressions, to the great amusement of those who heard him. It is believed that, after a few years' residence here, he moved away. Archibald Stewart settled just south of William Linton, probably in 1806–08, and married Sarah Linton. He was a very energetic, good business man, and became an extensive stock-dealer and large land-owner. He finally moved to Bloomingsburg, Fayette County, where he died.

Joseph Pancake was born in Virginia December 19, 1789; emigrated to Ohio, first to Ross Coun y, thence, in 1806, came to Madison County, Range Township, and was employed by William M. Linton to work on his farm; finally married Susan Linton, and soon after settled on land west of Midway, now owned by Reuben Slaughter. He served in the war of 1812, for which services he subsequently obtained a land warrant. His wife died, and he married Miss Corbitt. She lived only about one year, and he married for his third wife Mrs. Jane Dungan, née Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, the widow of Jessie Dungan, one of the early settlers of Range Township. With her he lived till his death, September 15, 1853, living,



S. McClintock M. D.

at the time of his death, in Midway. His wife died July 30, 1863. He was the father of four children by his first wife, two now living—Isaac and Jesse, residents of Illinois. By his last wife he had three children; two now survive—Jane, wife of D. E. Johnson, residing in Hardin County, Ohio; and James S. Mr. Pancake devoted his life to farming and at the time of his death had lived nearly half a century in Range Township, having been one of her earliest settlers, and passed through the varied trials, dangers and hardships of those times. And not only was he a pioneer in the secular affairs of the township, but was a pioneer in the Methodist Church, having been a member of the first class organized in this township, and of which he was one of the class-leaders. He served a long and devoted life in the church, and died esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. James S. Pancake, the youngest child, still resides in Range Township, the place that gave him birth; has devoted his life to farming, and is one of the reliable and respected citizens, one who has followed well the footsteps of his father, as pertains to an honorable and useful life, being an active and devoted worker and member of the Methodist Church.

Jesse Dungan, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, married Jane Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, and, about 1807, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Range Township, on Bradford's Creek, where he resided till his death, in 1824. He was the father of eight children; five now survive—Wilson, Rebecca (now Widow Rayburn), Esther (now Widow Moore, residing in Iowa), John and Martha (who married Joseph Rayburn, and resides in Chicago, Ill.). Mr. Dungan spent his life as a farmer, and knew the full force of pioneer life, its trials and privations, as he was one among the earliest in that neighborhood. He was a devoted member of the Christian Church, and, soon after his settling here, he caused preaching to be held at his house, and a society was organized about 1814, embracing Mr. Dungan, David Kingery, William Hall and others, whose names are not now remembered. Some of the early ministers who preached here were Rev. Forgus Graham, George Alkire and Rev. Barton Stone, of Kentucky, the founder of the Christian Church. Mr. Dungan was the main pillar in this society, and served as exhorter for several years, and the organization was kept up and services held at his house till his death, after which they ceased, his funeral sermon being the last sermon ever preached there. Thus, though Mr. Dungan's life in this township was not a long one, being cut off by death about 1824, yet those eighteen years were filled full of activity and usefulness. Joseph Burris, a native of Maryland, settled in Range Township about 1807. Of his life but little can now be ascertained, except that he was the father of seven children—John, Samuel, Joseph, Robert, James, Betsey and Margaret, most of whom moved West, and none have been in this county for many years.

Levin Willoughby, one of the earliest settlers, located here probably as early as 1807. William Vincent was a brother-in-law of Levin Willoughby, and settled in the same neighborhood about the same date. Mr. Willoughby was born on Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay. He was a son of Job and Mary (Mills) Willoughby. The grandfather, Job Willoughby, was a native of Wales. Levin's parents soon moved into Maryland and settled near Cambridge, where they died. Their children were Levin, Sally, John, Andrew, Amelia and Job. Levin married Elizabeth Levy, and soon after, with his family and some of his brothers and sisters, emigrated to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe, on the Gov. Worthington farm. After a short

residence there, he removed to Madison County and settled in Range Township, in the vicinity of the Shepherds, or where they now reside. This, it is believed, was about 1807, and here he resided till his death. He was a farmer through life, and held many of the offices of his township, an early settler of this county, and a good neighbor and worthy citizen. He was the father of five children, of whom one died in infancy—Martha, married Benjamin Badger; Nancy, married Jacob Hull; David, married Elizabeth Kinney; and Levin married, it is believed, a Miss Gray.

Burton Blizzard, a native of Virginia, became an early settler of Ross County, where he married Millie Willoughby, and, about 1807–08, settled in Madison County, Range Township, on land he purchased of William Dunlap at $1 per acre, and here he spent his entire life. From time to time, he purchased more land, till he was in possession of 900 acres of good land. Mr. Blizzard was somewhat of a carpenter, and was often called upon by the new settlers as they located to come and hew puncheons for their cabins. Mr. Blizzard was one of the active, prominent men of that day. He assisted Patrick McLene in much of his surveying, and it is said helped lay out the lots for the town of London. He filled many of the important offices of his township and county. He served as a Justice of the Peace for thirty years, and as County Commissioner from 1816 to 1839 inclusive. He was largely identified with the establishment, growth and prosperity of Madison County; a man of more than ordinary ability, firm in character and integrity, he was one of the men for pioneer times, and his life was crowned with prosperity and usefulness. His wife survived him several years, and died at the advanced age of nearly ninety-four years. Their living children are Levin W., who married Clarinda Counts; Sallie, married William Crawford; Betsey, married John Corson; William, married and settled in Missouri; and Mary, now Mrs. Workman, also a resident of Missouri. Those deceased were James, married Mary Carr; Hattie, married Thomas Prosser; and Burton, who married Elizabeth Foster.

Daniel Counts, born in Rockingham County, Va., November 30, 1779; emigrated to Ohio, stopping first in Ross County, where he married Elizabeth Walker, and thence, about 1808, removed to Range Township, this county, and settled on the place now owned by Mary A. Thompson, where he spent a long life devoted to farming and stock-raising. He started in life poor, having no means, and at first lived in a tent till they could do better. He was very industrious and economical, and was successful from the start, accumulating rapidly, and, at the time of his death owned 2,500 acres of land in Range Township, also a large amount of Western lands, besides moneys and personal property of large amounts. He passed over sixty years in this township. He knew what it was to commence poor and endure the full hardships of pioneer life, and as well he experienced what it was to be wealthy, and able to have all that money could buy; had passed through all these stages and conditions in life. He died January 22, 1873, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He was a very eccentric man, and many stories are told of his peculiarities. He was the father of thirteen children, six now living—Mary A., now Widow Thompson; Joseph; Christena, now Widow Williamson, residing in Illinois; Louisa, wife of W. A. Koontz; Daniel A. and Levi. Peter Counts came here from Ross County and herded cattle in 1812, and purchased land and remained as a settler, and engaged largely as a farmer and stock-raiser and became quite wealthy. His widow still survives, and resides near Danville. Septimus Stuthard, a native of Virginia, settled on the place now owned by David

Haskell. Subsequently he moved from there, but remained a resident in this vicinity till his death. He married for his second wife Lovey Salmon. There were three children, whose names we get as Solomon, Mary and Lovey; the two daughters are deceased; the son still survives. Mr. Stuthard was a good neighbor and worthy citizen, and a member of the Methodist Church. His last years were spent in Fayette County, where he died in 1857. Caleb Ramey, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stuthard, probably settled here about same date. Thomas Baldwin, a native of Virginia, settled a little east of Danville about 1811–12. He married Mary Cookus, and were residents here for several years, and during this time his wife died. Subsequently, he moved away. He was a good neighbor and a substantial citizen. He served as a Justice of the Peace for several years. James Whitesides settled where Danville is now located, and was one of the early teachers of this neighborhood. He married for his second wife Widow Ward, raised a large family of children, all of whom have moved into other counties in the northern part of the State. He served as Justice of the Peace in 1814, and several years subsequently.

John McClimans, a native of Pennsylvania, married Mary Creverston. They emigrated to Ross County, Ohio; thence, about 1812, removed to Madison County and settled in Range Township, on the place now owned by Mrs. Isaac McClimans, and there resided through the remainder of their lives. He was a devoted Christian man, and a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. They had ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity—Margaret, married William Johnson; William, married Nancy Pearson, and settled in this county, where he spent his life as a farmer; George and John never married, but remained residents here through life, engaged as farmers and stock-dealers; Sarah married Isaac Housman; Samuel married Rachel Pearson, and subsequently removed to Illinois, where he died; Isaac married Mary Parker and settled on the old home place, where he remained through life; he was twice married; his second wife was Elizabeth Clearage; David married Eliza Parker and settled near the home place, where he resided till his death. John Housman, a native of Virginia, married Martha Frost; emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Ross County; thence, about 1813, removed to Madison County and settled in Range Township, on land now owned by Mrs. Hicks. They had nine children, of whom but one now survives—Mrs. Margaret McClimans. Those deceased were William, Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Samuel, Francis, Mary, Hannah and Martha. Of these, William married Abigail Britton, and spent his life in this county as a farmer till quite advanced in years, when he removed to London and engaged in the business of keeping hotel till his death. He was twice married. By his first wife he had ten children; two now survive—Joseph and Francis. His second wife was Frances Roberts, by whom he had one child, now deceased. Isaac married Sarah McClimans and spent his life as a farmer near the old home place of his father. He also engaged largely as a stock-dealer, and accumulated a large property prior to his death; was a leading, prominent man, and represented this county in the Legislature, and was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for some years. He was the father of eight children; three now survive—Mary, wife of William Baldwin, and resides in Fayette County, Ohio; Martha, wife of Granville Rogers, and resides near Knoxville, Tenn.; and Margaret, wife of John W. Steel. Jacob never married, but spent his life on the home farm with his sister Frances, who also remained single, and both died at the old homestead. Mary married Thomas Reeves; Hannah never married;

Martha married William Rayburn; he died, and she married for her second husband Philip McDonald, and remained a resident of this county till her death.

William Johnston, a native of Pennsylvania, married Margaret McClimans, a native of the same State; emigrated to Ohio and located in Ross County, near Chillicothe, about 1804–05, where they resided till the fall of 1813; they removed to Madison County and located in Range Township, on Mud Run, on land now owned by John Johnston's heirs, and here, and on land adjoining, which he subsequently purchased, he resided till his death, in the fall of 1861. They had eight children who grew to maturity—John; Nancy, who died unmarried; William, married Philista Hall, and on Wednesday, September 27, 1882, was celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion were assembled a large number of the family, children and grandchildren, who had a very sociable and enjoyable time; George married Barbara Beam and settled in this township, where he still resides; Margaret married William Nelson, and, soon after, settled in De Witt County, Ill., where they still reside; Henry married and settled in the same county in Illinois; Hannah married Dr. Joseph Bryant, and resides in the same county; and Joseph, the youngest child, married and settled in the same county. Mr. Johnson, who was one of the pioneers of Range Township, at the time of his locating there had but few neighbors, as the county was only sparsely settled, and he had to endure his full share of pioneer work and hardships. He was a man of firm character and principles, and of undoubted integrity, possessing the entire confidence of his community. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, and died esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. John, the eldest son of the above William Johnston, was born in Ross County March 13, 1806, and was in his seventh year when, with his father, they located in Range Township, and here he grew to manhood, married and settled, and raised a large family of children, and here resided till his death, July 29, 1882, in his seventy-seventh year, having been a resident of the township almost sixty-nine years. He was a man of high moral character, a kind neighbor and most worthy citizen, and was held in high esteem in the community where he had lived so long.

Richard Gosslee was born in Sussex County, Del., May 19, 1781. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Brown February 11, 1803, and in 1804 emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross County. In 1816, he settled on his well-known farm, about eight miles south of London, in Range Township, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to London, where he died on the 20th of November, 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-one years and six months. His wife, the companion of his youth, was taken from him by death many years since. Subsequently he was married to Mrs. Martin, of Circleville, Ohio. This lady lived but a few years, and they were years of affliction. In 1847, he was united in marriage with Mrs. McFeely, of Circleville, Ohio. By his first wife he had eight sons and four daughters, of whom five now survive—Ketturah, now Widow Warner, residing in London; Sarah A., now Widow Sloan, residing in Denver, Colo.; Elizabeth W., now Widow King, residing at Marion, Ohio; Richard A., a resident of Otisville, Mich.; and John Wesley, a resident of Loda, Ill. Mr. Gosslee was one of the pillars of the Methodist Church, and the founder of the Concord Church of Range Township. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1801. Immediately after his marriage, he commenced to hold family worship, morning and evening, which custom he constantly kept

up till within a few days of his death. Over seventy years of his life were devoted to the service of God, in communion with the church of his choice. Very soon after he settled on his farm in this township, he was the active man in organizing a class at his house, and there preaching was had for many years, till the erection of a church building in 1836–37. He appeared to have but one work and but one subject of thought, and that was the service of God. He was exemplary in life and tranquil in death.

Cornelius Johnson, a native of Maryland, married Sarah Andrews, and, in 1803, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross County. About 1817–18, he removed to Madison County and settled on the place now owned by Harvey Suver, in Range Township, but, prior to his death, he returned to Ross County, where he died. He was twice married, and by the two wives was the father of twenty children, all now deceased but three —Andrew, Noah and Strader; the last two reside in Missouri; Andrew married Mary Dye, a daughter of David Dye, by whom he had eight children; six now survive—Margaret, married Dr. M. F. Garrard, and now resides in London; David; Sarah, married John Fallestine and resides on the place; Eliza, married M. H. Hamilton, resides at Bloomington, Ill.; Myra, resides in Toledo, unmarried; Mary, married L. C. Black, and also resides in Toledo. Mr. Andrew Johnson has spent his life in Range Township, devoting his entire attention to farming. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for more than half a century, and an exhorter in the same for more than twenty years, and was one of the organizing members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Midway. Thomas Athey, a native of Loudoun County, Va., emigrated to Bourbon County, Ky., where he resi ed several years, and was a minister in the Methodist Church; thence he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and married Diana Abrams, a daughter of Judge Henry Abrams, and, about 1801–02, removed to Fairfield County; then, in the fall of 1818, settled in Range Township, Madison County, on the James Foster farm. Finally he became a resident of Union Township, one and a half miles south of London. He was born November 18, 1780, and died October 26, 1861. His wife was born June 8, 1777, and died October 8, 1863. They had eleven children; two now survive—George W. and William A. Athey, Esq. William King was among the early settlers, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace of Range Township, serving with Burton Blizzard in 1813. Others who were considered early settlers, and who have been prominently identified and associated with the growth and progress of Range Township, are James Foster, Joseph Gillespie, Benjamin Harrison and Richard Ayers. John Fisher was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., in November, 1776. He married Elizabeth Byers in April, 1797, and removed to Ross County, Ohio, in 1809, and, about 1819, settled in Range Township, Madison County, where he resided till his death, aged about ninety-three years. He was in the war of 1812; was the founder of the Bethel Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was the first class-leader, the class being organized at his house, which served as the first preaching-place of this society. Mr. Fisher was Leader, Trustee and Steward of the society till near the time of his death. He was an honored citizen, a devoted Christian, and a firm friend of Old Bethel Church to the latest hour of his life.

TOWNS.

As this township became thickly settled, and the people advanced in the various improvements, from which spring, as an outgrowth, all towns and villages, so here have sprung into existence two villages. The first to

come into existence was Midway. At quite an early day, a road was opened through from the East to the West. passing through this township from east to west, and which subsequently became a general thoroughfare, over which droves of cattle passed from the West to the Eastern markets. Travel and traffic kept increasing, and hotels and stores for their accommodation were soon in demand to meet these increasing wants. On this great thoroughfare from the West to the East, in Range Township, was a central point, which was half way between Chicago and Philadelphia. It was also a middle point between several of the important towns of nearer proximity. Hence, from these circumstances of its position, geographically considered, it was given the name of Midway.

The land upon which this town is located was owned by William Morris, Frank Thompson and Lockhart Biggs. The exact date of laying off the first lots cannot be definitely stated; but we find on the records at London that it was surveyed and laid off in lots, and that he platted the town, which was recorded June 13, 1833. Also, on January 18, 1838, was recorded Ward's Addition; again, on October 30, 1868, an addition by J. Q. Minshall; on January 6, 1869, an addition by Cyrus Timmons; on May 8, 1876, an extension by the Council; and on February 15, 1879, an addition by Levi Counts. It appears that there were two small cabins built here before the town was laid out—one on the corner where the hotel now stands, built by William Oliver; and one on the corner where Mr. Shough now lives. But, after the laying-out of the town, the first house was built by Isaac Newman, on the corner where Hewett Bros.' store now stands, and occupied by John Blue as a hotel. He was succeeded by Joseph Wilmuth, and he by W. T. Garrard; thence this house ceased to be used longer for hotel purposes; but two others were erected, probably at nearly the same date, the one by Richard Smith being the property now owned by John Timmons. Smith was succeeded by James Williamson, and he by Mr. Jackson; then Thomas Green, Elihu Watkins, and last by David Small, after which the property went into ownership as a private residence. The other was the present hotel building, erected by L. D. Rowe, and kept by John McElhaney. He was succeeded by the following persons, in the order, respectively, as their names appear: Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, James Blizzard, A. J. Thacker, Isaac Byers, A. Miller, Miss Caroline Morris, Charles Bailey, A. Miller, Carty Ellers, W. C. Wheaton, John Timmons, Benson Hedley, E. C. Duff and Isaac N. Fisher, the present incumbent. Thus this enterprise has been carried on by twenty-four different parties, and in an early day, when this great thoroughfare was doing its greatest business with the stock-dealers, and its varied travel and traffic, the hotel trade was an extensive business. Here was the great meeting-place of the Eastern stock-buyers and the Western stock sellers, and here they left hundreds of dollars with the landlords of the hotels for their accommodations. But when the railroads passed through the country, and stock ceased to be driven in that slow and tedious way, but was transported by steam with such rapidity from the West to the East, then this road, with her numerous hotels, lost her prestige, her palmy days were gone, and the attention of the people was turned to other channels of business.

The first Postmaster in Midway was James Williamson. The first store was opened by William Holt, who kept a general stock of merchandise, tinware, etc. The first blacksmith was Mr. Boss, situated either on the Barrett or Johnson property. Dr. Clark was the first physician of the town, and he was followed by Drs. Lemon, Garrard, Darling, Atkinson,

Fields, Seaton and others. The present physicians are Drs. Kirkpatrick and Ogan. The town now contains a business representation as follows: Hewett Bros., general store; J. M. Stroup, general store; Rev. John Steele, general store; and Watson Everett, general store; J. H. Asher, drug store; Isaac N. Fisher, hotel; two blacksmiths—Richard Williams and Conn Steele; two wagon-makers—Peter Brow and R. Williams; one undertaker—A. L. Oglesbee; two physicians—Dr. A. Ogan and Dr. Kirkpatrick; and two veterinary surgeons—William Core and S. Vincent. The present population is about three hundred. It has two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian; and one school, and one dealer in agricultural implements, buggies, etc.—J. R. Shoaf.

Danville.—The land where Danville now stands was formerly owned by Daniel and Joseph Counts, the latter owning the northeast corner, between the cross-roads, and the former owing the northwest corner, and all south of the Federal road. About 1827 or 1828, a stock-dealer, Daniel Brown, who had been buying stock and driving to the Eastern markets, proposed to open a store at the cross-roads. Daniel Counts gave him a piece of land to erect a house upon, and assisted in putting up the building, a hewed-log house, about on the spot where the Housman's store now stands. When the building was completed, Mr. Brown put in a small stock of goods and continued in trade here about three years. He was succeeded by Joseph Counts, a brother of Peter Counts. He continued in trade two or three years, when he removed to Ross County, thence to Springfield, Clark County, and finally to Piqua, where he now resides. Finally, Mr. Daniel Counts gave several lots to individuals for the purpose of erecting houses, and the result was the beginning of a town. From the fact that both the proprietors of the town, Mr. Brown and Mr. Counts, were named Daniel, the new town received the cognomen of Danville. About 1836–37, a building was erected where Edward Ulm now resides, for a hotel. It was built by the McClimans Bros., and the hotel was kept by Andrew Willoughby. He was succeeded by John Justis, and he by a succession of others for several years, this town enjoying a similar trade and prosperity with Midway from the stock-dealers and trade and traffic of those early days. The first blacksmith in the town was James Counts, a brother of Peter Counts. The first shoe-maker was William Mitchell, a one-legged man, a Frenchman by birth, who was in the war, with Perry on the lakes, was taken prisoner, and subsequently he, with many others, was released and came to Chillicothe, and from there Mr. Mitchell came to Danville. The town was laid out and the plat recorded at London October 18, 1848. The town now contains about one hundred inhabitants; has two general stores—Housman Bros. and William Williamson; one blacksmith—Mr. Ross; one grist-mill (steam), erected in 1881, by Simeon Martin; one tile factory, by Housman Bros.; and one physician—Dr. Deem.

SCHOOLS.

One of the early schools of this township was in the David Dye Schoolhouse, on land now owned by Mr. Ford. This was a hewed-log house. Frank Flood was the first teacher. The next schoolhouse which succeeded this, was the two-story frame house in Midway, now owned by John Jeffers, which was used for school purposes till the present large frame was erected, with two rooms, and hall between—one room as a primary department and the other for a grammar school.

From the small cabin schoolhouses which were first built by the early settlers in the various neighborhoods of Range Township, they are now es-

tablished into eleven subdistricts, with as many good, comfortable frame or brick schoolhouses, and all the houses are kept insured.

The people of this township are now giving especial attention to the erection of brick schoolhouses. Although at this time they have but three out of the eleven built of brick, yet we are informed the School Board has decreed to build one brick house every year until every district is supplied with a good brick house. The Board of Education for 1882 are as follows: Subdistrict No. 1, J. S. Pancake; No. 2, J. W. Kellough; No. 3, Benjamin Emory; No. 4, J. R. Henry; No. 5, W. H. Bowers; No. 6, Wilson Johnson; No. 7, M. L. Yates; No. 8, I. T. Green; No. 9, Clinton Junk; No. 10, L. W. Blizzard; No. 11, G. L. Alkire; with M. L. Yates as President of the Board.

Enumeration in 1881: Subdistrict No. 1—Males, twenty-four; females, twenty; total, forty-four. No. 2—Males, twenty-eight; females, fifteen; total, forty-three. No. 3—Males, thirty-one; females, thirty-seven; total, sixty-eight. No. 4—Males, twenty-four; females, eighteen; total, forty-two. No. 5—Males, seventeen; females, twelve; total, twenty-nine. No. 6—Males, seventeen; females, eighteen; total, thirty-five. No. 7—Males, thirty-seven; females, forty-two; total, seventy-nine. No. 8—Males, fifteen; females, ten; total, twenty-five. No. 9—Males, eleven; females, three; total, fourteen. No. 10—Males, twenty-two; females, twenty; total, forty-two. No. 11—Males, ten; females, eleven; total, twenty-one. Total, 442; Independent District, Midway, 120; total enumeration of township, 562. Teachers' wages, average—male, $35; female, $32. School funds for 1881, $5.015.41; paid for tuition, $2,921.46; incidentals, $2,444.15; Independent District Midway, total school funds, $960.82; paid for tuition, $726.97; incidentals, $90.28.

CHURCHES.

The first church organized in Range Township was probably the Methodist Episcopal Church of Midway. The first preaching-point was at the house of William M. Linton, where it appears a class was early formed, probably about 1812–14, consisting of the following persons: David Dye and wife, Joseph Pancake and wife, Lockhart Biggs and wife, Elizabeth Counts and Septimus Stuthard and wife. These nine persons, it is believed, formed the first class, with David Dye and Joseph Pancake as Class-Leaders. But soon after, the following persons were added: Thomas Hughs and wife, William Chappell and wife, Andrew Johnson and wife, Zachariah Adams and wife, Thomas Bethard and wife, Lemuel Bethard and wife, and Isaac Fisher and wife. Mr. Linton's house continued to be a preaching-point until the building of the David Dye Schoolhouse, after which that was used for church purposes until about 1844; a frame building was erected at Midway, which was occupied for church purposes till the erection of the present church edifice. Among the first ministers who preached at this point were Rev. Nation, Rev. William Sutton, Rev. Young, Rev. Morrow and Rev. John Stewart. The present membership is ninety-seven, with William Bonham and J. H. Asher as Class-Leaders; A. B. Core and R. F. Williams, Stewards; A. B. Core, R. F. Williams, Daniel Greenich, Dr. A. Ogan, William Bonham, Jacob Heavner and Jacob McDaniel, Trustees; and Rev. Isaac Mackey, Pastor. The parsonage for this circuit is located here. A lot adjoining the church property on the north was purchased, and in the summer of 1868 a large, two-story frame house was erected, by Thomas Hughs, at a cost of about $2,000. The house con-

R. N. Brown

[DECEASED]

tains seven rooms, with a porch and kitchen; is well-finished and pleasantly located. J. S. Pancake, Washington Withrow and A. B. Core constituted the Building Committee.

The Concord M. E. Church.—In 1816–17, a class was organized at the house of Richard Gosslee, consisting of the following persons: Richard Gosslee and wife, Charles Holland and wife, Thomas Dawson and wife, and a few others whose names could not be ascertained, with Richard Gosslee as Class-Leader. The house of Mr. Gosslee continued as a preaching-place till in 1837, when the present church building was completed, and, in due form, dedicated to service. In 1860, this church was remodeled and repaired, and rededicated to service by a sermon preached by Rev. A. B. See. Some of the early preachers who held services at the house of Mr. Gosslee were Rev. Jacob Hooper, James B. Findley, William Findley and William Westlake. The present membership is thirty-eight, with Samuel Gillespie as Class-Leader; Stewards, Joseph Gillespie and John Shepherd; Trustees, Joseph Gillespie, Andrew Shepherd, John Shepherd, John Emory, Isaiah Gillespie, Milton Shepherd and Samuel Gillespie.

Bethel M. E. Church.—This society was organized at the house of John Fisher, by Rev. Mr. Maley, in the year 1820 or 1821. The class consisted of the following persons: John Fisher and wife, Elizabeth Fisher, John Morris, Elizabeth Morris, Robert Farrar, Isabel Cox, James Fisher, Sarah Fisher and Prudence Steel. It is believed this first class consisted of ten members. They continued to have preaching at the house of Mr. Fisher, and in summer in the groves of the neighborhood, till the erection of the church, which it is believed was about 1847–48. These facts of the early organization of this church have been kindly furnished by Mrs. Lydia Brown, the oldest member of Bethel society, and the only surviving daughter of John Fisher now residing in this county. She resides on the old homestead place of her father, and has been a member of Bethel Church nearly all her life. Present membership of the church is eighty-five, with fourteen probationers. Class-Leaders, James S. Pancake, Joseph S. Martin and Christian Wissler; Stewards, James S. Pancake and J. B. Chenoweth; Trustees, J. B. Chenoweth, J. S. Pancake, Allison Grim, Christian Wissler, William A. Johnston, J. S. Martin, J. P. Foster and S. W. Brown.

These three churches whose history is given above, with the Newport Church, whose history is given in the history of Paint Township, and the society formed which holds its services at the Foster Schoolhouse, constitute the Midway Circuit, embracing five societies, with five preaching stations. The membership at the Foster Schoolhouse, Oak Run Township, is at present writing seventeen, with D. B. Foster as Class-Leader; total membership of the circuit, 320, and twenty-five probationers. This circuit is embraced in the Ohio Conference.

Presbyterian Church, Midway.—This society was organized by Rev. C. W. Finley, ————, with the following persons: Scott Robinson and wife, Margaret Robinson, Mrs. Charlotte Withrow and Mrs. Sarah Corbit; and soon after, under the preaching of Rev. James Dunlap, the following names were added as members: Louisa Counts, George Byers, Samuel Withrow, Barney Evans and wife and his father, Catharine Evans, Rebecca Linson and Nancy Dye, with Samuel Withrow as the first Elder.

Services were first held in the Methodist Church, then for some time they were held in the schoolhouse, and then again in the Methodist Church. Rev. C. W. Finley was their first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. James Dunlap. Then came Rev. James McIntire, Rev. Jones, Rev. David

Kerr, Rev. George Brown and Rev. S. S. Garmo. Under the ministry of Rev. James McIntire, the church edifice was erected in 1863. The present condition is good, with Dr. Findley Kirkpatrick, Maxwell Murray and Robert Harper as Elders. In the erection of this church, a serious accident occurred. The girder gave way, precipitating several workmen to the ground, by which William Swank was instantly killed, and John Wonderland had his thigh broken in two places, and others more or less injured. The wounded were attended by Dr. Seaton, of Midway. This church, when first built, was erected with a steeple seventy feet high. In March, 1866, the tall spire was struck by lightning, and the whole building was much damaged. Two corner-stones of the church were thrown out from under the building to quite a distance. In repairing the house, the steeple was built in its present form.

MILLS.

There is comparatively little to be said upon this subject in Range Township, as the majority of the mills that are or have been in the township have been portable mills, or mills of a temporary character. Many of the early settlers would erect a cheap temporary saw-mill on some stream or creek, to be run by water-power, and, as the supply of water was only adequate to run the mill a short time, just when there was high water, the balance of the time the mill was useless. And there has never been a railroad within the township to give facilities for shipping, or any great value to the lumber of this section; but this township is strictly an agricultural and stock-raising country, and these interests have absorbed the attention and capital of her people, to the general seclusion of everything else. At quite an early day, probably about 1835, William Holt erected a steam saw-mill at Midway, on the Armstrong lot, which was probably one of the first steam-mills in the county. This mill was run a few years and removed to Newport, and there run several years. There are a few portable saw-mills, which move from place to place and do a neighborhood work, but the principal and permanent mill of this township is the grist-mill at Danville, erected by Simeon Martin in 1881. This must prove a great convenience to the people of this community, as it is centrally located, and the only one in the township.

ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

This township is well supplied with good roads, and all the main lines are free turnpikes. Commencing in the western part of the township, running in a north and south direction through the township, is the London & Midway pike and Bloomingsburg road. Further east, near the center of the township, passing entirely through the township, in the same general direction and almost parallel with the first-mentioned, is the London & Bloomingsburg pike. Further east still is another road, branching off from the London pike above Newport, and taking a general southeastern course, connects in the eastern part of the township with the Federal road near Mud Run. And lastly, and the principal east and west road of the township, is the Federal road. This road runs almost directly east and west through the township, with about one-third of the township lying south of the road, and the two-thirds lying north of it. At the time the General Government proposed to build a turnpike from the East to the West, from Maryland to St. Louis, her officers first viewed and surveyed this road for that great thoroughfare; but subsequently another survey was made north of London about four miles, which survey was finally adopted, and the great National road built, the acme of magnitude of improvement of that

day and age. And from the fact that the Federal Government surveyed and laid out this road, it has ever since been known as the Federal road. And, although for many years it was merely a mud road yet it became a lively thoroughfare from the West to the East for immense droves of cattle and stock and of general travel. It is said that, before the days of railroads, it was no uncommon thing to see as many as two thousand cattle pass over that road in a day on their way to Eastern markets.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Leanore Lodge, No. 512, F. & A. M., Midway, was declared in working order under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, granted October 26, 1875, with the following appointed officers: Jeriah Swetland, W. M.; A. P. Hewett, S. W.; D. T. Yates, J. W.; Henry McCann, Treasurer; S. J. Paulin, Secretary; Thomas S. Davis, S. D.; John W. Kellough, J. D.; John H. Peters, Tiler. The charter was granted and the lodge instituted November 2, 1876, by O. A. B. Senter, proxy for the Worthy Grand Master of Columbus, Ohio, with the following charter members: Jeriah Swetland, A. P. Hewett, Henry McCann, S. J. Paulin, David T. Yates, Frank Woosley, Thomas S. Davis, John R. Griffith, John W. Kellough, John H. Peters and James H. Horrell. Officered as follows: A. P. Hewett, W. M.; Henry McCann, S. W.; David T. Yates, J. W.; J. W. Green, Treasurer; S. J. Paulin, Secretary, Thomas S. Davis, S. D.; Fred L. Watkins, J. D.; R. F. Williams and John H. Peters, Stewards; and Daniel Greenich, Tiler. The lodge now numbers forty-seven members, officered as follows: Ambrose Ogan, W. M.; Henry McCann, S. W.; Lewis Counts, J. W.; Mark L. Yates, Treasurer; S. A. Ireland, Secretary; W. H. Proffitt, S. D.; John Laytham, J. D.; William H. Gillmore, Tiler; R. F. Williams and R. L. Watkins, Stewards. The regular meetings of the lodge are on Thursday evening, on or preceding full of moon.

REMARKABLE STORMS.

In June, 1860, a severe wind and rain storm passed just south of Midway, from west to east, destroying considerable timber and fences, but doing little damage to buildings. In July of the same year, another severe storm passed north of Midway, taking the same general direction, but more destructive than the former on the timber and fences, and it moved a two-story frame house of William Jones from three to four inches on its foundation. Also, some ten or twelve years since, a wonderful hail-storm, accompanied with wind, passed ever the southern portion of Range Township, doing much damage to houses and other property, the stones not only breaking windows, but even split the weather boarding on the houses. Some of the stones were said to measure eleven inches in circumference. Benjamin Harrison's house was especially damaged by the storm.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

We find no official records of the elections of the township prior to the year 1849. Since that date, the officers have been as follows:

Trustees.—1849–51, Levin Willoughby, John Foster and I. B. Fisher; 1852, I. B. Fisher, Levin Willoughby and Rollin Wilson; 1853, Levin Willoughby, I. B. Fisher and Jesse Watson; 1854, Jesse Watson, Levin Willoughby and Seaman Baldwin; 1855–57, Levin Willoughby, Jesse Watson and Seaman Baldwin; 1858, Jesse Watson, I. B. Fisher and Joseph H. Chenoweth; 1859, Joseph H. Chenoweth, David McClimans and James

Hornbeck; 1860, Peter Counts, Cyrus Timmons and John Johnson; 1861, Peter Counts, John Johnson and L. S. Baldwin; 1862, L. S. Baldwin, Peter Counts and Jesse Watson; 1863, Peter Counts, Cyrus Timmons and William McClintick; 1864, Jesse M. Linson, William McClintick and L. S. Baldwin; 1865, J. M. Linson, William McClintick and Isaac Reeves; 1866, Cyrus Timmons, John Johnson and Benjamin Harrison; 1867–68, Cyrus Timmons, John Johnson, Sr., and Benjamin Harrison; 1869, John Fallestine, D. C. Yates and Peter Counts; 1870, Peter Counts, Batteal Harrison and Cyrus Timmons; 1871–72, Cyrus Timmons, Batteal Harrison and John McClimans; 1873, Batteal Harrison, John Johnston, Jr., and Levin Blizzard; 1874–75, Batteal Harrison, John Johnston and Immer Barrett, 1876, John F. Johnston, John Wingfield and Solomon McClimans; 1877, Solomon McClimans, John Killough and John Wingfield; 1878–79, Solomon McClimans, Immer Barrett and J. M. Johnston; 1880–81, Solomon McClimans, W. A. Johnston and Nathan Shepherd; 1882, Solomon McClimans, W. A. Johnston and J. R. Wingfield.

Justices of the Peace.—1813, Burton Blizzard and William King; 1814, James Whitesides; 1835, William Johnston; 1837, Burton Blizzard; 1838, William Johnston; 1841–44, Thomas Baldwin; 1840, Burton Blizzard; 1843–46, Christian Selsor; 1846, William Johnston; 1849, Vincent Allen and W. A. Koontz; 1852, William Small and Peyton R. Chrisman; 1853, W. A. Koontz; 1854, Woodville A. Freeman; 1856, John J. Baldwin; 1857, W. A. Koontz; 1859, David Haskell; 1860–63, John J. Baldwin; 1862, David Haskell; 1869, John Baldwin and James M. Horrell; 1875, Theodore Hill; 1878, Theodore Hill and G. H. Alkire; 1881, G. H. Alkire and Joshua Ross.

Treasurers.—1849, D. M. Jackson; 1850–61, M. Lemon; 1862–70, W. H. Creighton; 1871–73, C. L. Telfair; 1874, Benjamin Harrison; 1875–78, Levin Blizzard; 1879–82, Batteal Harrison.

Township Clerks.—1849–51, W. A. Koontz; 1852–53, D. C. Bench; 1854–56, N. Baker; 1857, J. D. Reeves; 1858, Levin Willoughby; 1859, William Stroup; 1860, D. D. Johnson; 1863–64, J. H. McDaniel; 1865, W. L. Morgan; 1866, J. H. McDaniel; 1867–74, William Ellars; 1875–76, J. M. Stroup; 1877, P. R. Chrisman; 1878–79, J. M. Stroup; 1880–82, Isaac T. Housman.

Constables.—1849, Thomas Bethard and I. Norman; 1850, J. Brock and L. McClimans; 1851, P. McDaniel and L. G. McClimans; 1852, L. G. McClimans and A. F. Wright; 1853, James Haggard and W. A. Koontz; 1854–55, William Alspaugh and Thomas Bethard; 1856, Thomas Bethard and A. V. Chrisman; 1857, William Alspaugh and Thomas Bethard; 1858, Hugh Workman and George Housman; 1859, Thomas Bethard and Hugh Workman; 1860–61, William Alspaugh and J. B. Housman; 1862–63, William Alspaugh and Philip McDaniel; 1864, James Reeves and William Ellars; 1865, B. F. Badger and M. W. Cannon; 1866, John Johnson, Jr., and E. C. McClimans; 1867, James Reeves and John Johnson, Jr.; 1868, William Corson and Moses Foster; 1869, B. F. Badger and John C. Counts; 1870, Joshua Ross and James Reeves; 1871, John W. Sells and C. P. Jeffries; 1872, John W. Sells and Hugh Gibblin; 1873, Hugh Gibblin and D. Bragg; 1874, Hugh Gibblin and James Reeves; 1875, Joshua Ross and J. R. Stroup; 1876–77, Jacob McDaniel and Joshua Ross; 1878–82, Thomas W. Wright and Jacob McDaniel.

Assessors.—1849–53, Thomas Reeves; 1854, William Stroup; 1855–56, Benjamin Harrison; 1857, D. E. Johnson; 1858–59, Alfred Jenkins;

1860–61, George McClimans; 1862, P. R. Chrisman; 1863–64, John Timmons; 1865, Levin Blizzard; 1866–71, John Timmons; 1872, D. D. Johnson; 1873, John M. Stroup; 1874–76, William Johnston; 1877–82, James Reeves.

Mayors of Midway.—1845, James Shepherd; 1846, William Chappell; 1848, Vincent Allen; 1850–51, Thomas Hughs; 1852–53, Vincent Tomlinson; 1854, Woodville Freeman; 1858, Isaac Norman; 1859, Thomas Hughs; 1860, W. A. Freeman; 1861, R. F. Shepherd; 1863, W. A. Koontz; 1864, N. R. Stanford; 1865, W. A. Koontz; 1866, B. F. Shepherd; 1868–69, William Ellars; 1870, W. J. Bonham; 1872, James H. McDaniel, and 1873–74, Theodore Hill.

CHAPTER VIII.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies the extreme northwestern corner of Madison County, and is one of the smallest of the fourteen townships comprising said county. It is also one of the most regular, in its contour and general form, being nearly a perfect parallelogram, while nearly all of the other townships of the county are remarkable for their irregularity in shape. Pike is bounded north by Union County, east by Darby Township, south by Monroe and Somerford Townships and west by Champaign County. It was one of the early constituted townships of the county, as upon the records at London we find the following account of its erection, bearing date September 5, 1814: "At a meeting of the Commissioners, present Joshua Ewing and William Gibson, ordered, that the following bounds compose a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Pike. Beginning where the State road intersects the north boundary of Madison County and running from thence with said road, so as to include the same till it intersects the Urbana road; thence southwardly on a line half a mile east of Little Darby, till it intersects Jefferson Township line at Mark's survey; thence to Peter Paugh's, southeast corner; thence westwardly with Deer Creek Township line to Champaign County line, and with said county line to the northwest corner of Madison County, and thence with the line between Madison and Delaware to the beginning." In the erection of Union County in 1820, a portion of the above-described territory was embraced in that county, and consequently the north boundary line was changed and Pike made smaller in territory. Again, on March 4, 1839, another change was made in the township of Pike, as follows: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County, ordered that the following boundaries compose the township of Pike (as surveyed January 24, 1839, by William B. Irwin), to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Madison County, thence running on the line between Madison and Union Counties, east by the variation six miles to an elm, corner to Darby Township, Madison County; thence with the line of Darby Township south three miles and 106 poles to four elms; thence south 80 degrees west (by the needle) six miles and thirty poles, to the original southeast corner of Pike Township, in the line of Champaign County; thence with said line north four miles to the beginning."

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The surface of this township is level, except along the streams and small creeks, much of it being prairie and oak openings. All that portion between Little Darby and Barron Run extending to the north line of the township, is very level and a beautiful country; also, all west of Barron Run and between that stream and Spring Fork is the same. On the Little Darby and along Barron Run and Spring Fork, the surface is quite uneven, and in a few places to some degree hilly. The soil of the level and prairie portions of the township consist principally of a black loam, with here and there a locality of clay and loam. It is very deep and rich, naturally pro-

ducing an exuberant growth of grass and vegetation. Along the creeks and streams the soil is principally clay, but very strong and productive, so that throughout the township we may say the soil is very rich and fertile. The subsoil is clay and gravel, with usually a third stratum of blue clay and disintegrated limestone. The township from its first settlement has been peculiarly adapted to stock-raising, and that business has always received a large share of attention from its most wealthy citizens, and they have given considerable attention to the improving and raising of fine blooded stock. But as the lands become divided up into smaller farms, as the tendency is from year to year, and the soil better ditched, tiled and drained, so it becomes better adapted to the cultivation of all the grains. Tile factories are now becoming very numerous throughout this county and State, and, in fact, all over the country wherever the soil needs underdraining; the abundant use of tile is producing remarkable results. Much of the low, flat prairie lands, which a few years ago was almost useless from the great surplus of water in them, and in which stock would almost mire, and which were never attempted to be plowed or cultivated in grain, are now by this process of tiling becoming some of the best wheat and corn-growing lands in the county. This township and this county, which, but a few years ago scarcely produced grain enough for the home consumption, is now exporting vast quantities of both wheat and corn, and the time is not far distant when the county will rank among the first grain-producing counties of the State. The forests and timber of this township are similar to those of the other townships and the county generally. On the creeks and small streams it was generally heavily timbered. On the creek bottoms were a considerable quantity of walnut, and back from the creeks and on the rolling lands were white, black, red and burr oak, hickory, elm, ash and some beech and cherry. On the level lands were the oak openings, of which the leading timber was burr oak, with some considerable hickory and a less amount of white oak, elm and a few other varieties. One noticeable and peculiar feature of the timber of this township, which appears to be a common condition of most of the country composed largely of prairie and timber, where the general course of the streams is south, southeast, is, that for a short distance on the east side of the creeks, the timber was of a much heavier and denser growth than it was westward from the creeks. And on the east side of the Darby, in particular, was where the beech and a few other varieties were found and not much in other localities. It is quite probable the principal reason of the timber being less heavy and dense on the west side of the creeks, was in consequence of the yearly fires which swept over the prairies, which destroyed the undergrowth and more or less checked the growth of the larger timber; and as these fires usually raged from west to east, these streams or creeks served as a barrier which the fire could not overleap; or, if it did, it was so checked in its power that it would burn with much less violence and destructive power until it would get some distance again from the creek, when, from being fanned by the breezes and increased combustible matter, it would again sweep forward with great velocity and violence until again checked by another stream, or the want of combustible matter to keep up the flame.

Although this township was not settled quite as early as some other portions of the county, yet we find them quite early taking possession of the lands along the streams where the more elevated and drier lands were tenable. But many of these were mere squatters; being possessed of no means, they never purchased any land in this locality, but remained here a

short time and enjoyed the pleasures of hunting where there was an abundance of deer, turkeys and other game, made some improvements and quietly enjoyed their possessions without any great amount of investment. Finally, as other settlers came in and purchased the lands, or as they became dissatisfied, they moved away to enjoy other homes and hunting-grounds. Some of these, though not owners of their homes, or possessed of wealth, yet were good, moral and religious men and women and good citizens, and exerted quite an influence in forming and molding the general character of the community. Many of these having resided here but a short time, and the older of the pioneers who at that time knew them well, having passed to "that bourne whence no traveler returns," leaves but little source for us at this late day to gain any special or exact knowledge of them, especially as to positive date of their settling here; but believing some of this class of persons to have been among the first settlers of this township, we shall give their names with what little we could learn concerning them, without giving the date of settlement, and will call them

PIONEERS.

Oliver and Harris Jaynes settled on the Little Darby, near where Henry King afterward settled. It is believed they were among the first who came into this township. Farther up the Darby, near the northeast corner of the township, settled a family of Keyes. Two brothers, Edsel and Samuel Carr, settled on Barron Run, near where Newton Hunt now resides. Samuel was quite an active man, and, it appears, a very moral and upright man, and a leading, active worker in the Methodist Church in its first organization in this township. A family by the name of Whitman, the head of which it is believed was Solomon, settled on Barron Run, on land now owned by Charles Phellis. He never purchased land there, and, after a few years' residence, moved away. Samuel, Isaac and Daniel Allen, three brothers, settled on Barron Run, where they subsequently purchased small tracts of land. Samuel was a local preacher in the Methodist Church and quite a prominent man of that day. About 1830, it is supposed, they moved into Union County. A Mr. Burrell, a blacksmith by trade, was also a very early settler on Barron Run, but soon moved away. A Mr. Dockum, believed to be a native of Canada, settled on the Aaron Weaver place, near the mouth of Barron Run, at a very early date, and there he resided till his death, and his body was interred upon the place, and was probably the first person buried in what is now known as the Weaver Burying-Ground. The following were his children: William, who married Nancy Jones, and settled adjoining the home place, but subsequently moved West, where he died; one daughter married Mason Jones, and finally settled near California, this county, where she died; James married a Miss Clement, and settled in this township, thence removed to Darby Township, Union County, where he died; Boardman married Miss Tullis and settled in this township and resided till his death; and one other daughter, who married Allen Jones, and resided in this county several years, thence moved West. John Rathburn was an early settler on Barron Run, and was a Methodist preacher; also practiced as a steam doctor. It is believed he was the organizer of the Methodist Church that in an early day existed on Barron Run for several years, of which he was a main pillar and support. He had the following children: Charles, who is now a resident of the West and is a practicing physician; Levi, who was for some time a merchant in Mechanicsburg, thence removed West, but one of his daughters is still a resident of Me-

James Millikin

chanicsburg; Nelson, who is now a minister and resides in Iowa; Abigail, died single; Sarah, married Luke Clemens, and settled in the south part of the county; and Harmon, who settled in Iowa, where he still resides.

John Erwin settled in the northwest corner of Pike Township about 1812, and purchased land there, for which a deed was recorded in September, 1814. He came here from Southern Ohio, and was probably the first settler in the west part of Pike Township, and he remained here till his death. He followed farming and stock-raising, was a man of excellent character, plain and unassuming in his habits, a devoted Presbyterian in faith, and a substantial and worthy citizen. He had a large family of children, who nearly all died early in life with consumption. One son, Amzi, or Amazi, settled on the home place and lived to quite an advanced age; he died May 14, 1879, aged eighty years. Several of his children reside in this vicinity. On the building of the railroad from Springfield to Delaware it passed through the corner of the township and his land, and a station was established called Erwin. Joseph Mitchell, a native of Vermont, emigrated with his family to Ohio, and settled in the southwest part of Pike Township, on land now known as the Farrington farm, about 1812–13; he purchased 900 acres of land, became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser; he resided here till quite advanced in years, when he removed West, where he died. He was a leading, active man in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a minister in the same during a greater part of his life, and devoted much of his time to itinerant work, traveling over many different States, and was a companion of Lorenzo Dow for several years. He was the father of the following children: Joseph, Newman, William and Abner; the first two are deceased, and William and Abner are located in the West; the latter served in the late war of the rebellion.

Claudius Mitchell, a brother of Joseph, of whom we have just written, and a son of Ensign Mitchell, of Champaign County, settled in the township on land known as the Henry Weaver place, about 1815–16; this situation is on the Urbana & Liverpool pike, near the west line of the township. We have obtained quite a full account of the manner of his starting out in life, and the hardships and trials he endured; and as an illustration of pioneer life, we here give it a space in the history of Pike Township, that not only his descendants many years hence may read and know how their worthy ancestor lived and labored, but that all future generations may have the means of knowing, so far as the pen of the historian is able to portray it, the true picture of pioneer life.

Claudius Mitchell was born in Vermont in 1794, of poor but respectable parents, who, after a few years, removed to the State of New York, thence to Pennsylvania, from there to Kentucky and thence to Southern Ohio, and, in 1815, to Madison County. During these years of pioneer itineracy, he arrived at his majority, but these were years of rough, yet it seems pleasant, experiences, to young Claudius, and he enjoyed, with his favorite dog and unerring rifle, the sports of frontier life; ever on the chase for, or in mortal combat with, the wounded bear or stolen cub, and often came to "hand and hand" contest with the wild buck deer of the forests, which then abounded with all kinds of wild game and animals. Consequently, Claudius had no opportunities of obtaining even a common-school education; did not even learn to read or write. The first pair of pants he ever wore were made by his faithful Vermont mother, who manufactured them out of hair combed from their own cow in the time of shedding in the spring, mixed and carded with common flax tow, all done by hand, and spun

by hand and knit into a pair of pants, all being done by her own hands. The first pair of shoes he ever wore was when he was ten years of age, for which he earned the money to pay for them by taking his ax and hand-sled and cut and hauled wood a distance of several miles. At the age of twelve years, he performed a man's work cutting cord-wood and working at the Kanawha Salt Works. As stated above, in 1815 he came to Madison County, and, in 1816, he married Nancy Lambert, of Brown County. On the 1st day of February, he took leave of his home and parents, whom he had served faithfully for many years, and commenced life for himself. The first day's work for himself he took his ax and maul, and cut and split 350 rails, for which he received 25 cents per hundred, but not in cash, but in corn at 25 cents per bushel, which gave him three and one-half bushels of corn. The second day he made 250 rails, and took his pay in tallow and fat meat. On February 7, he took a lease of land on Spring Fork, and at once commenced to build a cabin, with the snow then six inches deep. He soon had his cabin up and a roof on the same, and the next day he and his young wife moved into it, cleared away the snow and built a fire on the ground; then to work they went in earnest to fit up the new home. At a late hour that night they laid down some loose clapboards on the snow, on which they spread their scanty bedding, and then before retiring to rest they knelt down upon the icy-cold ground by two blocks, their only chairs, and there offered their songs and prayers to the God of the Universe. The only utensil they had for cooking was an old iron pot, and their table-ware consisted of two broken knives and forks and two old pewter spoons. He had one two-year-old heifer, upon which the tax was 8 cents, and he had more difficulty to raise the money and pay that 8 cent tax than any tax he has ever paid. Since that time, he has paid his $300 tax with perfect ease. He resided in this township for many years; finally, he removed with his family into Champaign County, where he has since resided. He was twice married. By his first wife he had seven children—Sarah, Lavinia, Elizabeth, Nancy, Alvira, Chandler and Joshua. Mrs. Mitchell died, and he married for his second wife Mary Ann Reed; by her he had one child, deceased. Mr. Mitchell now resides in Mechanicsburg, retired from all active business; is in the ninetieth year of his age, and has all his business matters fully settled up, with no temporal affairs to trouble him. He is as erect and straight as a young man of twenty, is in comfortable health, cheerful and happy, and is patiently awaiting the summons of his Master that he may see the King in His beauty.

George Van Ness, a native of New Jersey, married Eleanor Van Lear, a native of Holland; they emigrated to Ohio prior to its becoming a State, and settled in Butler County. In January, 1813–14, they removed to Madison County and settled on the Little Darby, in the northwest corner of this township, on the place now owned by John Van Ness, and here he resided until his death, March 22, 1832. He was a true pioneer and experienced the rough side of life. Indians were his neighbors, and deer, wild hogs and game of all kinds were in abundance. About 1820, Mr. Van Ness erected a grist-mill, a three-story frame, run by water-power. The mill only ran about three years, when the dam washed away and was never repaired or used afterward. Mr. Van Ness served through the war of the Revolution, and was with Gen. Washington at the memorable Valley Forge. He was the father of the following children: John, who married Rachel Nichols, and settled near the same place, but subsequently moved West and died in Iowa; Susannah, married Stacy Storer, and settled in Highland County,

Ohio, where she died, aged nearly one hundred years; Catharine, married John Payne, first settled in this township, thence in Highland County, and finally in Illinois, where she died; George, married Sarah Britton, settled in Butler County, on the old Van Ness farm, thence removed to Seneca County, Ohio, thence moved West and is now a resident of Indiana; Judith, married William Storer, and settled in Highland County, where they now reside; Peter, married Polly Neff, and settled in Logan County, Ohio, and died there; Cornelius, married Rebecca Bower, and settled on the old home place of his father, where he still remains, and has now spent seventy years of his life on this farm; Daniel, married Elizabeth Yearns, and resides in Logan County, Ohio; and Mary, married Henry McCumber, and soon moved West and settled in Illinois, where she died.

George Jones, a native of Virginia, settled on land now owned by Mr. Guy, about 1815–18. He was a leading, active man in the Methodist Church; was also quite a politician, and after the Morgan trouble in New York he became an active anti-Mason. He served in the war of the Revolution. His children were Elizabeth, who married Michael Roseberry; William, who was a miller in Mechanicsburg for many years; Mason and Allen, who moved West; Nancy, married William Dockum, and settled in the West; and Charles, who also went West.

Henry King was a native of Pennsylvania and first settled near Chillicothe; thence, about 1818–20, removed to the west bank of the Little Darby, on the farm since known as the Joseph King place; here he resided till his death. He was an intelligent and a well-educated man, a wheelwright by trade and a skillful mechanic, and to this trade and to farming he devoted his life; was a kind neighbor and a worthy citizen. His children were Joseph, who married Amanda Tarpening, and settled and died on the old home place; William F., who married Miss Bigelow, daughter of Dr. Bigelow, of Plain City, he is now deceased; one daughter died young; Hannah, married Daniel Brooks, settled in Darby Township and resided till the spring of 1882, when they removed to Kentucky; Henry J., married a daughter of John Mitchell, and settled in Darby Township, Union County, Ohio, but now resides at Marysville; Benjamin, married Miss Keyes, and settled in Darby Township, where he died at an early age; and Sarah K., who married Newton Hunt.

George Weaver, also a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the place now owned by Aaron Weaver about 1817–18, as we find his deed recorded in January, 1818. He was married to Elizabeth Hempleton. Their children were Jacob, who married Polly Nagley, and settled on the home farm where he resided till his death; Solomon, married Lydia Niles, and settled near the home place, but subsequently removed to Illinois and settled near Clinton, where he now resides; one daughter married David Morris, but is now deceased; John, married Elizabeth Morse, and settled and resides in this township: Elizabeth, married John H. Surfus, and settled here first, but subsequently removed West and now resides in Illinois; George, married a Miss Morse, and resides in Illinois; Joseph, married a Miss Cobbler, and settled in the West; David, settled in the West; Mary, married John Sterritt, and settled in Monroe Township, but subsequently removed to the West. Mr. George Weaver, the father of this large family, was one of those industrious, thoroughgoing Pennsylvanian farmers, who knew how to make money and how to invest all his surplus capital, and the result was that he became owner of 3,000 acres of fine land.

Samuel Mann, a native of Vermont, settled in the southwest part of

the township on land since owned by Joseph Ware, about 1814–15. He was a very successful farmer and a good citizen. He raised a large family of children and gave them a good education for that day. His children were Samuel, Reuben, Nancy, Benjamin, John, Alden, Lorenzo D., Leonard and Azro. Reuben and Leonard H. became physicians, both now deceased, in fact, all the children are deceased. Benjamin was quite a prominent, active man of this community, and resided the greater part of his life in Monroe Township, and held many of the offices of his township.

Abraham Johnson, a native of Virginia, settled on the place now owned by William Guy about 1814–15, as the record shows the deed for his land to be recorded in June, 1815. He was a good neighbor and a reliable citizen. In those days, it was a custom to bleed people in the spring of the year, to take away the "bad blood," which had accumulated during the winter, and, although it was probable that he was neither a physician nor surgeon, yet he was skilled in the art of bleeding people, and many were accustomed to apply to him to perform this work. He married Hannah Roseberry, and resided here for several years, but he subsequently removed to Union County and died there.

Andrew Alden was a native of New York or New England, settled on land near Mr. Mann, in the spring of 1817. He was a very active, industrious man, and a good citizen. He married Elizabeth Manville, by whom he had the following children: Chester, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Stanford, George, Eli and Prince, all deceased but Stanford and Prince; the former settled in the West; the latter resides at Mechanicsburg.

Levi Patrick, a native of Massachusetts, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Pike Township on land now owned by Lafayette Newman, on Christmas Day, 1817, where he resided till his death, February 22, 1855. He married Clarissa Patrick, also a native of Massachusetts; she died December 12, 1868. Their children were M. Young, Eliza, Mary, Levi M., C. F., John P., Clarissa Ann and Olive. M. Young married Fidelia Cartmill, a native of Kentucky, and settled near the home place, where he resided till he located on his present place, in 1853, where he has since resided and has held nearly all the offices of his township; Eliza never married. and died in the spring of 1881; Mary married Nathaniel Griffin, and is now deceased; Levi moved to Missouri, where he married and settled, but died a few years ago; John P. married Emma Converse, and settled near the home place, but subsequently removed to Union County, where he died; Clarissa Ann died quite young; Olive married Henry Brown, and settled in Champaign County, where they still reside.

Michael Roseberry, a native of Virginia, settled on Spring Fork, on land now owned by William H. Guy, about 1822–24; here he resided about ten years, when he purchased 350 acres, known as the Henry Guy farm, and there resided till his death, about 1859. He was a prominent, active farmer and stock-dealer, had the confidence of the people, and filled many of the offices of his township. He married Elizabeth Jones, a native of Virginia; they had the following children: Ellen, married Ira Stacy; Permelia, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth, is now Widow Fox; Julia, married and moved West; Joseph, deceased; Ebenezer, married Miss Carter; Hannah, deceased; and Jane, deceased.

Darius Burnham was born in Hampton, Conn., May 10, 1791, married Lucretia Hunt September 12, 1819, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Pike Township, Madison County, in the fall of 1820, on land where Orlo Stoddard now resides, and here he remained through life. Here he began in a

log cabin—true pioneer style. To his first purchase of land he subsequently added more from time to time, till at the time of his death he owned about 760 acres of good land. He became the owner of the land upon which Liverpool is now located, and laid out and platted the town, which was given the name of Liverpool and had the same recorded at London. Mr. Burnham was an active, stirring business man; he engaged quite largely in raising stock and dairy business and was a true, public spirited man, kind and benevolent, ever ready to aid all enterprises and improvements for the general public good. He served in nearly all of the offices of his township, and was a Justice of the Peace for many years. He died August 10, 1846. His wife was born February 18, 1798, and died May 22, 1878. They had eight children—John H., Henry, Anna L., Emiline S., Darius D., Achsa M., Lucius A. and Flora E., all now surviving except Achsa M., who died at Plain City.

George Fullington, a native of Vermont, born August 18, 1769, married Rebecca Greeley, and, in 1813, they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Union County, where they resided about eight years, and removed to Madison and settled on land now owned by Charles Phellis, Esq., where he resided till his death, July 24, 1835. His wife survived him several years. Their children were Sarah, who married Alfred Carpenter, and moved to Illinois, where she died; Moses, married Harriet Guy, and settled on the old Fullington place, in Union County, where he died; Clarriet, married William Guy, and died in 1827; Jefferson, settled in Illinois, where he married Eleanor English, and resided there till his death, and his body was brought back and interred in the Guy Cemetery; Adelaide became the second wife of William Guy; Mary, married Truman Kimball, and raised a family of ten children, and is now deceased; Abigail, married Charles Phellis, Esq., is deceased; and Selina, married John Burnham, and now resides in Mechanicsburg. Mr. Fullington was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and still followed his trade to some extent after settling here, but his main attention was given to farming and the stock business, which he carried on quite extensively. He was a man of substantial character and undoubted integrity, honorable in all his business transactions, kind-hearted and benevolent and a great friend to the poor, and to all who needed his aid in means or influence.

These families of whom we have given the above history embrace the majority of the early settlers of Pike Township. Many others have come in and settled at a more recent date, some of whom are among the leading business men of the township, and who have taken a leading and active part in the progress and improvements of the township, and who are fully identified with its interests. Among these we mention Charles Phellis, Esq., who is the largest land-owner and stock-dealer in the township, a man of high and marked ability, whose honor and character stand untarnished, and is one of the township's best and most worthy citizens. In the biographical department of this work will be found the history of many of the present prominent and enterprising families of Pike Township, to which we would refer the reader for further information.

TOWNS AND BUSINESS.

There is but one town, or, more properly, village, in the township. But before writing of it the business interests of the past will carry us back to about the year 1831–32, when one Capt. Andrews, of Chillicothe, located on the Worthington road, just west of John Weaver's place, where he pur-

chased about 1,300 acres of land. He was quite wealthy, and soon after locating he erected a building, purchased a stock of goods and opened out a store, which was the first ever in the township. His place he named the Rosedale farm, taking its name, we presume, from the post office, which he obtained the establishment of at his place about 1832, under the name of Rosedale Post Office, of which he became the first Postmaster. Subsequently, Capt. Andrews died, and he was succeeded by A. Simpkins; finally, he was succeeded by Fox & Snodgrass, with Mr. Fox as Postmaster. About 1836, Darius Burnham surveyed and laid off some lots for a town; had the town duly platted, which was recorded at the Recorder's office in London May 19, 1836, under the name of Liverpool. There were two small log houses on the ground when the town was laid out, after which Mr. Burnham erected the first frame house, a part of which was used for a dwelling and the other part finished up for a storeroom, into which John and David Snyder put in the first stock of goods and commenced trade. They continued business a few years and moved away. The next store opened here was by Foster Griffin, who commenced trade by putting in a small stock of goods and running a moderate trade; his leading business, to which he gave most attention, was dealing in cheese. Finally, Mr. Henry Burnham entered into partnership with Mr. Griffin, but remained only a short time, when he withdrew, and L. D. Mann entered into partnership with Mr. Griffin, but in a short time Mr. Mann withdrew, and Mr. Griffin continued business for several years. About 1837–38, Mr. Griffin became Postmaster, the office being moved from the country, where it was first established, to Liverpool, but retaining its original name, Rosedale, and has since remained permanently located in the town. The first blacksmith to locate in the town was a Mr. Creamer. The first physician was Dr. Curl, the next, Dr. Jeremiah Converse; then another Dr. Converse; then Dr. William Adams, Dr. J. C. Kalb and then Dr. Carter. The first shoe-maker was Edsel Carr. The first saddle and harness shop was a branch of McGruder & Reed, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. The town now contains a population of about seventy-five persons, with the following business houses: One general store, by J. P. Carter; one blacksmith, H. C. Yeazell; one shoe-maker, Andrew McBride; one harness and saddle shop, George Glass, and one physician, Dr. F. M. Carter.

MILLS.

It is believed that the first grist-mill ever erected in the township was in the northwest corner of the township, on the Little Darby, built by George Van Ness, about 1820. This was a three-story frame, quite an imposing structure at that early day, and was, of course, run by water-power. But it continued in use only about two years, when the dam was washed out and never rebuilt, and consequently the building was never used again for mill purposes. About 1825, Messrs. Lockwood & Nelson erected a grist-mill on the Little Darby, in the northeast part of the township, on land now owned by Mrs. Hampshire. Subsequently, these men were succeeded in the ownership of the mill by James Snodgrass, and he again by Albert Lombard, who was succeeded by L. D. Mann, who was the last to run the mill, after which it stood idle and went to decay. About 1830–31, George Weaver and his son John built a saw-mill on the Little Darby, on lands now owned by Joseph Weaver. This saw-mill was run about ten years and then went into decay. These appear to have been the principal early mills. In later years, there have been a few other mills, principally of the

portable kind, which have been moved from place to place as timber and occasion required.

PIKES AND ROADS.

This township is small in territory, and containing several large stock farms, which usually contain many "by-roads," which lead from one point to another and from one road to another, makes the number of pikes and gravel roads somewhat limited in number. The main pikes are the London road and the Mechanicsburg & Liverpool pike. The northwest corner of the township is crossed by the Springfield & Delaware Branch of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., which has a length of about one-half a mile within Pike Township. This is the amount of her railroads.

SCHOOLS.

This township being small in territory does not, of course, require as many schoolhouses as some of the larger townships. It has four regularly established subdistricts and one joint subdistrict. Most of these have frame houses, the citizens generally taking a fair interest in the subject of schools and education. The total school funds of last year were $1,592.67. Total expenditures, $1,426.28. Enumeration of the districts as follows: No. 1, males, 36; females, 40; total, 76. No. 2, males, 14; females, 15; total, 29. No. 3, males, 7; females, 12; total, 19. No. 4, males, 18; females, 9; total, 27. No. 5, males, 8; females, 6; total, 14. Total, males, 83; females, 82; total, 165. Township Board of Education: District No. 1, James P. Carter, President; No. 2, William P. Patrick; No. 3, Pearl M. Keyes; No. 4, J. M. Bradley (sub-joint); No. 5, J. S. Van Ness.

CHURCHES.

At the present time we are not aware of a single church organization within Pike Township. This condition arises probably from various causes. It is not, we presume, because the people are morally so good and perfect that they have no need of the restraining and salutary effects of churches; neither is it because they are so far the reverse of this that they repel them from their midst. But there is no town of any magnitude that forms a center and a nucleus upon which to lay the foundation and draw from the surrounding country the necessary support. The township, as has been stated, contains several large farms, and hence is rather sparsely settled; and it is quite probable that among the scattered population there is quite a diversity of opinions on doctrinal points, and in consequence a limited number of any one faith and doctrine—too limited to secure and support a denominational church. But we find there have been church organizations in the township, and it comes within our province as historians to record upon these pages such facts as we can glean of their history in by-gone days.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Early in the settlement on Barron Run the Methodists organized a class, and it is believed it was organized by John Rathburn, who, with the Allens, the Carrs and some others, were probably members of the first class. They held their meetings for many years in private houses and in the schoolhouse; but about 1832–33, they erected a frame building for church purposes, which still stands on the Worthington road, but in a very dilapidated condition, and, of course, unused. Meetings and services were held in this house till about 1865–66. At one time this society was quite large and prosperous, but from death, moving away and from other causes, the church waned and finally became

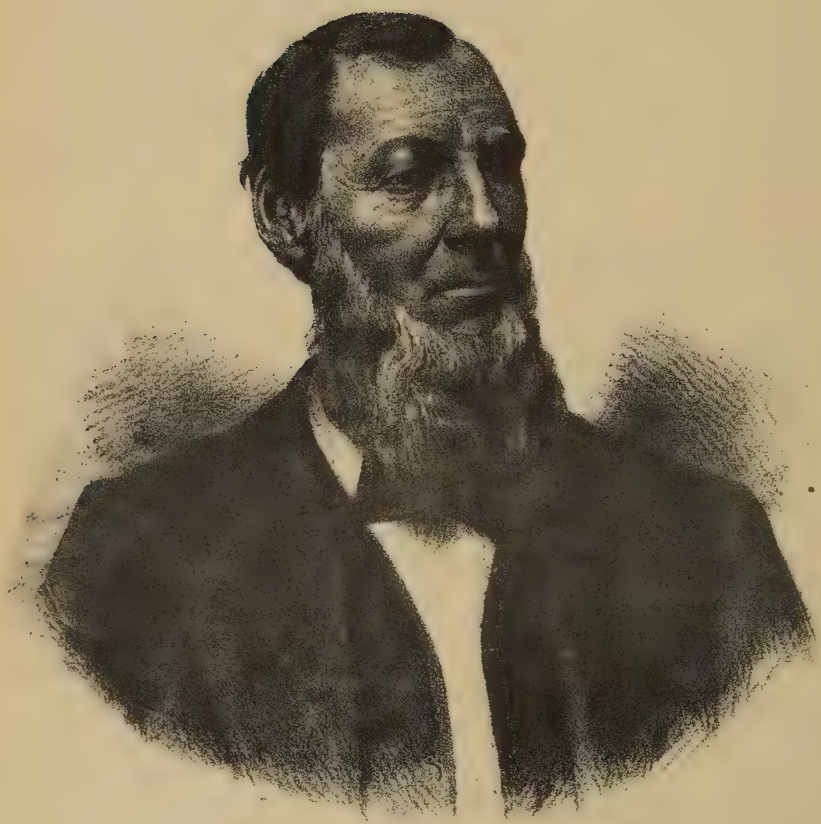
extinct. Among the early ministers who preached here were Rev. Morrison, Elder William Raper, Elder George Walker, Rev. Chase and Rev. Webster.

Protestant Methodist Church.—About the year 1840, a few persons, of whom John H. Surfus was the leader, caused the erection of a brick church in the west part of the village of Liverpool, in which was organized a Protestant Methodist society. The class embraced the following persons: John H. Surfus and wife, I. Whitcomb and wife, some of the Williams family and a few others. This society continued as an organization but a few years, as, after the death of its leader and principal support, Mr. Surfus, it dwindled away and the property was sold to the Catholics, who held services here for several years, when their organization was removed to Mechanicsburg, since which the church building has stood unoccupied. We have been informed that at quite an early day there was an organization of a Christian Church on Little Darby, but it has long been extinct, and, as we failed to obtain any definite information of their organization, we simply give the above.

CEMETERIES.

There were several family burying-grounds in this township in an early day, as in other townships, and as in every early settled country. The principal ones of this kind were one near the Little Darby, on the Weaver farm, and known as the Weaver Burying-Ground; one on Barron Run, where Mr. Dockum and others of the early settlers of that neighborhood were buried; one on the land of Charles Phellis, Esq., opposite John Weaver's residence; but this is now, like many others, all in open pasture, and no mark left of its former sacredness; and one on the Guy farm, on Spring Creek, known as the Guy Cemetery. This was first appropriated by Mr. Guy as a family burying-place, and was dedicated to the purpose by the reception of his son, Lewis F., who died November 14, 1843, after which it received the bodies of one or two others, when Mr. Guy deeded it to the Trustees of the township and their successors as a permanent cemetery for general interment of the dead. Subsequently, an addition of one-third of an acre was made, and the whole substantially fenced and the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, constituting it a fit and pleasant depository of the dead.

As the records of Pike Township officials from its organization up to about 1860 have all been either lost or destroyed, we cannot, as we usually do, give the early officers of the township, except those who have served as Justices of the Peace, which we obtained from the records at London, and are as follows: 1815, Nicholas Moore; then from this date up to 1835 no record could be found, but from that on they were as follows: 1835, Jacob Weaver; 1837, William Guy; 1838, Charles Phellis; 1841, William Guy and Charles Phellis; 1843, Matthew Y. Patrick; 1844, Charles Phellis; 1846, Lester Hunt and Matthew Y. Patrick; 1848, John R. Stokes and Henry Burnham; 1850, Robert Guy; 1851, Henry Burnham and L. Keyes; 1854, L. D. Mann and Ebenezer T. Roseberry; 1855–58, Ebenezer T. Roseberry; 1858, L. D. Mann; 1859, John H. Burnham; 1860, Benjamin Taylor; 1861, Gilbert Farrington and L. D. Mann; 1864, L. D. Mann and J. M. Kennedy.



Yours Truly
Jacob McNeal

CHAPTER IX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

MARCH 16, 1819. "At a meeting of the Commissioners, present, Burton Blizzard, Ira Finch and Patrick McLene, on petition being presented, ordered that the following bounds compose a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Monroe: .Beginning on the present line, between Deer Creek and Pike Townships, at the upper corner of Wallace's survey, running eastwardly, so as to cross Little Darby at the mouth of Barron Run, to the original line between Pike and Darby Townships; thence with the original line until it intersects Jefferson Township line at Mark's survey, then to Henry Camp's lower corner; thence northwesterly with the new road leading to Urbana, including the same as far as to where said road crosses the London road; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning." In constituting Phelps Township (now Canaan), in June of the same year, and subsequently in enlarging Pike Township by taking a portion off of Monroe Township, its boundary lines were changed from the above description to its present lines and limits. This township, in size, is one among the smallest in the county, and in shape is nearly that of an obtuse triangle. It is bounded as follows: On the north by Pike Township, on the east by Canaan and Jefferson Townships, on the south and west by Deer Creek and Somerford Townships.

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The surface of this township is very level, except along the creeks, where it is somewhat broken and hilly. The principal and only streams are Little Darby and Spring Fork. The former courses through the entire township, in the central eastern portion, passing in a southeastern direction into Jefferson Township; the latter, Spring Fork, enters Monroe Township from its northwest corner, and meanders in a southeastern course, nearly through the township, and empties into the Little Darby about one mile north of the south line of the township. Along Little Darby, on both sides for a little distance from the creek, the surface is quite broken, and in some places quite hilly. East of the stream, and between the Little Darby and Spring Fork, the surface is very level, and after you pass westward over a little undulating portion along Spring Fork, then all westward is very level. In the western and central portions of the township, also in the southeastern part, are large farms, consisting of prairies and oak openings, which are most beautiful lands, and peculiarly adapted to grazing purposes. The soil of these portions is generally a black loam from one to three feet deep. It is being more or less ditched, tiled and drained, and when this work is carried to completion it will produce all kinds of grain in abundance, and will vie in richness and productiveness with any lands in the State. Along the creeks where the surface is undulating, the soil is generally a clay, but very strong and productive, and as a whole we may safely say that Monroe is one among the best townships of the county for stock or grain raising. The principal productions are wheat, corn, potatoes and hay. The timber is in variety about as other townships in the county. On the oak openings, burr oak, hickory and elm are the principal varieties, the former predominating. On the streams are some walnut, and the uneven and hilly portions, where the clay

soil predominates, white, black and red oak, hickory, ash and some beech abound. But here, as elsewhere, the timber has been of minor importance, except to get it off of the land so as to produce good pasturage and tillage.

PIONEERS.

It is probable that among the first white people to settle within the limits of Monroe Township were the Bradley family from Virginia. There were Jonah, David and James Bradley, and two sisters, Susan and Nancy, of whom we give an account. They came here about 1804–5. Jonah settled on Spring Creek, where Sarah Ann Bradley now resides; he married Susan Powers, who was also a native of Virginia, by whom he had the following children: Alfred, who married Jemima Morrow, and settled in this township, she died, and he married a Miss Lee; subsequently he moved to Mercer County, where he resided several years, and where his second wife died, after which he returned to this county, where he remained a resident till his death, although his death occurred by accidental drowning while on a visit to Mercer County. He was the father of six children, four grew to maturity—David, John M., Elizabeth and Jemima; the latter is now deceased; Elizabeth resides in Union County, Ohio; David settled in Illinois, where he died; and John M., married, and is still a resident of this township. David and John (brothers of Alfred), married, settled and spent their lives till their death in this township; and Jonah was the fourth son. There were five daughters—Elizabeth, Mahala, Mary, Sarah and Susan—of whom Susan and Mahala now survive, and residents of Illinois. Mr. Bradley followed farming and milling through life. A few years after locating here, he erected a grist mill on Spring Fork, run by water-power, which was one of the first mills in this vicinity; prior to his building this mill, they went to Chillicothe to do their milling and to buy their groceries. This mill was one of the great improvements of that day, and was a great convenience to the people of this new settlement. Mr. Bradley was a carpenter by trade, and built his mill with his own hands, and to a great extent made his own wagons and implements for use on his farm, thus bringing his trade and skill into good use in that early day, when such articles were then so difficult to obtain. Mr. Bradley died in April, 1865, aged eighty years. David Bradley, brother of the above, first settled near Georgesville, in Franklin County, but soon after moved here to Monroe Township, where he resided till his death. He was the father of four sons—James L. and William deceased, David M. resides on the home place of his father, and Shelton resides in Tazewell County, Ill.; and three daughters, Elsie and Jane, deceased, and Cassie, wife of Newman Mitchell, residing in Somerford Township. James Bradley, also brother to the above Jonah, settled here at same date, and remained here through life. He had at least four sons—Hiram, Washington, James and Jonas; but all moved away, and all are now believed to be deceased.

James Marks was born in Kentucky on February 14, 1782, and married Nancy Van Kirk, who was born in Virginia November 25, 1787; they were married September 3, 1809. Mr. Marks came to Monroe Township in 1807 or 1808, and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Little Darby, upon which he settled, and commenced in a log cabin without any floor, door or chimney, and had no furniture. But they had the will, energy and strength, and went to work in earnest. Success followed their efforts, and he became owner of nearly 1,000 acres of land in Madison County; also a large amount of Western lands. On his home place he made fine improvements; had a good brick house and other good buildings, with a fine fruit orchard, and everything comfortable and convenient around them; quite in contrast to their condition when they first settled here. He served as Justice of the Peace several years. They were members of the Baptist Church. Their children

were Washington (who married Hannah Hayden), he died September 19, 1868, being killed by the cars; Eliza (married John Taylor); Elizabeth (married James L. Bradley); Jefferson (died in infancy); Sarah (married William Foos, and resides in Springfield); Lucinda (married Rev. Jesse Ferguson, is now deceased); Jackson (died in childhood); Matilda (married Gustavus Foos, is now deceased); James (died young); and Mathias (married Jennie Long, of London, is now deceased). Robert Powers, a native of Virginia, settled on Spring Fork soon after or about the same time as Jonah Bradley, where he resided till his death. He was married in Virginia. Their children were as follows: John, Joseph, Abner, Edward, Senath, Dorcas and Fanny; the latter married Mr. Harmon, and resides in Iowa; Joseph and Edward reside in Union County; all the other children are deceased. Nicholas Moore, a native of Virginia, is believed to be one of the first settlers on Little Darby; he located on land which is now owned by John Weaver, Jr. About 1820, he, with his family, removed to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, where he died. He married Sarah Downing, by whom he had the following children, born while residing here: William, Catharine, Hannah and Athea. John Downing, a native of Virginia, became one of the early settlers of Jefferson Township about 1808–10, and a few years after moved into Monroe Township, and settled on land just above J. M. Bradley, now owned by Mr. Weaver. In 1822, he removed to Logan County, Ohio. He married Hannah Frakes, by whom he had the following children: John, Josiah, Robert, James, Sarah, Hannah and Mary. Robert and James reside in Logan County; Mary married John Van Devender, and resides in Kansas; all the others deceased. Henry Kampf, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the Little Darby, near James Marks', about 1809–10, and resided here till about 1850 he removed to Illinois. He married Mary Travis, who died in this township. Their children were John, Mathias, Robert, Henry, Hannah, Sarah and Mary, all now deceased. Peter Paugh, a native of Virginia, settled where Arthur Bradley now resides, about 1804–6, and remained a resident of the county till his death. He married Mary Johnson, by whom he had the following children: John, Abraham, Henry, Peter, Solomon, Sarah, Mary and Rebecca. Henry lives in Iowa, Peter in Illinois, and Mary (now Mrs. Dillon) resides in Indiana; all the others are deceased. Mr. Paugh was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed through life.

Peter Baker, a native of Virginia, was known to be an early settler, locating on land now owned by La Fayette Wilson, probably as early as 1812, but of him or his family we get no further account. We find his deed for land recorded in January, 1817. Three brothers, Jonas, James and Joseph Heath, became settlers here about 1815. Jonas settled on Spring Fork, on the London & Marysville road; James settled in the forks of Little Darby and Spring Fork; and Joseph settled just north of his brother James. Ralston Williams settled on Spring Fork where Joseph, his son, now lives, about 1825. He married a Miss Goodin; he was a good farmer, an honest and worthy citizen. Their children were Joseph, Marion, Jane, Elizabeth, Evaline, Rebecca and Eliza. The two sons served in the war of the rebellion; Marion was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, and Joseph, who was a Lieutenant, was severely wounded at the same battle. Mr. Williams' wife died, and he married for his second wife the Widow Canada. Mr. Williams died at Irwin Station. Fletcher Pratt, was not a pioneer, but settled here about 1830, and resided here through the remainder of his life. His children were John, Sallie, Samuel, Eliza, Eli, Peter and Anna. John Aylor, a native of Virginia, settled on the Little Darby, on the Wilson land, about 1825. He erected a saw mill; subsequently he moved to Iowa. David Link, a native of Virginia, settled here same date, 1825; he erected a grist mill on the Little Darby, and subsequently he removed to Somerford Township and purchased the Roberts Mill; thence he moved to the

West. These mills they built on the Little Darby, did quite a large business for several years, but have long since gone to decay. William Winget, a native of Pennsylvania, married Mary Tomlinson, a native of Maryland. They settled on Spring Fork on land now owned by La Fayette Wilson, about 1828. He was the father of the following children: Mahala, married R. T. Burnham, and settled in Champaign County, but subsequently moved to Iowa, where they now reside; Mary, married Joseph McCampbell, and settled in Union County, thence removed to Greene County, Ohio, where they now reside; Luther, married Mary Jane Reynolds, and resides in Union County; John, married Mary Proctor, and settled at Kenton, Ohio, he is deceased; William, deceased; Catharine, married John C. Robinson, and is now deceased; Elizabeth, married John McCloud, Esq., of London; and David C., married Mary Winget, widow of John Winget, deceased, and resides at Kenton, Ohio.

James Guy was born in Vermont, November 14, 1779, married Mary Watts, and emigrated to Ohio and settled in Union County in 1812. In 1826, removed to Monroe Township, this county, and settled on the place where his son James now resides, and here resided till his death, September 8, 1826; his wife died September 6, 1842, aged sixty years. Their children were Harriet, who married Moses Fullington; both deceased; Jane, married Benjamin Mann, is now a widow; Sylvia, died single at seventeen years of age; William and James are both married and residents of this township. Mr. Guy, while young, learned the blacksmith trade, but after settling in Ohio gave his attention to farming, stock-raising and the dairy business. He made stock-raising a specialty. This made it necessary for him to put up a large amount of hay. As there were no mowing machines in that day, all the grass was cut with scythes. On a certain occasion, he and one Bidwell made a wager with his mowers, that they two could cut eight acres of grass in one day. The wager was accepted, the ground measured, and the parties were to commence the next morning at sunrise; and before sunset the entire eight acres of grass were lying in the swath, a feat which was perhaps never before or since performed by any two men. But in addition to his great physical strength and power of endurance, he performed a conspicuous part of usefulness among the early settlers. He was one of the great cattle buyers of those days. There were then no means of getting cattle to market, except on foot; he purchased large droves of three and four year old cattle, annually, which were driven to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other eastern markets, fording creeks, swimming rivers and climbing the Alleghany Mountains with his drove of bullocks. It was not unfrequently the case that they became frightened, the formost ones turning back upon the others until the whole drove was on a terrible stampede, breaking down everything before them and no human power could stop them, the drovers making their escape the best way they could to save themselves from being trampled to death. Mr. Guy was a very active, energetic and prosperous business man, a kind neighbor and a worthy citizen.

The above constitutes the most of the pioneers and early settlers of Monroe Township. And now, as we turn in retrospect and view the times of those forefathers, see their habits, modes of life, houses, household goods, and the rude tools and implements for farming purposes, as compared with those of the present, we must be impressed with wonder and admiration at the change and improvement wrought by the genius and industry of man. And while we can rejoice over all this progress and advancement, we would ask, how were the social and moral conditions then, as compared with now? Alas! we fear they will not bear the same favorable results. The principal social gatherings of those days were those in which there was an interchange of work or labor; in which several persons would turn out and help their neighbor to accomplish a certain piece or job of work; and then he, in turn, would help others. This

enabled those in the sparsely settled condition of the country at that time to accomplish a heavy piece of work which could not have done alone, and for which there were no means to hire it done. All were then sociable; they were not divided into classes and grades according to their wealth, or finery in dress, or manner of living. Then a man of industry and good moral habits, polished with a reasonable intelligence and education, whether rich or poor in worldly possessions, was fit for any society or social position. If a man or woman is guilty of no greater crime than that of poverty, he or she should be treated with as much Christian respect and courtesy as though they were millionaires. If any are morally down in our midst, lift them up; if any are suffering, comfort and aid them. Let all strive to cultivate and perpetuate the good old sociable traits of the pioneers in themselves and in their children, and thus will the future generations be blessed.

SCHOOLS.

The schools and the subject of education have received the general attention of the people of Monroe Township, perhaps up to the full average of the other townships of the county. Like the pioneers everywhere, they began in their little log schoolhouses. One of the first schools of which we gain an account was in a little log house of the primitive kind, puncheon floor, slab seats, etc., located on the place where Thomas Fulk now resides, about 1815. Another early log schoolhouse was built on Spring Fork, on David Bradley's land, about 1820. And so on through the different early settlements, as soon as there was a sufficient number of families to support a school, they endeavored to establish these primitive schools, which served for the time. But those are now all things of the past in Monroe. This township now has established four subdistricts and one joint subdistrict, with as many good schoolhouses. The enumeration of the districts is as follows: Joint Subdistrict No. 1—males, 30; females, 36; total, 66. No. 2—males, 17; females, 19; total, 36. No. 3—males, 28; females, 25; total, 53. No. 4—males, 10; females, 16; total, 26. No. 5—males, 26; females, 30; total, 56. Total—males, 111; females, 126; total, 237. Present Township Board of Education: Joint Subdistrict No. 1, David Fitzgerald; No. 2, La Fayette Wilson; No. 3, Joseph Williams; No. 4, D. R. Lombard (President); No. 5, Calvin Bradley.

CHURCHES.

The people of this township were visited at quite an early day by ministers of the Gospel, and appointments made at the private houses for preaching and services long before there were any churches or even schoolhouses to any extent. One among the earliest of these preachers was Rev. Joseph Morris, from Clark County, Ohio, of the Baptist faith, who held services through this neighborhood at a very early day. But this township has been very limited in its number of church organizations, having no town or village within its limits, or any natural causes to concentrate the people, so as to tend to the organization of societies or churches. We find but two church organizations in the township, with one church edifice. We will first give a history of the organization known as

Fair Plain Christian Church.—In 1872, under the auspices of several persons of the Christian faith, a Sunday school was organized at the Finley Schoolhouse, and from that time commenced to have occasional preaching at the said schoolhouse, by various volunteer ministers, till, on December 13, 1875, under Rev. William Webb, a church organization was effected, consisting of the following thirteen members, viz.: R. Nagley, J. W. Prugh, W. A. Finley, D. W. Finley, John Armentrout, J. M. Bradley, S. M. Prugh, A. Nagley, R. J. Finley, N. Armentrout, C. E. Prugh, R. Finley and S. Bradley, with J. W. Prugh

chosen as Deacon. They had preaching regularly once a month, and during the year 1876 several members were added to the church. Since the organization of the church, they have had a minister employed who preached for them regularly once a month, with the exception of the year 1880, during which they had no minister employed. At the present time, the membership is small, the church having been considerably reduced in numbers by death and by members moving away. They now have enrolled on the church book twenty-one names. Their present pastor is Rev. S. A. Caris.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Wilson Chapel).—In the spring of 1873, a subscription was started and money was raised to erect a church edifice, which was built the same summer on land donated for that purpose by Washington Wilson, located on the Wilson & Winget pike, east of Little Darby about one-half mile, and the house was dedicated to service in the fall of the same year (1873), the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Elder I. F. King. The house was dedicated to service free of all debt and incumbrance. Rev. R. D. Anderson was appointed to administer to this church, and preached every two weeks the first year. In the spring of 1874, a series of meetings were held and several additions made to the church, and a class was organized consisting of the following persons: Mrs. Jennie Taylor, Daniel Anderson and wife, Isabel Woods and Mrs. Margaret Bradley, with Daniel Anderson as class leader. He was succeeded by Martin Huddle, and he by Hiram Anderson, who has continued as leader to the present time. Rev. Anderson was succeeded as minister by Rev. S. S. Sears, and he by Rev. Rudisil; then came to the charge Rev. Tressenrider, then Rev. Carter, and during the past year Rev. Lewis has been their minister. The church at one time reached in membership as high as sixty; but by death and moving away and other causes the membership has been reduced till at the present time the membership is about fifteen. The church has a good Sunday school, with an average attendance of sixty, with Hiram Anderson as Superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

There is not much to be written upon this subject in Monroe; there being no town or village within the township, and but one church edifice, there has been no general public or township interest given to this subject. There are two or three of the early family burying-grounds, the principal of which are one on the John Bradley farm and one on the David M. Bradley farm. This latter was quite early established, being in the neighborhood where the first settlers of the township located, and on the land of the first pioneer family. Here have been interred some of the Bradley family, and many of their early neighbors. During the sickly years of 1822 and 1823, the plains or level portions of this country were especially afflicted with sickness and death; and these two or three burying-grounds received many accessions to the ranks of the dead. Another fatal and troublesome disease among the early settlers, especially on the east side of Little Darby, where it prevailed more than on the west side, was the "milk sickness," which carried away by death numbers of those early settlers. These were some of the most dangerous and trying ordeals that the pioneers had to meet, and no doubt many a family became sick at heart, if not in body, to see their few and scattered neighbors stricken down with this fell destroyer, and their bodies consigned to the silent graves here in this wilderness. Who could chide them for wishing that they had remained among the rock-bound hills of Virginia? But as our forefathers of the Revolutionary times won for us a great battle, and conquered the bitter enemy of America, so in a later day did our forefathers, the pioneers, win for us and future generations a great battle in conquering these diseases and the miasmas, the mortal enemy of the early settlers, and thus entailed to us one of the

richest and most beautiful countries the sun ever shone upon. It is well that we may inscribe upon the pages of history a requiem for them, which shall ring through ages to come, long after the simple monuments with their superscriptions shall have vanished to dust !

PIKES AND ROADS.

The principal roads of this township run north and south through the township, and are good gravel pikes, and extend from the Urbana pike on the south line of the township to the different points of the township northward, and connecting with pikes of other townships to all leading towns and villages of the surrounding country. Also coursing northeast, crossing Little Darby, is the Wilson & Winget pike, which connects with others, and runs to Plain City. The cross roads running east and west are mainly mud roads. There is no railroad in or touching the township.

MILLS.

The mills of Monroe are things of the past, there being nothing of the kind now within its limits unless it be one or two portable mills. But as we deal with the past more especially than with the present, we must carry the reader back to just a few years after the Bradleys settled here, perhaps about 1812–15, and observe on Spring Fork a grist mill erected by Jonah Bradley, and run by water-power, which was one of the first mills of the county. As stated in the history of the Bradley family, this was one of the great improvements of that day, and a great convenience to the settlement ; as prior to its erection they had to go a great distance, many going to Chillicothe to do their grinding and trading. There were no other mills we think necessary to mention.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

As there is no town or village within this township, we will mention the fact that there is one store, and *only one*. This is located at the fork of the road near the Finley Schoolhouse. The first store opened there was by a Mr. Thompson, about 1877 ; thence it came into the ownership of D. R. Lombard & Son, who were succeeded by Thomas Hunt, the present proprietor. In the spring of 1882, Elmer Stephens and Elias Lombard erected a tile factory on land a little north of the above-mentioned store, and appear to be doing quite a good bnsiness, considering the short time during which they have been engaged in business. Also, on the London & Liverpool road is a tile factory, erected by Guy, Williams & Co., in spring of 1882. These were much needed in this township, and will doubtless greatly benefit the farmers.

INCIDENTS.

Near David M. Bradley's, or rather a little east of his place, near the junction of Little Darby and Spring Fork, was an old camping ground of the Indians. On one occasion while they were camping here, and were all peaceable and friendly with the settlers, one Mr. Lappin, a citizen of Jefferson Township, reckless in his habits, and with no sympathy in his heart, in passing near their camp, while all were out on a hunt but one lone Indian, who remained as a guard at the camp, he drew up his rifle, took aim and fired and killed the Indian in his tracks, and then hurried on to his home. One or two white settlers saw Mr. Lappin shoot the Indian, but were powerless to prevent the deed. The murder was soon reported among the settlers, and great fear and consternation prevailed, fearing that the Indians, as soon as they returned, would be so incensed at the rash deed that they would murder all the settlers. They were terribly provoked, but on being informed who had done the deed, to their credit they refrained from doing damage to any of the settlers, but started in

pursuit of the murderer who had already fled to Columbus for safety, and thus escaped their vengeance. But he never dared return to his home for years, till the Indians had taken a final leave.

We will now give the officials of the township as far back as the records which are preserved will show them. We find all previous to the year 1848 are destroyed or lost. Since that date they are as follows:

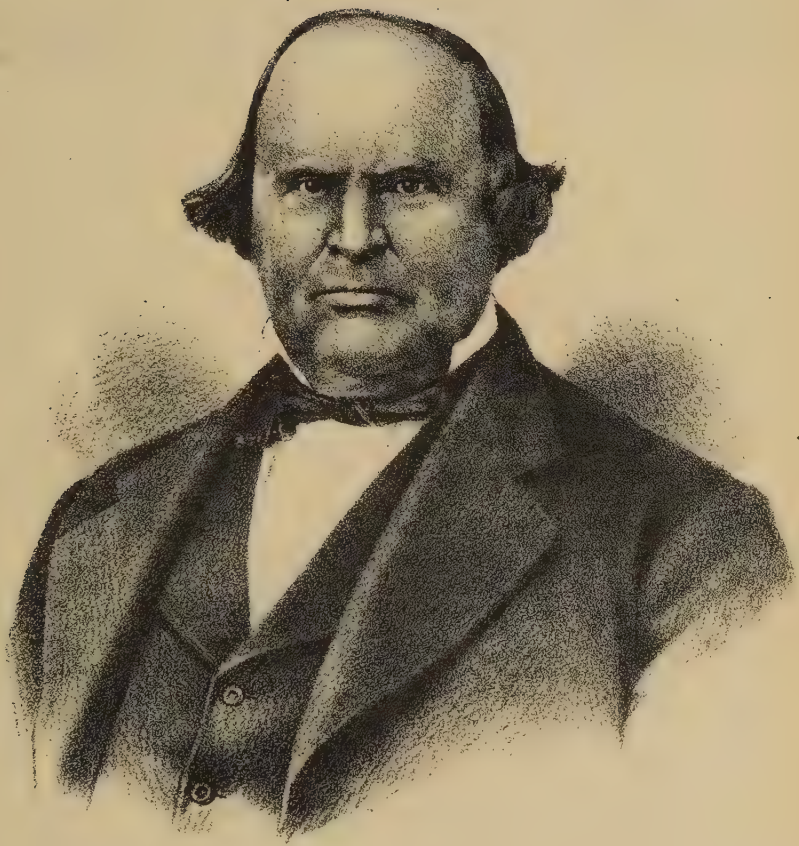
Trustees.—1848, John Baker, Elisha Bidwell and David Morris; 1849, W. M. Wadsworth, John Aylor and Elisha Bidwell; 1850–51, John Baker, David Morris and W. M. Wadsworth; 1852, John Baker, W. M. Wadsworth, and D. M. Bradley; 1853, John Baker, W. M. Wadsworth and John Bradley; 1854. John Baker, John Bradley and James Guy; 1855–56, John Baker, John Bradley and David Morris; 1857–58, David Morris, John Baker and Ralston Williams; 1859–60, John Baker, Ralston Williams and John H. Finley; 1861, J. H. Finley, Ralston Williams and D. M. Bradley; 1862, D. M. Bradley, John Kreamer and Ralston Williams; 1863, D. M. Bradley, John Kreamer and William Sanford; 1864, James Guy, William Sanford and D. M. Bradley; 1865–66, D. R. Lombard, J. M. Bradley and J. W. Morris; 1867, J. M. Bradley, Washington Marks and Joseph Williams; 1868, J. M. Bradley, David M. Bradley and James Guy; 1869–72, J. M. Bradley, Henry Burnham and Charles L. Burnham; 1873, Henry Burnham, J. M. Bradley and Calvin Bradley; 1874, J. M. Bradley, Calvin Bradley and La Fayette Wilson; 1875, J. M. Bradley, Calvin Bradley and W. A. Finley; 1876, J. M. Bradley, W. A. Finley and Joseph Williams; 1877, J. M. Bradley, Jonah Woods and Joseph Williams; 1878, J. M. Bradley, Elisha Fisher and James Guy; 1879, D. R. Sanford, H. T. Finley and Elijah Fisher; 1880, D. R. Lombard, J. M. Bradley and Calvin Bradley; 1881, J. M. Bradley, H. T. Finley and E. Webber; 1882, H. Burrell, D. R. Lombard and E. Webber.

Clerks.—1848, J. R. Farrington; 1849–50, Henry Winklebeck; 1851, Horrace Sanford; 1852–54, John H. Finley; 1855, Israel Heath; 1856–57, J. W. Morris; 1858–64, John M. Bradley; 1865–70, J. H. Finley; 1871, Horace T. Finley; 1872–76, William F. Sanford; 1877, F. P. Sanford; 1878, Charles F. Sanford; 1879, J. A. Smith; 1880, Henry Baker; 1881, S. Finley; 1882, H. T. Finley.

Treasurers.—1848, David Link; 1849–52, David Morris; 1853–59, D. M. Bradley; 1860–62, David Morris; 1863, Horace Sanford; 1864, Henry Burnham; 1865–68, David Morris; 1869–74, James Guy; 1875–81, Henry Burnham; 1882, Elmer Stephens.

Justices of the Peace.—1836, James McMann and John Baker; 1839, Mathew Y. Patrick and Andrew Parker; 1842, Andrew Parker; 1845, John Baker and Fletcher M. Pratt; 1848, James Guy and Israel Heath; 1849, John Baker; 1851, David Morris; 1852, John Baker; 1854, James R. Farrington; 1855, John H. Finley and John Baker; 1858, Joseph M. Kennedy and Benjamin W. Mann; 1862, David Morris and Henry Burnham; 1866, David Morris; 1870, John Baker and David Morris; 1875, Henry C. Baker and Joseph Williams; 1876, W. H. Sidebottom; 1877, J. W. Morris; 1878, Arthur Smith and Charles F. Sanford; 1881; Henry C. Baker.

Constables.—1848, George H. Aylor and W. M. Wadsworth; 1849, W. M. Wadsworth and Smith Hewett; 1850, John K. Holycross and William Sanford; 1851, W. M. Wadsworth and David Woosley; 1852, R. M. Hawkins and W. M. Wadsworth; 1853, Isaiah Heath and William Wheatley; 1854, R. M. Hawkins and R. Helverson; 1855, Israel Heath and David A. Potter; 1856, G. H. Howser and Peter Baker; 1857, Benjamin Morris; and William M. French; 1858; James J. Beals and Edson Scranton; 1859, James J. Beals and L. B. Harvey, 1860, William M. French and John Peters; 1861, D. R. Lombard and Cyrus Guy; 1862, Alexander Bradley and Joseph Williams; 1863–65 (wanting); 1866,



EPHRAIM BIDWELL.
(DECEASED)

H. C. Baker and Quincy Bradley; 1867, Solomon Morris; 1868, Jonathan Bigelow and Harvey Bradley; 1869, Henderson Baker and Jonathan Bigelow; 1870, Jonathan Bigelow; 1871–74, J. M. Willoughby; 1875, Joel Saeger and E. M. Lombard; 1876, Robert Nagley and Josiah Morris; 1877, E. W. Fisher and Josiah Morris; 1878, F. P. Sanford and F. W. Sanford; 1879, Jonathan Bigelow; 1880, Jonathan Bigelow and E. B. Tilman; 1881, Willis Foulk and E. B. Tilman; 1882, J. Bigelow.

Assessors.—1849, Daniel Kent; 1850, Israel Heath; 1851–56, John Baker; 1857, James M. Wilson; 1858–59, John W. Morris; 1860, John Baker; 1861–65, J. W. Morris; 1866–67, David Morris; 1868, J. H. Finley; 1869–70, Ralston Williams; 1871–74, James Guy; 1875, Calvin Bradley; 1876, Joseph Williams; 1877, J .W. Morris; 1878, J. M. Bradley; 1879, A. E. Osborn; 1880, C. F. Sanford; 1881, James Guy, and 1882, L. F. Webber.

CHAPTER X.

CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

IN the settlement of this portion of Ohio, the tide of emigration seemed to follow up the streams and creeks, and those of the Darby and Deer Creek, it appears from their position, together with the richness of their lands and abundance of deer, turkeys and other wild game, held out superior attractions to those seeking a favorable location to settle and make a home for themselves and their posterity. And not only this, but it appears to have been a favorite location with the Indians prior to the white man entering this rich domain, for here the white settlers find them encamped enjoying the rich hunting-grounds of the two Darbys and Deer Creek. But to be brief, and to enter at once upon the work of giving the important matters connected with Canaan Township, we may say its history begins in 1796, when Jonathan Alder was discovered residing with his Indian wife on the west bank of the Darby, by Benjamin Springer. These were the first white settlers known to have settled on the Darby, or within the limits of Madison County. Of Alder and Benjamin Springer, we shall here say nothing, but refer the reader to the general history of the county.

Luther Cary, a native of New Jersey, married Rhoda Leonard, and at a very early day emigrated to the Redstone country, Pennsylvania, thence came down the Ohio River, and settled at or near Marietta, Ohio; thence, in 1800, with his family, he moved to Madison County, and located on the Big Darby, on land now owned by John Stallbird, just north of Amity, in Canaan Township, where he resided till his death, October 8, 1834, aged seventy-four years. His wife died May 15, 1846, aged ninety-one years. Their children were as follows: Benjamin, who married and settled near Wooster, Ohio, where he died; Luther, moved away and settled in Miami County; Calvin, married and settled at Cary, Ohio, from whom that town received its name; Stephen, married Catharine Johnson, and settled in this township, where he remained till his death; Ephraim, married Matilda Gandy, and settled in this township, and resided several years, thence he removed into Union County, where he died; Jemima, married Jacob Johnson, and settled in Jefferson Township, where she died, and subsequently Phebe, who had married John Davis, and was left a widow by his death, married Mr. Johnson; Lydia, married John Johnson, and settled just below Amity, where they resided till about 1855, when they removed West; Rachel, married Alexander McCullough, and settled near Amity, but finally removed to Putnam County, Ohio, where she died; Abijah, married Catharine Johnson, and soon after settled where Jacob Millikin now lives, and here resided till his death, February 21, 1854, aged seventy-three years; his wife died February 4, 1851, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. They had the following children: Mary, Solomon, Absolom, Sarah, Rhoda, Abram, Rachel, Eliza and Lucinda; all grew to maturity, married and raised families, and all prosperous and good citizens of Madison County, most of whom became members of the Presbyterian Church, and honored and respected citizens of the cummunity. Mr. Abijah Cary was born March 6, 1781, and when nineteen years of age became a resident of this township, where he spent a long and useful life, having, at his death, been a resident here over half a century. He was a man of

remarkable industry, and passed through all the arduous and dangerous trials of the pioneer days. The farm upon which he settled he purchased from the Government, by the original title of a patent. He was a man of firm character and principles, of undoubted integrity, and held the confidence of the people of his township, under whom he held most of its offices. He was fervent in the Presbyterian faith, although not a member of the church. His life was devoted to the general welfare of his family and community, and gave freely of his means and influence for every progress and improvement which tended to the general public good, and died esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

About 1805, two brothers, Jonathan and Joel Harris, natives of New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Canaan Township, the former on the place where Luther Lane now resides, and resided there till his death. He married Miss Casto, by whom he had the following children: George, Amos, William, Joel, Rebecca and Pattie. Joel, married and soon after settled in Franklin County. Nahum King, a native of Vermont, married Sarrepta Norton, and settled on the land where Mr. Moore subsequently located; thence he moved and settled below Amity. About 1837–38, he removed to Missouri, and in 1844 to Oregon, where he died. He was one of the prominent men of this township during his residence here; very intelligent and well informed, and filled, to the great satisfation of the people, many of the offices of his township. Of his children, John (married a Miss Barlow), Isaac, Stephen, Nahum, Lucretia, and one daughter who married Moses Moore, and several younger children whose names are not now remembered.

John Kilgore, a native of Westmoreland County Penn., with his wife Jane and his family, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Ross County in 1797; thence, about 1809, they removed to Madison County and settled on Three-Mile Run, about one and a half miles west of Big Darby, where he died soon after. His wife subsequently moved to Union County, where she remained till her death at an advanced age. Their children were as follows: Thomas, who was eighteen years of age when they settled in Madison County, and here in 1812 he married Jane Patterson, who was born in Botetourt County, Va., October 8, 1792, they settled on the place where his son Harvey now resides, and here remained till his death, February 11, 1872, aged eighty-one years. His wife died June 3, 1862. They had eleven children, six now survive. Those deceased were William, Eliza, Rebecca, Sarah and Lucinda; and those living are John, who married Maloney Beach; William, married Mary Boyd; Harvey, married Judith Sherwood; Simeon, married Elizabeth Cary, and resides in Union County, Ohio; Elizabeth, married Chauncey Beach, and resides in Franklin County; and Rebecca, married Jacob Taylor. Mr. Thomas Kilgore lived a long and useful life in Canaan Township, having at the time of his death, been a resident here over threescore years and on the same farm where he first settled. He was one of the true pioneers, and performed his full share in developing the country and bringing it from its primeval state to its present beautiful condition. He was a man of great moral worth and integrity of character, and had a great influence in molding the general character of the community, both politically and religiously, as during his life he held most of the offices of importance and trust in his township, and religiously had been a devoted member of the Methodist Church from his young manhood, or a period of sixty years. His example before his family and the community, was one worthy of admiration and imitation. And of his consort we may add, she possessed all the many virtues of kindness and religious devotion which rendered her a true helpmeet; and their lives were a true blessing to their family and community, and have left behind them recollections of esteem and respect not soon to be forgotten. Of the other children of John Kilgore, James, married and moved to Missouri, where he

died; Jane, married Thomas Patterson, and settled in Illinois, where they died; John, removed West, where he died unmarried; and Betsey, married Judge Dodge, who died and she is now a widow residing at Marysville, Union County. Ohio.

James Moore, it is believed, was a native of Pennsylvania, but became a settler on Mammouth Run, south of Jacob Millikin, as early probably as 1808–10; he married Betsey Patterson, by whom he had the following children: Stephen, who married Caroline Beebe, and settled near the home place of his father; subsequently he moved to Illinois, where he died; Moses married Serretta King and also settled near the home place, but subsequently moved to Illinois, where he died; one daughter married William Frakes, and settled in the West. Mr. Moore was quite a leading and influential man in this community, and held many of the offices of the township; but he died in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness, being cut off by death in the sickly season of 1822 and 1823; he was buried on the farm where he first settled. Ira Finch was a native of Vermont, but emigrated to Ohio and settled in Canaan township about one and a half miles west of Amity on Mammouth Run about 1808–10; he married Nancy Bull, and remained residents here till their death, Mr. Finch was one of this township's best citizens; quiet and reserved, yet possessing the entire confidence of the people, who continually placed him in the best offices of trust of the township, during the greater portion of his life. He died about 1856. Their children were Armenus, who died young; Pattie married Thomas Kilbury; Sarah married Thomas Harris; Madison married Nancy Clark and settled here, where he resided till his death (he was a local preacher in the Methodist Church); Minerva married Sanford Frazell, who died with the cholera in 1849, and she has since remained a widow, and resides in Amity; Commodore married Emily Robey, and subsequently removed to Missouri, where he died; John married Emily Kilbury, and settled and remained a resident of this township till his death; Joshua married Catharine Crego, and now resides in Amity; Thompson married Nancy Taylor, and was a resident here till the death of his wife, after which he moved to the West, and is now a resident of Iowa; and Ruhama married Silas Scribner, and moved to Missouri, where he died, and she is now a widow.

In 1803, William Taylor, a native of Virginia, on the Potomac River, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Darby Township, where he married. He finally settled in Canaan Township, on land now owned by Harvey Kilgore. He married Elizabeth Casto, and the place where he settled, and an adjoining farm which he subsequently purchased, he resided through life. He was the father of fourteen children—Sarah married Philip Harris, and are residents of Washington Territory; Hannah married Henry Fuller and settled in Missouri, where they died; Samuel, deceased; Polly, deceased; Jacob married Rebecca Kilgore; Rhoda married Richard Edgar and settled in Illinois, both now deceased; Margaret married Isaac Arthur, and are residents of Missouri; William married Martha Arthur, is now deceased; Nancy married Thompson Finch, is deceased; Mary married James Talpniny, both deceased; Moses, deceased, and three died in infancy. Mr. Taylor was a man of reserved habits, and a great lover of home and his family; a man of firm principles and noble character, a good farmer, kind neighbor, and a much esteemed and respected citizen.

Henry H. Gandy settled one mile south of Amity, about 1812–14, and lived and died here. He raised a large family of children, all believed to be deceased. Luke Knapp, an Englishman by birth, emigrated to America and became a settler in Connecticut, where he resided several years; thence removed to New York, where he died. In 1812, his son, Elihu Knapp, came to Pennsylvania, and in 1815 to Madison County, and settled on land on the west side of Big Darby, where the cemetery is now located, and here he died in 1823, and

his wife in 1836. His wife was Amy Anders, by whom he had three children—Electa, married Joshua Holtner, and settled at Worthington in 1808, where she died soon after; Cynthia, married Solomon Norton, and settled in this township; subsequently they moved to Illinois, where she died; and Elihu, married Kesiah Norton, and settled on the place now owned by Henry Kent, in Darby Township. Subsequently he purchased a farm in Union County, Ohio, where he lived eight years; then in 1833, he purchased and located on the place where he now lives. In 1831, his wife died. By her he had five children; four grew to maturity; three now living—Alburtus, Jacob and Amy. Subsequently Mr. Knapp married Polly Hayse, by whom he had two children, one now living—Melvin. His wife died and he married Hannah Patch; she died in about four years, and he married Mrs. Phebe Converse; she died, and he married Mrs. Jane Tarpning, by whom he has one child—Lolie. Mr. Knapp is now in his eighty-third year, one of the oldest residents of the township, having been a resident here sixty-seven years, and has been fully identified with the growth and improvement of the county; has held many of the offices of his township; and served as Justice of the Peace for many years. He has had his "ups and downs," has been very unfortunate in the loss of his wives, but has kept a steady course onward and upward, having sustained an unblemished character, and an undoubted integrity, and has the entire confidence of his community; has accumulated a good competency of this world's goods, and is a much respected citizen of Canaan Township.

Richard Stanhope, with his family, settled on the William Atkinson land, in 1812, the only colored family in that day in the neighborhood. He was a very honest man and quite a good farmer, yet very illiterate, with no advantages of an education. He was nevertheless affable and good natured, with the politeness peculiar to his race. James Guy was then one of his nearest neighbors, and practiced a good many little jokes on Richard, one of which we will mention. All the early settlers cultivated flax for the fiber, which was converted into clothing. This crop was always sown in a certain change of the moon. The following Friday after this change was the proper time, which happened to be Good Friday. Mr. Guy informed him that Good Friday of that year came on Sunday. Being a religious man, Stanhope was unwilling to desecrate the Sabbath, so he sowed his flax late on Saturday evening. Mr. Stanhope was a slave of Gen. George Washington, and was with him during the Revolutionary war. He subsequently sold his farm on the Plains and removed to Urbana, in 1836, where he died, it is claimed at the advanced age one hundred and twenty years. He married and became the father of at least three children, one son and two daughters. One of the latter, Sallie, is now residing in Mechanicsburg, the only survivor of the family.

Peter Strickland, a native of New England, settled on the east bank of Big Darby opposite Amity, and remained a resident of the township through life. He was married four times, and raised a large family of children, and all but one are residents of this township. Mr. Strickland was one of the early settlers, a very industrious man, a good neighbor and a well-to-do farmer. David Garton a native of New Jersey emigrated to this county and settled on Big Darby about two and a half miles south of Amity, about 1812–14, and remained a resident of the township till his death. He married Martha Harris, by whom he had two sons; Hosea, married Rebecca Harris and resided here until his death; and David, who settled in Missouri. Mrs. Garton died, and he married Hannah Rickman, with whom he lived till his death, and was buried in the family burying-ground on his own place. By his last wife he had several children. Mr. Garton was a man honest and upright in his life and character, and desired such with whom to live and transact business; and such as were

otherwise he preferred, in the language of Scripture, to come out from among them, and be separate from such. He was firm in his character and principles, and always reliable and a trustworthy citizen.

Isaac Fuller, a native of New York, married Lucy Warner, and settled on the east bank of Big Darby, about two miles south of Amity, about 1812, and here he erected a grist mill about 1814 or 1815, which was one of the first mills erected in Madison County, and though roughly and poorly constructed, yet it proved a great convenience to the early settlers of this vicinity. Subsequently, he attached a saw mill to it. Mr. Fuller run his mill for thirty years, when he sold his mill property to Mr. Byers, and moved to Iowa, where he died. He was the father of the following children: Arnold, married Sallie Green, and moved to Iowa and thence to Oregon, and while performing the last journey his wife died—he died in Oregon; James married, but his wife lived but a short time, and he subsequently married Lucinda Francis and moved to Missouri (subsequently he made a trip to California, and on his journey back was taken sick and died before reaching his home and family); Shubel married Rhoda Ann Worthington, and moved to Iowa, where he died; Henry married Hannah Taylor and settled in Missouri, where she died (he subsequently died in Illinois); Olive, married William Harris, and settled in this township, and resided many years, an excellent citizen and a Deacon in the Baptist Church (finally removed to Franklin County where she died; subsequently he died in Champaign County, Ohio); Nancy, married George Harris, and settled near Fuller's mill, where he died (she subsequently removed to Iowa, where she now resides). These children are all by a former wife whose name is forgotten. By his last wife, Lucy Warner, he had one child, Isaac, who married Arminta Fuller, and settled in Iowa, where they still reside. Henry Robey settled just west of Jacob Millikin, about 1816. He married a Miss Johnson, by whom he had no children; she died and he married Mrs. Millie McDonald, by whom he had four children—Hezekiah, Henry, Nelson and Millie. About 1830, he removed to Hardin County, Ohio, where he resided till his death. He was a man of very reserved habits, never holding or desiring office, but an excellent man and neighbor, and one of the best blacksmiths and mechanics of that day; possessing great skill, he could make any kind of tool or manufactured article for household or farm use, and hence was a very useful man in this new country in that early day.

Elisha Bidwell settled in the southwest part of Canaan Township, on land since owned by William D. Wilson, about 1816. Of his children, Isaac, deceased; Nathan, now living in Jefferson Township; Urial, deceased; Ephraim, deceased; Addison, married and lives in Monroe Township; and Mahlon, who never married. Mr. Bidwell was a man of excellent character, and took a great interest in educational matters and the general good of the community; but as a business man, was not very successful, yet his children grew up and have become quite successful business men. Knowlton Bailey settled here about 1816–17, but resided here only a few years and moved into Jefferson Township where he died a short time previous to the late war. He raised a large family, but all are now deceased but two, Margaret and Knowlton. Samuel Beebe, a native of New England, became a settler of this township about 1815. Of his children were Orley, Charles, Samuel, Judith and William. Mr. Beebe served in the Revolutionary war. Stephen Hallock, a native of Vermont, was another early settler here, probably about 1816–18. He married Rhoda Beach, by whom he had two children, Hyman and Washington. Mr. Hallock died in a few years after settling here, in one of the sickly years of 1822–23. Lemuel Greene settled one mile below Amity about 1818–20. He married for his second wife Rachel Brown, by whom he had a large family of children, of whom were Asa, Ira, Sallie, Maria, Louisa, Nancy and Cynthia. Mr. Greene was a

shoe-maker by trade, and resided here till his death. Levi Francis probably settled in this township about 1820; he raised a large family of children.

Mathias Slyh, a native of Virginia, settled on the place where he now lives about 1820. He buried his first wife, and married for his second Sallie Patterson, with whom he still lives. By his first wife he had three children—John, who resides in Franklin County; Lydia married Alburtus Knapp, and now resides in Kansas; and Rebecca Jane, who married and resides in Franklin County. By his present wife he has had Isabel, who married Daniel Walker and resides in Franklin County; Betsey married William Millikin; Ann married Robert Reece and resides in Franklin County; Mary married William Wilson, Jr.; Ruth married Isaac Beach and resides in Plain City; Robert married Sarah Smith, and Charles married Eliza Kilgore. Mr. Slyh is one of Canaan's good, substantial citizens; is now eighty-three years of age, and has been a resident here for more than threescore years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is one of the oldest and best esteemed citizens of this community. Warren Frazell, from the Eastern States, settled east of Amity about 1825, where he resided till his death. He was a preacher in the Methodist Church many years; he raised a large family of children, who became good, respectable citizens of community.

Richard Kilbury, a native of Vermont, married Obedience Baldwin, and in the fall of 1814 emigrated to Ohio and settled in this township on land now owned by William Atkinson, in Survey 7386. After residing here a short time, it proved so sickly that he moved to near Cleveland, and subsequently to the Maumee Valley. But after a short residence there, he returned to Madison County, and resided here till his death. He was a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed through life. He was a member of the Methodist Church; a man of firm and substantial character and undoubted integrity, and held several offices of his township. Mrs. Kilbury died in a few years after their settling here. Subsequently, he married Mrs. Calhoun. By his first wife he had eight children—Sophia, who married a Mr. Sherwood, and resides in Wisconsin; Thomas married Martha Finch (she died and he married Polly Clark); Richard, deceased; Dexter, deceased; Asa married Ruth Clark and resides in Union County; Laura married Mr. Dennich (she is now a widow and resides in Wisconsin); Nancy married Guy Harris, both now deceased; Emily married John Finch (he is deceased, and she is now a widow and resides in Darby Township). By his second wife he had one son, Alexander, who now resides in California. Mr. Kilbury died in May, 1854.

Luther Lane, a native of Massachusetts, married Lodica Green, a native of Connecticut. They removed to Vermont about 1800. In 1817 they came to Ohio, and settled in Union County, near Milford; thence in 1829 he removed to Pike Township, Madison County, where he died the same year; his wife previously died while they were residing in Union County, in January, 1823. They had the following children: Fannie married David Harrington, and settled in this county, where they resided several years, where she died; Eliza married David Gitchel, and settled in Union County, thence removed to Illinois, but subsequently returned and died in Plain City; Lodica died unmarried; Elizabeth married Otis Witham, and settled in Madison County, where she died; Hannah became the second wife of Otis Witham, and settled and died in this county; David, the youngest, married Elizabeth Cox, and settled in Union County, where they still reside; and Luther, next older than David, married Elizabeth Morrisson, and in 1833 settled in Canaan Township. In 1834 he he entered upon the mercantile trade with Dr. Lorenzo Beach, in Amity, in which he continued about eight years. In September, 1841, he purchased and located upon the farm where he now resides. Mr. Lane has now spent nearly a half century in Canaan Township, and has been intimately identified with its

general improvement and progress; has been one of its active business men and held many of the offices of the township, and is one of Canaan's prominent, reliable and respected citizens. He has been an earnest member of the Baptist Church forty-one years, and a Deacon in the same for twenty years. He and his companion have now traveled the journey of life together for half a century.

Elisha Perkins was one of the early settlers of the Plains. He came here when these prairies were nature's pasture grounds, the wild animals roaming unmolested, so far as the march of civilization was concerned. Mr. Perkins purchased and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Eli Perkins. But he was not permitted to remain but a few years, for in the sickly year of 1823, death claimed him as his own, and he was ruthlessly snatched away from his family and friends. His sons were Isaac, James, Eli, Horace and Dr. Hiram Perkins. The last mentioned was not a resident of this part of the county. Eli still resides upon the old home place. Lewis Ketch, the father of Esquire Ketch, of Union County, settled on the Plains in 1814. He was a shoe-maker by trade, and worked with Nahum King in a shoe shop at his tannery on the Plains, now included in the farm of Joseph Atkinson. The few years allotted to Mr. Ketch on earth were spent at his trade, but death had marked him for its victim. He passed into the invisible future, leaving a dependent and helpless family to the cold charities of the world. His widow married Parley Converse, with whom she lived till separated by death, after which she went to live with her daughter and son-in-law, Caleb Converse, of Unionville. Samuel Sherwood, the father of A. H. and J. C. Sherwood, in the year 1814 moved on to the Plains, purchased and lived on the farm known as the Calhoun farm. The house in which he lived was built on a high piece of ground, which subsequently proved to be a gravel bank, and was used to improve the Wilson pike. Mr. Sherwood was an economical and industrious farmer, but he fell a victim to death the second sickly year, 1823.

We have now mentioned most of the pioneers of Canaan Township; in fact, have above described several families who would perhaps more properly be termed *early settlers* rather than *pioneers*. There still remains several persons of whom we must speak; although not pioneers, yet they were early settlers, and came here at a time when energy, wealth and ability were necessary to develop the growth and interests of this naturally rich and beautiful township; and in its history we find them to have been the leading prime factors in all the main business interests, which set the wheels of industry moving, and have produced the great results of progress and prosperity which have attended this township in the past; and to leave them and their life's work from these pages, and call it a history of Canaan Township, would be as faulty as to take out the main spring and balance wheel of a watch, and still call what was left a watch. This is the reason of our bringing in names of many who settled at a more recent date among the early settlers. With the above remarks, we proceed to speak of the following:

A large family of brothers and sisters came to Madison County in the year 1817, following Uri Beach, who came in 1814. The brothers constituting the family were: Uri, Ambrose, Amos, Lorenzo, Roswell, Obil and Oren Beach; the last two named were twins. They were natives of Vermont. They first settled in Darby Township, but subsequently most if not all of them became settlers of Canaan. But of these, their marriages and families will be more fully written of in another part of this work, while here we desire to speak of them or of such of them as have been intimately connected with the development of the business interests and moral progress of this township and people.

Uri, when he first came from Vermont to Ohio in 1812, worked for a short time near Marietta; thence he came to Worthington, Ohio, where he married

JOSEPH KING.
(DECEASED)

Then he settled in Madison County, on land now owned by Solomon Cary, in Darby Township, residing there until 1819, when he removed to Big Darby and settled where Amity is now located. Like all new countries, the great majority of the settlers followed agricultural pursuits. But time soon developed their wants and necessities. Consequently, some must turn their attention to other occupations in order to supply the demands and wants of the people. Among the first to make this sacrifice and labor for the good of the people in building up the country in which he lived was Uri Beach. The first enterprise that attracted his attention was the erection of a saw-mill. There was but one mill of this kind in this part of the county, which was the Saeger Mill farther above on the Darby, near the border of Union County. At that time, the people were compelled to live in houses with puncheon floors; some, however, had no floors except the mother earth. In view of this condition of things, he determined upon the erection of his mill, and though remonstrated against by his "better half," yet he proceeded, selected a site on what was called "Finch Run," which crosses the lower pike just above Jacob Taylor's, and here he built the mill which proved such a blessing to this community. For a further description of this mill and its usefulness, the reader is referred to the subject of "Mills," on another page. Mr. Beach soon saw another great want, to facilitate the domestic operations in clothing the families and render them comfortable during the winter months. Among the early settlers, the manufacture of woolen goods for the family was a tedious operation, especially in preparing the wool of the sheep for spinning. Before this latter operation could be performed, the wool must be carded into rolls, which then had to be all performed by hand, with what was called a pair of "hand cards." This operation was exceedingly slow and laborious. Something to facilitate the labor of carding was the great want of the people. The operation of spinning and weaving was only a secondary consideration; for a woman that did not know how to spin and weave was not considered at all qualified for matrimony. To supply this want came forward Uri Beach.

Although the obstacles to overcome and the difficulties in the way were great for putting up machinery of any kind, the principal of which was the great distance and the difficulty of transportation of materials necessary for enterprises of this kind. Mr. Beach was in possession of the Yankee ingenuity so peculiar to the New Englanders, which gave him some advantage in an undertaking like this. The site was selected for his carding machine just below his saw-mill, not for the purpose of using the water of Finch Run for power, but because it was convenient to his other works .The building was erected, the machinery obtained, and all brought into running order. For a few years the machinery in operation in this establishment was a picking, carding and fulling machine, to which he afterward attached two small spinning jacks. This factory was in operation for fifteen years or more, yielding quite an income to the proprietor, and equally beneficial to the people of this community, and for the people far away, as its patrons were drawn from thirty to forty miles distant. It is believed that the first frame house built in the township was the one standing on the hill, at the foot of which stood the factory.

About 1825, Mr. Beach erected a large frame house for his own residence. This house was then considered a very imposing structure and a fine residence, and is still standing, though not now used as a residence, and is shown on page 69 of Caldwell's Atlas of Madison County. In the view it stands to the left, opposite the residence of Jacob Taylor. Uri Beach, in company with his brother Lorenzo, purchased of Dr. Comstock a tract of land from which they laid out the town of Amity, and here Mr. Beach passed from earth to heaven, from works to rewards.

Ambrose Beach, the next son in age to Uri, purchased a farm on the Plains, just east of his brother, in the same year they came to Ohio. This place, for several years, was his home. He having had some experience as a clothier, finally consented to connect himself with his brother in the factory, where for several years he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. The weaving in this factory was all done by hand, with what was called a spring-shuttle loom. Subsequently he sold his farm on the Plains and purchased in Brown Township, Franklin Co., Ohio, and there he remained for many years, superintending the management of his farm. The industry and economy of his early life gave him a sufficiency in the evening of his days, and many years ago he passed away from earth, highly respected as a citizen and pioneer of the county.

Dr. Lorenzo Beach, the fourth son of this family was born in Vermont in 1797, and came to Ohio as early as 1813, and settled at Worthington, having no worldly effects other than a small bundle which he carried in his hand. His early education was only such as could be obtained by a farmer's boy of the Green Mountain State, where time was almost wholly taken up in a struggle with the sterile soil for subsistence. He studied medicine with Dr. Carter of Urbana, and commenced practice at Amity, about 1820, being, it is believed, the first practicing physician ever located in that place. During the sickly seasons of 1822-23, he and Dr. James Comstock, who was associated with him, attended nearly all the sick of the smitten district, which extended over many miles in extent, but the center of virulence was between the two Darbys, on land now owned by William D. Wilson's heirs. His field of practice must have been very extensive, as old people of Georgesville, fifteen miles distant from Amity, still speak of him as the physician of that neighborhood half a century ago; and from their testimony, he was an exceedingly popular and successful physician. But it is believed that he lacked confidence in himself and in his remedies, to a degree that prevented any enthusiasm in his profession, and that the responsibilities attached to the life of a physician became to him exceedingly irksome. Hence his inclinations led him to abandon the profession for the more lucrative and to him agreeable life of a merchant.

For several years subsequent to 1833, he was actively engaged in merchandising, and later in real estate operations. Seeing an opportunity for the better employment of capital and his abilities, he removed, in 1853, to Livingston County, Ill., where he continued to reside till his death. He entered largely into real estate operations in the West, and was successful. In person, he was of medium height, and up to middle life was slight and spare. He was quick and active in his movements, of a remarkably cheerful disposition. His energy in the prosecution of business was untiring, and he had a stock of physical and mental health that never failed him up to within two years of his death. He was a thoroughly honest man, who went through life doing thoroughly and earnestly whatever his hands found to do. He died in Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., in August, 1878, in the eighty-first year of his age. His death was caused by structural disease of the heart.

Roswell Beach, who purchased land in Darby Township, where Solomon Cary now lives, observing the prosperity of his brothers in the woolen mill, and the population round about Amity rapidly increasing; that there was a growing demand for greater and more extended facilities to meet the demands and wants of the people, in order to meet these requirements, he, with his two younger twin brothers, Obil and Oren, selected and purchased a site on Big Darby, below Amity, on what was known as the Stone farm, now owned by Francis Nugent. Here they built a dam and erected a building for a factory, purchasing the machinery of the older one of their brothers, also a new set of cards and other machinery necessary for an extensive operation in a new coun-

try like this. In connection with this factory, Mr. Fulton, a son-in-law of Roswell Beach, put in operation a pair of buhrs for grinding corn. It was expected by the proprietors of this enterprise that large profits would be realized as a recompense for their outlay and labor. But here was a striking illustration of how soon the smooth sea of life may be ruffled with her rolling billows, ready to dash in against the reefs and rocks of adversity. For a few years only was this factory in operation.

Amity had greatly increased in population, and with each returning autumn the inhabitants of this little town suffered greatly from malarious diseases. It was suggested that the stagnant water produced by the erection of the factory dam across the Darby was the existing cause of the sufferings of the inhabitants of Amity; consequently a petition was circulated and signed by many citizens of this place, asking the court to declare this property a public nuisance. Every effort was made by these petitioners to substantiate the claims set forth in said petition. This was the first case of the kind ever brought before our courts of justice. It was evidently a question of science, and the burden of proof rested upon scientific researches. There were three leading questions to be settled in the controversy. First, "What is malaria?" second, "Will stagnant water produce malaria?" and the third, "What are its effects on the human system?" After hearing all the testimony in the case, the court declared this property to be a public nuisance; consequently this obstruction across the Darby was torn out in the early part of the summer. The facts are that during the autumn of that year there was more suffering from sickness than in any previous year. The effect upon the proprietors of this factory can well be imagined. But there were a few citizens interested in the financial welfare of these men, who gave them something to relieve their embarrassments. They however became disheartened and discouraged, sold their effects and removed to the West, where, by industry and frugality, they recovered from this financial shock. Roswell settled in Iowa; Obil and Oren settled in Kansas. In 1863, the latter died.

Dr. Charles McCloud was born in Vermont February 2, 1808, and moved with his father, Charles McCloud, to Delaware County, Ohio, and soon after to Madison County, where his father, in 1814, purchased a farm one mile east of Chuckery and here they settled, and here young McCloud, who was then only six years of age, was raised. Possessed of but an ordinary common school education, he studied medicine with Dr. Alpheus Bigelow, of Galena, Delaware County, Ohio, and on the completion of his studies located in Amity, Madison County, Ohio. The first year of his residence here his professional duties evidently were light, as he engaged to teach the village school one or more terms; but in a few years his practice became very extensive, his patrons being scattered all through the Darby Plains, up Big Darby and on Sugar Run in Union County, and in the neighborhood of Dublin in Franklin County. In 1844, he was the Whig member of the Lower House of the Legislature of Ohio, and in 1850 a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Ohio. In figure he was slight, never weighing probably over 150 pounds, and with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His complexion was dark. In manner he was grave almost to severity. This gravity was not assumed but natural to the man, and rarely left him even in the family circles. He was an inveterate reader, and in his younger days must have been a hard student in his profession, as he had a well worn library. Later in life, from ill health, he gave up his profession and entered upon merchandising, but still kept up his habit of study. At one time he took up the study of astronomy, and later, when past middle life, became an enthusiastic student of geology; so much so was he interested in the latter science, that he delivered several lectures upon it, illustrated by maps of his own drawing. A few years before his death, his reading took another direction,

that of fiction and poetry. He read the works of Charles Dickens with great interest, and was not only a great reader of Shakespeare, but became a critical student of the great poet. He was a good debator and a writer of more than ordinary force. He was in no sense a politician, and what positions of honor he occupied were unsought; he was called to them and entered upon the discharge of his duties with clean hands. As a physician, he was cautious and conscientious; and in his diagnosis and prognosis of disease remarkably accurate, which secured to him the confidence of the people to a degree rarely equaled. Although doing a large practice, it appears he never accumulated but little means from his profession, as he was a poor collector and his charges astonishing low. Dr. McCloud, in all the relations of life, was honest, unright and pure; his character was absolutely above reproach. He married Mary Jane Carpenter, by whom he has four children living—Sophronia, Rodney, Newton and Mary. The Doctor died of obstruction of the bowels in Plain City, April 1, 1861, aged fifty-three years.

William D. Wilson was the son of Valentine and Eleanor Wilson, and was born February 27, 1807, and was principally raised in Somerford Township, being but nine years of age when his father settled there on Deer Creek. Soon after arriving at his majority, he married Miss Nancy Moore, and purchased 200 acres of land on the Darby Plains in Canaan Township, at 80 cents per acre. This purchase amounted to $160, to meet which he borrowed the money, his Uncle Daniel being his bondsman. Much of his purchase was under water nearly half of the year, but it produced an abundance of grass during the summer and fall. He was not an early settler of Canaan Township, having located here about 1829–30. He at once built a cabin, and very soon entered quite largely upon the stock business, as his land was better adapted to grazing at that day than to tillage, and from his future success it seems he was peculiarly adapted to dealing in stock. As a financier and a trader, he was a remarkable success. Shrewd and careful in all his transactions, economical and industrious, and carefully investing his gains in more land, he soon became the owner of a vast amount of the best of land upon the Darby Plains, counting his acres by thousands and his dollars by thousands upon thousands. He died at his homestead place March 25, 1873, aged sixty-six years. He was the father of eight children—Alexander, who married Martha Jane Millikin; Ellen, married Benjamin Morris, she died childless, December 3, 1857; James Monroe, married Achsa Burnham; La Fayette, married Sarah Temple; William M., married Mary M. Slyh; Sarah, married John Price; Washington, married Miss Wilson, of Kentucky; Taylor, married Eliza Daily, he died February 17, 1875.

A man by name of Martin, probably a native of Pennsylvania, settled on land now owned by Mrs. Huber, about 1812. He had the following children: George, Rachael, William, Benjamin, Susan and John. After several years residence here, they removed to Champaign County, Ohio. A Mr. Richey, of Irish descent, settled on land now owned by Losson Calhoun about 1810–12. He finally removed to Union County, Ohio, where he died. Ralph Knox settled on land now owned by the Wilsons about 1816–18. Joseph and Isaac Bidwell settled about the same date. Among other early settlers of whom we learned no important history were David Harris, Paul Alder, a brother of Jonathan, Christian Adams, Joseph Loyd, John Johnson, David Ellis, J. Phelps and Patrick Johnson.

James Millikin, the third child of James and Dorotha (McFarland) Millikin, he a native of Ireland, and she of Massachusetts, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 12, 1782. He married Elizabeth Cook, and in 1830 with his family removed to Ohio, and settled in Canaan Township, Madison County. Col. Millikin, as he was familiarly known, purchased 700 acres of land where William M. Wilson now resides, in the year 1826, and in the fall of

1827, he brought his two oldest sons, Samuel and Daniel, who were then single, to his land, furnishing them with team and farming utensils. But they refused to remain, and returned with their father to their old home; but Mr. Millikin was not discouraged; he sold his old homestead and came with his family, and built a comfortable log house out of two old squatter cabins that were on the place, and fenced in a large pasture; he bought more land, till in all he owned 2,200 acres; finally, gave each of his nine children 200 acres, reserving 400 acres for himself. The first purchase cost 75 cents per acre, and the balance $1.25 and $1.75 per acre. Mr. Milliken was a practical surveyor, and surveyed and laid out the town of Jefferson and the addition to the town of Amity. He served in many of the offices of his township, and was one of the most prominent and reliable farmers of Canaan Township. Their children consisted of six sons and three daughters as follows: Samuel, married Sarah Sutzer; in 1856, they removed to Iowa; Samuel died in 1877, leaving four children. Martha, the second child, married James Boyd, who died in 1831; his widow still resides here; she had four children—Robert, living in London; James and Daniel, in Plain City, and Mary, married Mr. Kilgore. Daniel, the third child, married Isabel Mullen, and in 1843 removed to Iowa, where he, his wife and two children died the same year. John, the fourth child, married Rachael Bane, had four children.—James B., Robert, John and Annie, who all reside in this county; Mr. Milliken died in January, 1882, aged seventy-five years. Jacob, the fifth child, married Sarah Cary, is a retired farmer, resident of Canaan Township, a wealthy man, with all this world's goods that heart need desire, with but two children, William and Sarah. Elizabeth, the sixth child, married Henry Alder, a son of Jonathan Alder, she died in 1874. Annie, the seventh child, married Solomon Cary, who died in June, 1882, and she is now a widow and resides in Plain City. James, the eighth child, married Rachael Cary in 1840, removed to Jefferson in 1879, where he is engaged in the hardware trade; they have six children. Andrew Milliken, the youngest child, married Sarah A. Armstrong, and now resides in Norwich Township, Franklin County, Ohio. He is in very prosperous circumstances, with his children all settled around him.

We have given above, most of the pioneers and early settlers of that portion of Madison County known as Canaan Township. Some of them settled here several years before the erection of Madison County, and more than twenty years before this township was organized. On the records at London we find the following: "June 7, 1819. At a meeting of the Commissioners, present, Burton Blizzard, Ira Finch and Patrick McLene, on petition being presented, ordered that the following bounds compose a new township, to be known and designated by the name of *Phelps:* Beginning at the northeast corner of Madison County, running south on the line between Franklin and Madison Counties five miles for a corner of Darby Township; and thence continue south five miles further and corner for said new township; thence west to the east line of the townships west, and corner; thence north five miles and corner for Darby, and the new township; thence east between Darby and said new township to the place of beginning." In a very short time the name of *Phelps* was changed to *Canaan.* Since the above erection of the township, the formation of Pike Township and Union County took place and a change in the boundary of Darby and of the line between Madison and Franklin Counties have brought Canaan Township to its present boundaries.

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

It is probable that there is no township in Madison County that presents a more beautiful aspect than Canaan Township. It has but one principal stream, the Big Darby, which enters the township from the north about one

and a half miles west of its eastern boundary, courses southward till it reaches the Franklin County line, and continues its southerly course forming the boundary line between Franklin County and this township, till it reaches the southern limits of Canaan Township. In the north part of the township it receives a small tributary, known as Mammouth Run, which enters the northwest corner of the township, takes a general easterly course entirely through the township till it empties into the Big Darby. In the south part of the township it receives Three-Mile Run, which takes its rise in the southwest part of the township, courses almost directly east till it empties into Big Darby. There are a few very small creeks which empty into the Darby from the west, situated between the two mentioned above, but they are small and insignificant, and many of them have no names. The surface along the Big Darby is somewhat uneven and broken, but almost the entire township west of the Big Darby is one extended plain, very level, and originally, as the settlers found it, consisted of oak openings and prairie, much of which was covered with water several months of the year.

In early days the superabundance of water was the principal hindrance to the successful settlement and profitable cultivation of the "Big Plains," as they were then known ; so extremely wet were they that it produced great sickness, and some of the settlers moved away, considering them as almost uninhabitable. And of those who remained, many a one found an early and premature grave. But time, and the prolonged struggle of the settlers in ditching, draining and working out this surplus of water, has brought the greater portion of it into good grain-producing land, capable of being tilled and cultivated for all farming purposes ; and in a few years more, with the rapid improvements being made, this section will be some of the finest farming land that ever the sun shone upon. With a rich black loam from two to three feet deep, its productiveness is almost inexhaustible, and the subsoil of clay and disintegrated limestone render it almost proof against an ordinary drought. Along the Darby and the creeks, where the surface is more uneven, the soil is more of a clay, yet very strong and productive. The timber consists of the same varieties as found in other townships. Through the plains, burr oak predominates, with some hickory and elm; along the creeks some walnut, white, black and red oak. Maple, ash and hickory are the principal varieties. Much attention is given to the raising of stock and to the dairy business ; these, with the cultivation of wheat and corn, constitute the main productions and business of the inhabitants of this township.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

As there is but one town in this township, and as the business of merchandising commenced prior to the laying-out of the town, we will revert back to about 1826. At this time, the woolen factory of Uri Beach was in full operation, creating a concentration of the people from a large extent of the surrounding country, and Dr. Lorenzo Beach having decided to give up the practice of his profession, concluded that there was need of a store in which should be kept a general assortment of goods to supply the people of that community. Consequently, at about the above date, he opened a store and commenced in the mercantile trade. He did a very successful business for several years, and here gained his first financial foothold among the early settlers as a good financier. With the extensive business of the factory and Dr. Beach's store, a little village began to grow up around this business as a nucleus, and there was quite a demand for more houses.

In view of this demand, Uri and Dr. Lorenzo Beach purchased a tract of land of Dr. James Comstock, embracing that upon which the town of Amity now stands, and commenced to lay out a town. Abijah Cary surveyed and laid out one tier of lots on each side of the road (now the pike), in all thirty-three

lots. The plat was made and the same recorded at London on April 11, 1831, under the name of *New Canaan*. In November, 1834, was recorded an addition to the town made by Dr. Lorenzo Beach and Luther Lane, the same being surveyed by James Millikin; and now we find the name of the town changed to *Amity*, by which name it has since been known. In 1831, the first hotel was kept by William J. White, and the first blacksmith, P. Strickland. The post office was established about 1830, prior to the laying-out of the town, and was kept by Horatio Adams, on the Finch farm, and called New Canaan Post Office. The office was next kept by A. S. Stone, on the farm now owned by Henry Converse; then it was kept on the Nugent farm, and from there located in Amity, where it has since remained. In 1834–35, Luther Lane erected a distillery, which was in operation about four or five years. About 1833, a Mr. Willey erected a comb factory, in which he employed several persons, and did a large business for four or five years.

Probably about 1832, Dr. Beach was succeeded in the mercantile trade by Rev. Henderson Crabb, father of Judge O. P. Crabb, of London. In 1834, Dr. Beach and Luther Lane purchased a stock of goods and opened a store in another part of the town. At this period Amity was one of the most flourishing towns in the northern part of Madison County. Here were two good stores, a flourishing woolen factory, a saw-mill, a distillery and a comb factory, besides a blacksmith and minor mechanical trades. Plain City then did very little business compared with Amity. But alas! her days of prosperity were limited. As given elsewhere in the history of the Beach family and of the woolen factory, the factory dam was declared a nuisance, and was torn out and a quietus put upon all manufacturing interests in Amity. Subsequently the railroad was built through Plain City, and it received a great impetus to its growth and prosperity, and became the leading trading and business town of this section; since which, Amity has remained a quiet country village, doing a small but steady country trade; its mechanics, stores and post office being a convenience to the community. Amity now contains a population of perhaps 100, and embracing the following business: One general store by David Martin; one grocery by William Thompson; two blacksmiths and wagon-makers (John McGuigon and Augustus Frazell), and one physician, Dr. William H. Jewett. In addition to the above business, about one and one-half miles below Amity is quite a flourishing general store kept by M. Worthington, who has a good brick building, situated on the corner, on the pike and the road leading to Fuller's mill.

SCHOOLS.

Among the early teachers was one Phelps, who figured here quite prominently prior to 1820. Somewhat later, Dr. McCloud was a teacher at Amity. But as the subject and character of the primitive schools and schoolhouses have been fully treated upon in the general history of the county, and as the description of them there is equally a description of their character here, we will not repeat the matter in the history of Canaan Township. This township is now divided into seven school districts with as many good schoolhouses. The present Board of Education are: Subdistrict No. 1, C. M. Butt; No. 2, Lemuel Marshall; No. 3, M. Worthington, President; No. 4, John S. Wilson; No. 5, A. J. Greenbaum; No. 6, J. F. Kilbury; No. 7, Daniel Anderson, with G. E. Spring, Clerk.

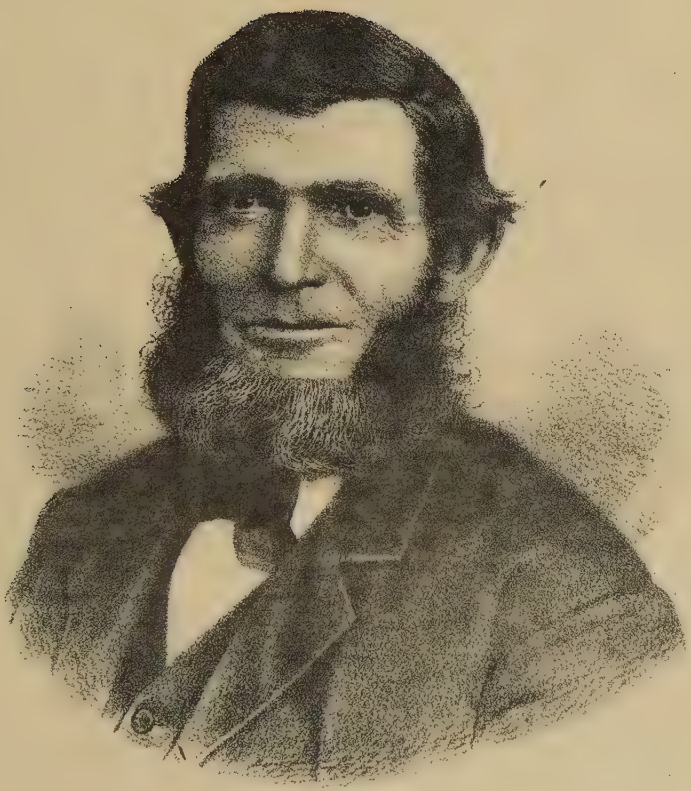
Last enumeration: Subdistrict No. 1., males, 28; females, 30; total, 58. No. 2., males, 11; females, 6; total 17. No. 3, males, 23; females, 21; total, 44. No. 4, males, 20; females, 28; total, 48; No. 5, males. 9, females, 10; total, 19. No. 6, males, 9; females, 11; total, 20. No. 7, males, 21; females, 20; total, 41. Total males, 121; females, 126; total, 247. Total receipts: Bal-

ance on hand September 1, 1881, $3,303.10; State tax, $333.; irreducible school funds, $21.88; township tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $1,682.-06; total, $5,340.04. Expenditures: Amount paid teachers, $1,908.90; interest and contingent funds, $1,050.01. Total, $2,958.91. Total value of school property, $8,000.

CHURCHES.

The first church organization in Canaan Township, and one of the earliest in Madison County, was the *Big Darby Baptist Church.* This was constituted in the year 1810, by Elder John Thomas, of Champaign County, Ohio, who was a traveling minister through this then almost unbroken wilderness. He collected together a little band of seven brothers and sisters, who first constituted the Big Darby Church, and Elder Thomas preached on the occasion. In 1812, the Mad River Baptist Association was organized at the house of Abijah Ward, on Buck Creek, near Springfield, where the following churches were represented: Kings Creek, Little Beaver, Nettle Creek, Antioch and Big Darby. Ministers present, Elders John Thomas, James Johnson and Lemuel Cottrel. There is no doubt but that Elder John Thomas was the first pastor of this church. The church at this time had no regular settled place of meeting; sometimes they would hold their meeting at the house of one of the brethren, and at other times when two or more ministers met together, they would hold a meeting in the barn of some brother. Brother Jehu Guthridge, an Elder of the Baptist denomination in that early day, was the second pastor of this church, and the successor of Elder John Thomas. In 1813, we find his name among the list of ministers added to the association, only one year after its organization. Elder Jehu Guthridge was succeeded by Elder Thomas Casto, who preached for the church as pastor or supply. In 1828–29, Elder Miller served the church as pastor, and was succeeded by Elder Hess, who served the church one year. Some time subsequent to this, the church was served by Elder Peters. During the early history of the church, among the ministers who frequently visited and ministered to them were the following brethren: Elders William Sutton, Chandler Tuttle, T. J. Price and William Fuson. About 1834–35, Elder Isaac Jones was called to take the pastoral care of the church. He was a faithful minister and highly esteemed. He served the church until removed by death. In 1841, before the death of Elder Jones, Elder William Fuson visited this church and commenced to labor with them in a protracted effort. The meeting continued for several weeks and fifty confessed faith in Christ and were added to the church.

After the death of brother Jones, Elder V. E. Bunker was called as a pastor of the church. He was from New Hampshire, a man much esteemed for his excellent qualities of heart. During his pastorate, a period of trial was passed over by the church. The new members became dissatisfied with the old declaration of faith, and what was known as the declaration of faith of the Baptists of New Hampshire was introduced and adopted by them, which caused dissatisfaction among the old members. The difficulty was finally adjusted by both parties agreeing to refer the matter to two brethren—Elders Enos French and T. J. Price—with a request that these brethren would pay them a visit and furnish them a declaration of faith in which they could unite. Brother French not being in good health did not visit the church, but he and Brother Price met and agreeing upon a declaration of faith, Brother Price visited the church in December, 1844, and induced the church to lay aside the two sets of articles upon which they could not agree, and adopt those he and Brother French had agreed to recommend. These were unanimously adopted by the church. Thus through the wise and prudent advise of these brethern, discord and division that threatened the life of the church were removed, and peace and harmony restored. Elder V. E. Bunker resigned the pastoral care of the church July,



Ramell Kennedy

1845. In September, 1845, Elder Martin, from near Dublin, Franklin County, was called to the church and served as pastor one year. During his pastorate, Brother J. B. Sutton was called to serve the church as supply once a month. He was then a licentiate and served them a short time, and resigned that he might attend school at Granville. In December, 1847, Brother James Simpson, of the Mechanicsburg church, who was serving that church half the time, paid the church a visit, and in February, 1848, was called by the church to preach for them twice a month, and to take charge of the church. In June following, a council was called by the Mechanicsburg church, and Brother Simpson was more fully set apart to the work of the Gospel ministry, Elder Enos French being Moderator, and Elder V. E. Bunker Clerk of the Council. Brother Simpson served the church as pastor for over quarter of a century. During this long period, the church generally prospered and continued in peace and harmony, but sometimes had its disturbing elements, then again Grace would calm the spirits and all would move in unison. In 1866, thirty-two were dismissed from the church for the purpose of constituting the Bethesda Church. In November, 1869, a meeting was commenced by the pastor, assisted by Brothers T. J. Price and W. R. Thomas. This was the most remarkable in its progress and the results of any meeting that was held with the church during its entire history. The meeting was continued seventeen days, and seventy added to the church. In January, 1873, Brother Simpson resigned his charge, to take effect the June following. Elder W. R. Thomas was called to serve the church as pastor one-half the time. He accepted, and served three years, closing his labors with them June 4, 1876. From that time to January, 1877, the church was without a pastor, and was visited by the following brethren: Elders John Kyle and E. B. Smith, Brothers Turner and W. S. Kent, when the church extended a call to Brother Kent, who accepted and entered upon the labors as pastor, March 3, 1877, and he has been their pastor to the present time (1882).

The first regular place of holding meetings of the church was an old log schoolhouse with paper windows The next was a small frame erected on the same lot where the present house now stands. This was used several years, when by the increase of the congregation the house was found too small to accommodate the people. And in the summer time when the weather was pleasant, it was quite common to hold their meetings in the grove near the meeting-house, and the minister would address the people from a wagon. At last the pastor and people resolved to build a suitable house for church purposes, and the building was erected. On Saturday, February 1, 1862, the first sermon was preached in the new house by the pastor, from Psalms, 27th chapter, 4th verse. Brothers Elder David E. Thomas and S. J. Price, who were present, refused positively to preach in the house till after he had preached; giving as a reason that he had labored and travailed to see the thing accomplished, and now he must be the first man to preach in the new house. Elder D. E. Thomas preached that evening; on the next day, Sabbath, Elder T. J. Price preached the dedicatory sermon from 2 Chronicles, 16th chapter, 18th verse. The house was dedicated free of all debt. The meetings were continued several days and a number added to the church.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Amity.—About 1833–35, a few persons, under the leadership of John Mann, organized a class, embracing, it is believed, the following persons: Henry Downing and family, Eli Douglass and family, John Finch and family, Obil Beach, Benjamin Willey, Lorenzo Beach, Theron Eastman and wife, and Rev. Henderson Crabb, and perhaps a few others, with John Mann as Class Leader. About 1837–38, they erected a brick church, which was duly dedicated to service, and the society continued in a very prosperous condition for several years, and at one time was quite large in membership. About 1849–50, Mr. Mann sold out all his effects, having carried on a large

business in an ashery and became quite wealthy, and started for California under the prevailing gold excitement there, and from the time of his departure the church began to wane, and finally became extinct.

Union Church. Amity.—About 1866–67, by the combined efforts of the citizens of the community, led by Rev. George Hathaway, who labored diligently, a sufficient sum of money was raised, and a good comfortable frame building was erected for church purposes. This was dedicated to service the same year it was built. The edifice has remained as a union church, in which various denominations have held services. The Christian denomination at present is the principal one that has service here.

CEMETERIES.

Among the old family burying-grounds, we mention one on the Joseph Atkinson farm; one on the Nugeut farm, just below Amity; one on the banks of Darby, further down the stream, near Henry Converse's farm, and one still lower down the Darby, on James Millikin's farm. These contain the mortal remains of many a worthy pioneer, who, after a long and earnest struggle with the hardships of the new settlement, and battling with the malaria and epidemics to which this country was then subjected, with their physical powers worn out, "quietly laid down and wrapped the drapery of their couch about them, as one who lays down to pleasant dreams." And here they will rest till the last final trump shall sound to call both the dead and the living to the final judgment. Peace to their ashes!

About the year 1860 ground for a cemetery was purchased by the Trustees of the Township of Luther Lane, situated just in the rear of the Baptist Church, and which was dedicated to use by the reception of the body of Thurza Reece the same year. They have fenced in and laid it off into lots, and fitted it up as a permanent ground for the use of the township. It has already received a large concourse of the dead, and has some fine monuments erected, among which is a very large and fine monument erected to the memory of William D. Wilson. In 1882, a fine brick vault was erected, and is in charge of a board of trustees who regulate its use, and who have placed it in charge of Malancthon Worthington.

EPIDEMIC AT AMITY.

In 1849, soon after removing the mill-dam, by order of the court, spoken of in the history of Rosswell, Obil and Oren Beach, Asiatic cholera broke out in all its virulence and horrors, sweeping away many of its inhabitants in the space of a few days, striking terror to the entire inhabitants of Amity and vicinity. Among the prominent and promising that were ruthlessly torn away was Dr. Burr Carpenter, a very able and learned young physician, who was actively engaged among the cholera patients in rendering all the aid that science could command. Again, a few years later, this place was visited with small-pox, which carried its loathsome terrors and death to its inhabitants, and to-day its footprints may be seen on many a fair face throughout the surrounding country. We are indebted to the articles written by Dr. Jeremiah Converse for the facts relating to the cholera epidemic in this locality, as well as for much of the pioneer data embraced in the history of Canaan Township.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The first saw mill in Canaan Township was erected by Uri Beach about 1820, on what was then known as "Finch Run." It was situated on the south bank, west of the Plain City pike, on the brow of the hill; and traces of the old mill race are still visible, although the mill itself has long since passed away, and is now one of the things of the past. The building of this mill

was one of the great enterprises of that day, and it took the courage and energy of such a man as Mr. Beach to accomplish such an undertaking. To erect a saw mill on such a stream as this at the present day, would be considered unpractical; but when we consider the vast amount of territory drained into this run, which in those days (in consequence of the imperfect drainage) required months to drain land as perfectly as the same number of days would at the present time, one can readily see that this large amount of territory acted as a feeder, which gave him power sufficient to run his mill for many months in the year. Mr. Beach did a vast amount of sawing at this mill, for which the people were very grateful, and many a good house wife was made to feel a little proud, when the old puncheon was exchanged for sawed board floor, and with quite as cheerful a feeling, perhaps, as the lady of the present day with her Brussels carpet. This mill sawed all the lumber for the first frame buildings erected in that part of the county, and for the National road bridges across the Big and Little Darby, and we may safely say that few persons of to-day, without mature reflection, can have any idea or appreciation of the value of this mill in producing convenience and comfort by the lumber it sawed for the various uses for which it was needed in this then new settlement. This saw mill, with one subsequently erected further below on the Darby at the grist mill by Isaac Fuller, have been the principal water-power saw mills of the township; since their day, there have been several portable steam mills located here and there over the township, as occasion required, and transported from point to point as the timber was found and lumber desired.

About 1814–15, Isaac Fuller having located on the east bank of Big Darby, about two miles south of Amity, and right opposite on the west bank, he erected a grist mill, which was one of the first in this part of the country. Although it was roughly constructed, and of course did not perform work like the fine mills of the present day, yet this was to the people of that day as a grist mill what Mr. Beach's mill was as a saw mill, a great convenience, and saved the people of this community from the necessity of traveling long distances over almost impassable mud roads to distant mills to get their grinding done. Mr. Fuller ran this mill for thirty years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Byers; he died and was succeeded by John Acton in the ownership of the mill, and he by Mr. J. Carter, who died, and Isaac Francis, his son-in-law became owner, and is its proprietor at the present time.

A little below Mr. Beach's saw mill above spoken of, the same enterprising man, Uri Beach, soon after erecting his saw mill, built a large two-story frame building with a basement which was quite an imposing structure for that day. The basement was where the power was placed for driving the machinery. The power made use of was unique and the wonder of the age; cumbersome, yet efficient, and fully met his expectations. It consisted of what was called "tread-power." A large tread-wheel was placed in a horizontal position, or rather at an angle or incline of about ten degrees, and this by its revolutions which communicated motion to a smaller cog-wheel fitting into it, which by an upright shaft communicated the motion to machinery above. Then upon this inclined tread-wheel was placed a yoke of oxen, which were tied in position and the wheel tended to move downward by the weight of the oxen, to the lowest point of the wheel, the oxen were made to keep walking up the incline of the wheel, which kept it in motion; and thus the machinery of the factory was kept in constant motion. The stopping of the machinery, at the will of the operator, was done by means of a heavy friction brake, let down by lever power upon the tread wheel. The entire arrangement was a curious device, but nevertheless effectual and powerful, propelling a large amount of machinery. This factory was in use for fifteen years or more, employed about forty hands, and was a great benefit to the people of the new settlement. It was succeeded by one

built just below Amity, by his three brothers—Roswell, Obil and Oren Beach—who purchased the machinery of the old factory, added some new machinery, and made various improvements preparatory to carrying on business on a much larger scale, and the whole to be run by water-power ; also a pair of buhrs were put in for grinding corn. This mill, after being run a few years, was declared a nuisance, the factory dam torn away and the mill became useless.

About 1833, Mr. Willey erected a large building in Amity for the manufacture of combs. This it appears was quite an extensive business, as he employed several hands to work in the factory. This ran about four or five years, then ceased.

PIKES AND ROADS.

Like Monroe Township, the principal roads and pikes run through this township from north to south. Through the west part of the township running northeast and southwest, is the Wilson pike, which is the direct pike from London to Plain City. The next running through the center of the township nearly north and south is the Middle pike. Then further east, running north and south through the township just west of Big Darby, is the Jefferson & Plain City pike. The cross roads running east and west are principally mud roads ; although the Columbus road, running east and west, through the center of the township, is now, we understand, being made a pike. The " Pan Handle Railroad," runs about half a mile in this township, crossing the northeast corner.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Below we give the officers of the township from its organization to the present time:

Trustees—1819, James Moore, David Garton and Richard Kilbury; 1820, David Garton, Alford Nichols and Joseph Bidwell; 1821–22, David Garton, Alford Nichols and Abijah Cary; 1823, David Harris, Alford Nichols and Abijah Cary; 1824, Abijah Cary, Isaac Fuller and Paul Alder; 1825, Henry H. Gandy, Nahum King and James Moore; 1826, Thomas Kilgore, David Garton and Ambrose Beach; 1827, Nahum King and David Garton; 1828, Charles Beebe, James Kilgore and Samuel B. Stone; 1829, Samuel B. Stone, Charles Beebe and Nahum King; 1830, James Calhoun, Ambrose Beach and William Harris; 1831, Charles Beebe, James Milliken and Samuel B. Stone; 1832, Nahum king, Paul Smith and James Perkins; 1833, Nahum King, Isaac Fuller and William Wilson; 1834, James Millikin, James Guy and Charles McCloud; 1835, Isaac Fuller, Elihu Knapp and James Calhoun; 1836, Elihu Knapp, James Calhoun and Nahum King; 1837, Thomas Kilgore, James Calhoun and Nahum King; 1838, James Millikin, Ira Finch and James Guy; 1839, Elihu Knapp, Paul Smith and Thomas Kilgore; 1840, John Mann, William D. Wilson and A. S. Stone; 1841, Ira Finch, Luther Lane and Mathias Slyh; 1842, Samuel Flint, Asa Kilbury and Luther Lane; 1843, James M. Hunter, Samuel Flint and Thomas Kilgore; 1844, A. Harrington, J. M. Hunter and Thomas Kilgore; 1845, A. Harrington, James Calhoun and Luther Lane; 1846, Paul Smith, Luther Lane and James Calhoun; 1847, Paul Smith, Asa Kilbury and James Calhoun; 1848, James L. Bradley, Asa Kilbury and Israel Worthington; 1849, Eli Perkins, Albertus Knapp and A. S. Stone; 1850, James Calhoun, Elisha B. Cutler and Albertus Knapp; 1851–52, James Calhoun, Elisha B. Knapp and Henry Dominy; 1853, Robert Boyd, Elihu Knapp and James Converse; 1854, Asa Kilbury, Jotham Taylor and Silas Dominy; 1855, Asa Kilbury, Peter Paugh and S. C. Dominy; 1856, Thomas Kilbury, Alvin Dominy and James Converse; 1857, Thomas Kilbury, James Millikin and Alvin Dominy; 1858, Asa Kilbury, James Millikin and John McCullough; 1859, Thomas Kilbury, Henry Alder and John McCullough; 1860, Thomas Kilbury, Henry Alder and John Stevenson; 1861,

James Millikin, Joseph Atkinson and John Stevenson; 1862, James Millikin, Joseph Atkinson and Alvin Dominy; 1863, Thomas Kilbury, Jotham Taylor and J. A. Henderson; 1864–65, Henry Alder, Alvin Dominy and Harvey Kilgore; 1866, Henry Alder, Alvin Dominy and Thomas Kilbury; 1867, Luther Lane. Alvin Dominy and Thomas Kilbury; 1868, W. M. Atkinson, Isaac Bidwell and Christopher Humphrey; 1869, W. M. Atkinson, Thomas Kilbury and Joseph Carr; 1870–71, James Millikin, John Price and Joseph Carr; 1872; W. M. Atkinson, Christopher Humphrey and J. Taylor; 1873, W. M. Atkinson, Wesley Carpenter and Jotham Taylor; 1874, Henry Alder, Wesley Carpenter and Alvin Dominy; 1875, James Millikin, John Price and John T. Dominy; 1876–77 W. M. Atkinson, Wesley Carpenter and John T. Dominy; 1878, Isaac Alder, Wesley Carpenter and John T. Dominy; 1879, Isaac Alder, W. M. Atkinson, and Cristopher Humphrey; 1880, Isaac Alder, John W. Morris and John S. Millkin; 1881, Isaac Alder, J. T. Dominy and Ira F. Kilbury.

Clerks—1819, Knowlton Bailey; 1820, Zena Kellogg; 1821, Thomas Kellogg; 1822, Henry H. Gandy; 1823–24, Samuel King; 1825–28, Stephen Moore, Jr.; 1829–31, Warren Frazell; 1832–34, Stephen Moore; 1835, Charles McCloud; 1836–37, Benjamin F. Willey; 1838–39, Charles McCloud; 1840–42, James Dort; 1843–46, A. S. Stone; 1847–48, Alvin Harrington; 1849–50, Roswell Beach; 1851, Albertus Knapp; 1852, H. B. Gilbert; 1853–56, A. Harrington; 1857, Thompson Finch; 1858, A. Harrington; 1859, Thompson Finch; 1860, Lawson Bidwell; 1861, John W. Shaw; 1862–64, Joshua Finch; 1865–66, Harrison Predmore; 1867, Isaac Cary; 1868–69, Joshua Finch; 1870–71, R. H. Andrews; 1872–74, Joshua Finch; 1875, R. H. Andrews; 1876–77. Joshua Finch; 1878, M. Worthington; 1879–80, S. D. Andrew; 1881–82, G. E. Spring.

Treasurers—1819, Paul Alder; 1820–25, Ira Finch; 1826–29, Paul Alder; 1830, Samuel B. Stone; 1831–37, A. S. Stone; 1838–41, Abijah Cary; 1842–52, Charles McCloud; 1853–74, John E. Ward; 1875–82, Henry Ward.

Justices of the Peace—1819, James Moore and Ira Finch; 1823, David Ellis, Ira Finch and Thomas Kilgore; 1827, Thomas Kilgore; 1829–32, Nahum King; 1833, Thomas Kilgore; 1834–37, James Guy; 1838, Charles T. Arthur; 1839, Henry Alder and C. McCloud; 1841, Patrick Conner and Henry Alder; 1844, Elihu Knapp and T. Kilgore; 1845, James M. Hunter; 1846, Thomas Kilgore; 1847–49, Henry Alder; 1852, E. B. Cutler and Albertus Knapp; 1849, Luther Lane; 1855, A. Knapp and C. T. Arthur; 1857, I. N. Worthington and James Converse; 1860, I. N. Worthington and Eli Perkins; 1863, Eli Perkins and I. N. Worthington; 1864, C. T. Emmas; 1866, I. N. Worthington and Henry Alder; 1869–75, William Kilgore and Henry Alder; 1878, Joseph Carr and Henry Alder.

Overseers of the Poor.—1819, Paul Alder and Ira Finch; 1820, Thomas Kilgore and Samuel Beebe; 1821, Nahum King and Samuel Beebe; 1822, Samuel Sherwood and Thomas Kilgore; 1823, Samuel Beebe and John Burdick; 1824, Henry H. Gandy and Samuel Beebe; 1825, Jonathan Harris and Ephraim Cary; 1826, Uri Beach and Abijah Cary; 1827, Henry H. Gandy and James Calhoun; 1828, Thomas Kilgore and Orin O. Beach; 1829, Abijah Carey and David Garten; 1830, Charles Beebe and Amos Harris; 1831, Abijah Cary and Stephen Moore; 1832, Matbias Slyh and Ambrose Beach; 1833, Thomas Kilgore and Ira Finch; 1834, Nahum King and S. B. Stone; 1835, Abijah Cary and Thomas Kilgore; 1836, Abijah Cary and John Kilgore; 1837, Abijah Cary and Arnold Fuller; 1838, C. T. Arthur and Samuel B. Stone; 1839, Thomas Kilgore and Elihu Knapp; 1840, Thomas Kilbury and Henry Alder; 1841, Charles McCloud and Abel W. Field; 1842, James Calhoun and Alvin Harrington; 1843, Ira Finch and I. M. Slater; 1844, Luther Lane and Abijah Cary. Here the office was abolished.

Fence Viewers—1819, Thomas Kilgore and David Harris; 1820, David Harris and Paul Alder; 1821, David Garton and Levi Francis; 1822, Henry H. Gandy and James Comstock; 1823, Stephen Hallock and Abijah Cary; 1824, William Harris and Samuel Sherwood; 1825, Christian Adams and Joseph Loyd; 1826, Christian Adams and Samuel Owens; 1828, Abijah Cary and Jacob Francis; 1829, John T. Acton and Joseph Loyd; 1830, Uri Beach and Paul Alder; 1831, John Kilgore and Mathias Slyh; 1832, Elisha Bidwell and Samuel Hallock; 1833, James Calhoun, Nahum King and Abijah Cary; 1834, William Patterson, A. Herrington and Lorenzo Beach; 1835, John Johnson, Jacob Millikin and Absalom Cary; 1836, James Millikin, Luther Lane and Samuel Hallock; 1837, David Harrington, Mathias Slyh and S. B. Stone; 1838, James Calhoun, Solomon Norton and Joseph Loyd; 1839, Alexander Finch, Gideon Bougher and B. T. Willey; 1840, Samuel Hallock, Samuel Harris and Luther Lane; 1841, John M. Slater, John Saeger and Samuel Flint; 1842, James M. Finch and John Saeger; 1843, J. Ellis, William Walker and Jonathan Morrison; 1844, J. S. Skinner, Charles McCloud and Isaac Bidwell, when the office was abolished.

Assessors—1842–43, Mathias Slyh; 1844–46, A. S. Stone; 1847–48, Luther Lane; 1849–50, Roswell Beach; 1851–52, Albertus Knapp; 1853, Uri Bidwell; 1854–55, James Converse; 1856, C. T. Arthur; 1857–65, William Kilgore; 1866, James M. Wilson; 1867–68, W. Kilgore; 1869, James Kilbury; 1870, Royal Humphrey; 1871, William Kilgore; 1872, Isaac Bidwell; 1873–75, Robert Millikin; 1876–77, James W. Kilbury; 1878–80, Charles Slyh; 1881, Henry Bidwell.

Constables—1820, Jemmy Phelps and Knowlton Bailey; 1821, Patrick Johnson and Knowlton Bailey; 1822, Patrick Johnson and John Kilgore; 1823, John Kilgore and Joseph Bidwell; 1824–25, Charles Beebe and John Kilgore; 1826, Amos Harris and Charles Beebe; 1827, Charles Beebe and Warren Frazell; 1828, James Perkins and Amos Harris; 1829, A. Eastman and James Perkins; 1830, Moses Moore and A. Eastman; 1831, Solomon Cary and Mathias Slyh; 1832, Henry Beebe and Jonathan Lock; 1833, Mathias Slyh and Henry Beebe; 1834, Henry McCumber and Lampson Stone; 1835, Willis Guy and Samuel Randall; 1836, Heman S. Hallock and Willis Guy; 1837–38, Willis Guy and Thomas Finch; 1839, John T. Clark and James M. Finch; 1840, Thomas M. Finch and James M. Finch; 1841, James M. Finch and Herman Hallock; 1842, Mathias Slyh and Israel Worthington; 1843, Mathias Slyh and Elisha C. Stevens; 1844, Solomon Walker and Herman Hallock; 1845–46, Lampson Stone and John McNelly; 1847, James Millikin and William Kilgore; 1848, William Kilgore and Solomon Walker; 1849, John Brough and Mathias Slyh; 1850, William Windell and James M. Finch; 1851, David Reese and Mathias Slyh; 1852, Josiah Fisher and A. T. Kilbury; 1853, William Thayer and Ira Kilbury; 1854, John Stephens and O. C. Kilbury; 1855–56, Pleasant Arthur and J. F. Kilbury; 1857, Isaac Cary and Pleasant Arthur; 1858, Pleasant Arthur and William Kilgore; 1859, Isaac Cary and William J. White; 1860, Isaac Cary and Ira F. Kilbury; 1861, Isaac Cary and ——— ———; 1862, Isaac Cary and Isaac Perkins; 1863–64, Ira F. Kilbury and Isaac Cary; 1865, Philip Harris and Ira F. Kilbury; 1866–67, Isaac Cary and J. W. Wells; 1868, Philip Harris and J. W. Wells; 1869–70, Ira F. Kilbury and J. W. Wells; 1871, R. S. Jones and J. W. Wells; 1872, J. W. Wells and Mathias Slyh; 1873, Mathias Slyh and Samuel Patterson; 1874–75, Samuel Patterson and Isaac Cary; 1876, Isaac Cary and James Kutan; 1877, Orson C. Kilbury and Charles T. Arthur; 1878, Joel Cutler and Robert Cary; 1879, H. B. Converse and Stephen Cary; 1880, A. M. Case and H. B. Converse; 1881, William S. Arthur and L. C. Alder.

CHAPTER XI.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a position in the eastern tier of townships of Madison County, bordering on Franklin County, and is the second township from the south line of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Jefferson Township, on the east by Franklin County, on the south by Pleasant and Oak Run Townships, and on the west by Oak Run and Union Townships. It was erected much later than most of the others in the county. By the records we find the following recorded June 2, 1835: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County, present Burton Blizzard, Thomas Jones and Jacob Garrard, on petition being presented, ordered, that the following bounds compose a new township to be known and designated by the name of Fairfield. Beginning at the northeast corner of R. Means' Survey, No. 5,046; thence to the northeast corner of John Beck's Survey, Nos. 11,096 and 12,141; thence to the line between Madison and Franklin Counties (passing ten poles south of Thomas Durflinger's house), thence with said line south so far that a west line will just leave Hiram Tipton's in Pleasant Township; thence west to Deer Creek; thence up the creek to the county road from Robinson's Mill to Jefferson, thence with the west boundary of said road to the easterly line of D. Bradford's Survey, No. 3,973, thence with said line to the place of beginning."

On the records, bearing date December 7, 1841, we find the following change of line between Fairfield and Union Townships, viz.: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Madison County, a petition was presented praying for an alteration in the line between Fairfield and Union Townships; wherefore, it is ordered that said line be established as follows: Beginning where the lower line of John Evans' Survey, No. 4,124, crosses Deer Creek, thence with said Evans' line to his southeast corner (so as to include Thomas Chenoweth), thence with the east line of David Bradley's Survey, No. 3,973, to the Jefferson road."

From the lack of any records of Fairfield Township, we are unable to give any information regarding her early elections, or any record of her first officials, as there is not even a "tally-sheet" preserved prior to 1879.

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

Fairfield Township is much like Deer Creek Township and in fact much like the greater portion of Madison County in its surface and soil—very level, with slight undulations, especially along the creeks, as it has no large stream within its territory. In its original state, as the first settlers found it, there were quite large tracts of prairie scattered here and there over its surface, which was covered with a heavy sedge, which constituted quite a sustenance and helped to support the stock of the early settlers. The soil is principally deep, rich and composed mainly of loam and clay, with a limestone gravel as a subsoil, and being very flat and level and of a nature to hold water, was originally very wet and much of it, in wet seasons, cov-

ered with water; but which in later years is being ditched and drained, so that it constitutes excellent farms equally adapted for grass or grain. The timber portion of the township was never what could be called heavily timbered, consisting principally of white and burr oak and hickory. Like a great portion of Madison County, this township has never held great attractions in the line of heavy or valuable timber; hence, we would not expect to find any extensive business carried on here in the way of saw-mills or dealing in lumber, as is the case in some counties. One great attraction to the first settlers of this township and county was the prevalence of vast numbers of deer and other game, especially of the former, which were often seen in large herds, and it is said that probably no section of the State contained in an early day such vast numbers of deer, and held out such attractions to the hunter as did this county. Hence we find many of the first settlers here were "squatters," sportsmen, who located temporarily for the purpose of hunting and killing deer and other game, and they located along the creeks and streams and localities most frequented by these herds of deer, and there erected their rough and temporary cabins, and for a time gave their great attention to hunting. Finally, as game became scarce, they removed to other and fresher hunting grounds in the West, their places being filled here by the permanent settler, who located to make a home and a farm.

Not a hundred years ago this section of country was occupied by savages in their paint and wigwams. Next came the hunters and trappers following in their trail, with just a degree more of civilization and comfort. Then the pioneer settler appeared in his rude pole and log cabin, and these supplanted by substantial and comfortable hewed-log houses; and these again by good, attractive frame and brick houses. And finally, here and there, scattered over the now thickly populated country, and in the wealthy cities and their suburbs, appear the palatial mansions. What wonderful changes and progress in so brief a period! And not only is this progress and comfort exhibited in the dwellings and habitations of our people, but even a greater advance and progress has been made in all the arts and sciences. The invention of machinery, by which to expedite and carry on the work of agriculture with ease; the wonderful application of machinery to spinning, weaving and the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel, and the astonishing result of application of steam power for manufacturing purposes, and in the transportation of the people and products of one section of the country to another. And Madison County and Fairfield Township have experienced and exhibited in their history these vast changes and progress. The log cabin of the pioneer, with its clapboard roof, greased paper windows and latch-string door are things of the past. The old wooden mold-board plow has been supplanted by the improved cast-steel and sulky plows. The sickle and the cradle—those implements so slow and tedious, and back-ache and side-straining tools, are now supplanted with the easy and rapid-working reaper and self-binder—the acme of genius.

The pioneer sold his corn at 6¼ to 12 cents per bushel; wheat at 25 to 40 cents, and often hauled it many miles to market over almost impassable mud roads, to get even those prices. Now, a short distance from his door, and that mostly over a good piked road, is the railroad station, where he can sell his grain, and it is shipped to distant markets in any part of the country, and he obtains a good price for all he has to sell; and not only his grain, but for all his stock and products of his farm.

The first settlers spun, wove and made all their fabrics and clothing

Henry Burnham

The buckskin pants of the hunter, the tow shirt of the pioneer and the linsey-woolsey for the women, all had their day and were succeeded by the finer and more attractive cloth and dress goods of the present generation. All this is well and shows the inventive genius and progress of our people. And as we view in retrospect this wonderful progress and development of our country and its people, it is to be regretted that society is rapidly being formed into castes, each of which, possessing different degrees of intellect or financial ability, is becoming socially isolated one from the other, tending to produce an aristocracy, a mediocrity and a commonalty, which in their extremes tend to weaken our usefulness and progress, and produce unhappiness by back-bitings and efforts to pull down the one and build up the other. In the days of the good old pioneers, when neighbors were few and far between, how warm and friendly were their greetings! They would then go miles through the woods to assist one another to erect their log cabins. They would exchange help in manual labor, or in the necessary provisions and commodities of life, and cheer and encourage each other in the arduous duties of opening out and subduing this then wilderness.

Then the tow shirt and linsey dress were ample habiliments in which to mingle in worship in the house of God. The heart was satisfied; they loved God, and they loved each other. The eye had not learned to long for the gaudiness of dress, and when they met together to worship, the heart worshiped and not the eye. All were sociable and friendly; all were traveling the same road, with the same object in view—a home, comfort, happiness, peace and heaven. In the present age of wonderful progress, in all that pertains to the prosecution of the various branches of business in life, to acquire wealth and the comfort it brings, let the people nor forget the social and moral obligations they owe each to the other. And while man seems to be approaching Deity in inventive genius, may he advance and progress in a like ratio in his social, moral and religious obligations to his fellow-man, and let more of that true love and friendship of the worthy old pioneer be cultivated to the great comfort, prosperity and happiness of the people.

STREAMS.

As mentioned above, in speaking of the surface and soil, this township has no large stream within its territory; yet, from the flatness of the country and the nature of its soil, it is generally well watered for stock purposes. There is very little water-power for mill or manufacturing purposes, and very little demand for such, as this is strictly an agricultural and stock-raising township, having but comparatively little timber of value, but possessed of a deep, rich soil, well adapted to the raising of stock and the cultivation of grain, and these have monopolized the capital and attention of her people.

The largest stream is Deer Creek, which passes through the southwestern corner of the township, entering the township from Oak Run and running in a southern or southeastern course about half a mile, thence it turns south and continues about one mile and enters Pleasant Township. The next largest stream is Opossum Run, known in an early day as Plum Run. It takes its rise on the George Hume farm, and takes a general southeast course to near the line of Franklin County, thence takes a southern course and enters Pickaway County. Its present name was given it by John Phebis and Isaac McHenry, two of the early settlers who came up the creek from Yankeetown, in Fayette County, seeking a location. As they were traveling up the stream, they were suddenly startled by a large opossum.

with a large brood of young ones clinging to the old one; these they killed, and on their journey returning they came upon another which they also killed, from which circumstance they gave it the name Opossum Run, by which it has ever since been known.

A little southwest of the last-mentioned stream is Lubbergut Creek; it takes its rise in the southern portion of the township, and runs in a southeastern course and enters Pleasant Township. Its name originated as follows: A large fleshy man by the name of Mantle, who weighed 480 pounds avoirdupois, and who lived near the creek, was accustomed to almost daily cross the creek on a foot-log. Two neighbors thought they would have a little fun with the ponderous and weighty Mr. Mantle, so they sawed the foot-log from the under side nearly through, and the next time Mr. Mantle attempted to go across on the log, down went the log, Mr. Mantle and all, and gave him quite a wetting in the creek, since which incident the creek has ever been known by the euphonious name of Lubbergut Run or Creek. West of this is a small stream called Tortle Run, which rises on or near F. L. Young's farm, runs southwest and enters Pleasant Township. There are no other streams of any size within the limits of the township.

PIONEERS.

Enoch Thomas came from "High Knob," Va., and settled on Opossum Run on land now owned by John Heath, in 1807. He was a man of excellent Christian character, a great worker in the United Brethren Church, and was the leading active man in organizing the church, which has since been known as the "Thomas Chapel." His house was ever open to their ministers and his hospitality never exhausted. He lived on the place where he first settled till his death, September 31, 1851, aged seventy-nine years. He married Jemima Phebis, who died June 17, 1822, aged forty-five years. He married for his second wife Mrs. Foster, née Dorcas Clark. She died October 23, 1842, aged sixty-one years. At a very early day, Mr. Thomas erected a brick house, which, it is said by some, was the first built in the county.

John Phebis, a native of Kentucky, who was an early settler at Yankeetown, Fayette County, Ohio, from whence he came to Madison County and settled on the land where Judge E. O. Fitzgerald now lives, in 1807. Mr. Phebis was a great hunter and devoted himself principally to that occupation; was a lively, jovial man, yet a very sociable neighbor and a good citizen. But as this county became settled up and the game scarce, he desired better and more extensive hunting-grounds, and he removed West to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri. He subsequently, became a settler in Indiana, where he died, and some of his children still reside in that State.

David Dennison, in 1807, settled on the land now owned by B. W. Noland, on Opossum Run. He died October 1, 1823. Jonathan Benjamin settled on land now owned by D. D. Downing; was a native of New Jersey. Isaac and Daniel Long settled where W. B. Fitzgerald now lives, about 1808; the latter was a preacher in the New Light Church. William Ware came from Kentucky and settled on the tract of land now occupied by the village of California, about 1810 or 1812. He served as Sheriff of the county and was quite a leading, prominent man of that day. James Blair, better known in former days as "Big Jim," came from Kentucky and settled here about 1813. He died September 20, 1816, and his remains rest in the Fitzgerald Cemetery. Robert Thomas, a native of Virginia, settled on a tract of land just east of California, about 1815; the land is still in

the possession of his descendants, and his history with a large family of the Thomas name is fully written in the biographical sketch of his grandson, Robert Thomas, in this work. Thomas Dennison settled where William D. Pringle now lives in 1815. Charles Henderson, a native of Virginia, came to this county with a surveying party as a chain-carrier, and became a settler of this township very early. Richard Newland settled here about 1818. Joseph Jackson came from New Jersey to Cincinnati in 1818. In 1819, settled near London, this county, and, in 1820, settled in Fairfield Township, on the land where his son Amos now lives, where he resided till his death, in January, 1861, aged eighty-three years. He was a successful hunter; knew just when and where to hunt; and yet he never let hunting interfere with his other business, and made hunting quite profitable. He fully experienced the hardships of pioneer life. He worked for 25 cents per day, sold corn from 10 to 12 cents per bushel, bacon for $1.25 per hundred pounds, and chopped and split rails for 25 cents per hundred.

William Cartmill was a pioneer from Kentucky, and, in the spring of 1813, came to Franklin County, Ohio, and, in 1824 or 1825, located in this county. John F. Chenoweth was born in Mason County, Ky., September 15, 1793. In 1799, settled with his parents in Ross County, Ohio, and, in 1800, they settled on the Big Darby, Franklin County. He married Margaret Furguson March 21, 1811, and lived on his father's place till 1820; he purchased land in Madison County, where he has since resided. Edward and Lewis Godfrey settled here about 1825. The former died June 8, 1833, aged forty-seven years. The latter died June 3, 1838, aged fifty-two years. James Byers, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Ross County in 1806. In 1826, settled in the north part of Fairfield Township, Madison County. He was an excellent man, whose life and history is preserved in this volume.

George Hume and his wife, Ann (Scott) Hume, settled here in 1826. Mr. Hume died March 20, 1856. Mrs. Hume still lives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Edwards, at Lilly Chapel, now eighty-eight years of age; for a full history of their pioneer life, see sketch of Samuel H. Edwards. A. Q. Bennett settled about the same year with Mr. Hume. Judge Edward O. Fitzgerald and William B. Fitzgerald settled where they still reside, the former in 1829 and the latter in 1828. Judge Fitzgerald is well and favorably known throughout Madison County and several adjoining counties. He has been identified with this county in its growth and progress for more than half a century, and is one of her most honored and respected citizens. Jeremiah Johnson settled on land now owned by J. C. Byers in 1831; he was a native of New Jersey; in 1855 or 1856, he removed to Warren County, Ill., where he now resides. Wesley Lilly settled north of Lilly Chapel in 1830, and has been closely identified with the growth and progress of the northern portion of Fairfield Township.

John Shepherd was born in Virginia, and with his wife Judy came to Ohio soon after the war of 1812, and settled in Ross County. About 1831, came to this county and settled near California, on land now owned by Richard M. Johnson, and here resided till his death, August 18, 1850, aged sixty-five years. His wife died about 1869, aged sixty-eight years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a prosperous farmer, a worthy citizen and a devoted member of the M. E. Church. Daniel C. Freeman was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 28, 1802, his ancestors being from Ireland. In 1833, he became a resident of Fairfield Township, and has been thoroughly identified with her growth and interests. At the organization

of the township, in 1835, he became the first Clerk. He is now eighty years of age, and has been a resident of this township nearly half a century. George Noland, a native of Virginia, settled where William Gillham now lives about 1833, where his wife died October 2, 1862, aged sixty-two years; in 1868, he removed to Missouri, where he died, November 4, 1878, aged seventy-four years. J. C. Strain settled where Henry Luse now lives in 1834, and has remained a resident here forty-eight years; is a leading and honored citizen of the township. James D. Truitt, a native of Maryland, became a resident of Madison County in 1811, and of Fairfield Township in 1836, settling in the north part of the township.

John Creath became a settler of this county with his parents, near Mt. Sterling, in 1811. In 1838, he settled in Fairfield Township, where he resided till his death, January 15, 1881, an honored and worthy citizen. Valentine Recob settled here in 1846. William D. Pringle settled in this township in 1848, and he and his worthy family have been fully identified with her business interests, improvements and progress since, and their valued and important lives are reflected in biographies of William D. Pringle and J. Alfred Pringle. Daniel Thompsou settled on Opossum Run quite early, and built one of the first saw-mills in the township.

CHURCHES.

For many years there was no church edifice within the territory of what now comprises Fairfield Township, but the venerable pioneers here, as in other localities, were not long without the dispensing of the word of God in their midst. Probably the first place in this township where the Gospel was preached was at the house of the worthy pioneer, Enoch Thomas, on Opossum Run. He was an earnest and devoted Christian of the United Brethren faith, and very soon after his settling here, in 1807, preaching was had at his house, and continued to be dispensed there and in the primitive log schoolhouses in the neighborhood, till, at a later day, as the country became more thickly settled, a class was organized and a house built for church purposes, near Mr. Thomas', but just over the county line, in Franklin County, in accomplishing which Mr. Thomas was the chief actor and leading support, to honor whom the church was called the Thomas Chapel.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at California.---Here, as elsewhere, we find the Methodists with their itinerant system early in the field, and as soon as the settlements demanded it, their preachers were soon on the ground and held meetings, first at private houses, and thence, as soon as schoolhouses were built, they were used as places of worship. We find a class early organized at Spring Hill, about three miles northeast of California, and another class at the Bales Schoolhouse. At the latter place, preaching was held regularly every two weeks. These meetings were generally conducted by a number of Methodist preachers, one after another, as they came on to the circuit, till after the town of California was laid out, when, in 1852, they decided to erect a church in that town. Robert Thomas gave and deeded them a lot, and, in the summer of the above mentioned year, the present frame house was erected, and they organized with the following members: John F. Chenoweth, Charles Henderson, Charles Warner, Moses Ellsworth, Hezekiah Chenoweth, Andrew White, John Callander, Thomas Corder, Richard Johnson and their wives, Rachel Bales, Sabina Hume, with, perhaps, a few others, whose names are not now remembered. Charles Warner and Hezekiah Chenoweth were class leaders for many years. Among the first ministers were Revs. Hurd, Wolf, Smith,

William Sutton, Stewart and Young. The church has had many precious seasons of revivals, and in former days seemed to possess more vitality and earnestness than of late years. The church building is becoming old and dilapidated, and a new one is very much needed. The present membership is nearly one hundred, with Rev. J. W. Waite as their minister. The class leaders are Charles Warner, Lucy Minshall and Minnie Higgins. The church and community are abundantly able to erect a good house, and, whenever the Spirit and God's grace shall pervade the hearts of the people, as it did the forefathers, she will arise in her might and strength, a new and beautiful house will be built, Zion will prosper, God honored and the people blessed.

Dennison Chapel (*United Brethren Church*).—About the year 1849, a class was formed at the old log schoolhouse which stood on the farm of Lemuel Lawrence, with thirteen members, some of whom were as follows: John Creath, James Dennison, W. Estep, Elizabeth Dennison, Michael Robey, Jesse Timmons, with Joseph Timmons as class leader. They had preaching every three weeks in the schoolhouse. The first minister was Rev. Jesse Bright. Subsequently, they held their meetings for awhile at the house of William Peel, who then lived on the Lawrence farm. About 1852 or 1853, they built a log house for church purposes, by each person furnishing a specified number of logs. It was built on the same lot where the present church stands. This house was quite large and commodious, and within its walls much good was done. This building was burned down in 1860. But they went right to work, and, in 1861, the present frame house was erected, and was dedicated, in the fall of 1861, by Rev. Joseph M. Spangler, Presiding Elder of the Winchester District, in the Scioto Conference. The church prospered and increased in membership quite rapidly under the faithful and earnest labors of Rev. William Ferguson, James Ross, and others, and at one time her membership was one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty. Subsequently the church declined very much; and one among the various causes of her decrease in members was a large emigration West; forty-three persons among the most efficient members moved to the State of Missouri. Her present membership is about sixty, with F. Reibal as their minister, and Henry Bowers and Samuel Watrous as Class Leaders. During the existence of this church, they have generally had a good and prosperous Sabbath school. James Brown is its Superintendent at the present time.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Lilly Chapel.—From the best information we can get, this church was organized about 1828. The class embraced the following persons: Philip Durflinger, Isaac Morris, George Bell, Amos Morris, Stephen Morris, William Tway, David Sidner, David Crane, Daniel Durflinger, Samuel Tway, with their wives. For many years, their meetings were held at private houses and in schoolhouses. Among their first ministers were Rev. David Kemper and William Westlake. The present church edifice was built about 1850, and received the name of Lilly Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.

German Lutheran Church.—In 1867 a few persons of the Lutheran faith convened together and organized a church at Lilly Chapel, embracing the following persons: Louis Gierich, Charles Greassle, John Mantz, Michael Bellman, Lawrence Miller, Charles Stark, Jacob Schwartz, Jacob Cowling, with their wives and some of their children, numbering twenty or more persons. They held their meetings in the schoolhouse, with Rev. Henry Horst as their minister, who continued as such about three years,

when, from having several other appointments at other places for preaching, he was compelled to make his appointment for preaching at Lilly Chapel on a week day, and, from the pressure of work and business matters, the people were unable to attend services with regularity, and preaching was discontinued and the organization ceased. In 1878, they again re-organized, with the same members, except Jacob Cowling, who had moved away, with the following additional persons: Henry Wise, Martin Straus, Mrs. Young and John Gierich, with Rev. Henry Peters as minister. Services were held in the schoolhouse till in May, 1882, they obtained privilege to hold services in the M. E. Church. On December 25, 1880, a subscription was commenced to raise money to build a house for church purposes, and their efforts have been continued till they have an amount raised sufficient to justify them to commence the erection of the house, and, July 2, 1882, is appointed as the day to lay the corner-stone, after which the work will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The church now has a membership of twenty-eight, and it is hoped the church will prosper and increase in numbers and usefulness. Mr. Peters, their former minister, received a call to preach at Yeagerstown, Penn., which he accepted, and resigned his charge here in the summer of 1881. He was succeeded here by Rev. W. H. Brown, who is still their minister.

CEMETERIES.

As the pioneers penetrated the forests and the unsettled portions of our country, disease, sickness and death met them everywhere, and it very soon became necessary to have a place to inter their dead. And as they always advanced ahead of the organizations of townships and counties, there could be no provision made by their authority; hence with them every neighborhood and often each family had to provide for their own dead. Hence we find in all localities, where the first settlers located, family and neighborhood burying-grounds, some of which have been fenced in and carefully protected, and a few have since become the property of the townships, and enlarged and improved until they have become beautiful and pleasant places, fitting depositories for the bodies of our dead, while others again have been neglected, and all headstones and marks or inscriptions obliterated, and the grounds again thrown into the open fields, and the plowshares tear the soil, or the stock roam at will above their sleeping forms.

The first burial-place in Fairfield Township, and, in fact one of the first in Madison County, was the Fitzgerald or Opossum Run Cemetery. This was first used as a family and neighborhood burying-ground, when the tract of land was owned by John Phebis. It was dedicated by receiving the body of a man, name now unknown, who came here from Chillicothe to settle, and, while cutting down timber to build his house, was killed by a falling tree. This it is believed occurred about 1808. The next to receive burial here, as shown by the tombstone, was Isaac Woods, who died October 16, 1812, aged twenty-five years. He was a soldier, and had been with the troops out toward Sandusky, and they were returning home, having had a successful and prosperous trip, were rejoicing over their successes, when he was accidenally shot and killed. Another pioneer deposited here was James Blair, who died September 20, 1816, aged thirty-six years. Some others, prior to 1825, were Joannah, wife of John Clark, died May 31, 1819, aged thirty-six years. David Dennison died October 1, 1823, and Richard Newland died May 11, 1825, aged thirty years. From this time forward, this was a general burying-place for the neighborhood, and accessions to this

"city of the dead" were frequent and numerous. After Judge E. O. Fitzgerald became the owner of this tract of land, he set apart and fenced in one acre of ground devoted to burial purposes, which remained thus till in the spring of 1880 the Trustees of the township received and took charge of it and purchased three-fourths of an acre more and added to it, and the township now has a deed for one and three-fourths acres of ground, which is high and dry and well adapted to cemetery purposes.

Dennison Chapel Cemetery.—This burying-ground immediately joins on the west side the lot upon which the church is built, and was appropriated to the burial of the dead at a much later date. It is well inclosed and preserved, and within its inclosure are evergreens and shrubbery, giving it an appearance of care. It has received many of the dead of this church and neighborhood. The first person to be buried here was Cyrus Nichols.

The Thomas Cemetery.—This is located a little east of California and just east of the schoolhouse, and was appropriated for this purpose by Robert Thomas, who owned that tract of land and was dedicated by the reception of his body, who died August 9, 1831, since which it has received the bodies of many of the early settlers and people of the neighborhood. These embrace all the burying-places that are preserved, and now have a visible existence within the territory of Fairfield Township.

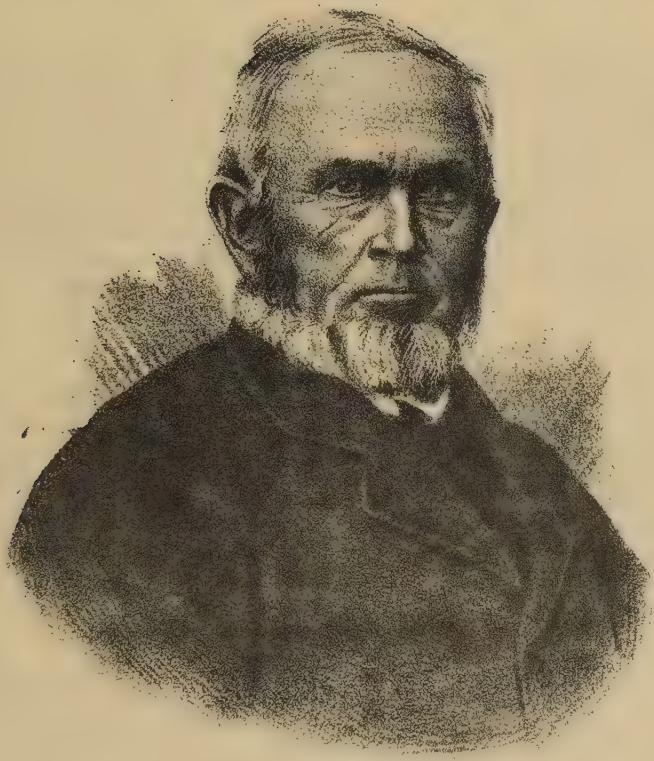
SCHOOLS.

The education of the children of the early settlers of Fairfield Township received their prompt attention, and, although like all new settlements, they labored under great disadvantages, yet they did what they could, and we find them early establishing schools, and, though the first schoolhouses were rude structures, and the qualifications of their teachers, and the privileges generally very limited yet they served as a beginning; and the earnest efforts of the people, the sacrifices and self-denials they made in that early day to give their children the much needed instructions, deserve the admiration and gratitude of their descendants and all lovers of learning and progress.

The first schoolhouse built within the limits of this township was erected in the southeast corner, on Opossum Run. It was a rude structure—round-log cabin, puncheon floor, slab-seats and greased paper for windows. This was built about 1811. The first teacher was Thomas McCafferty, who was crippled by one useless arm. One of his pupils was John F. Chenoweth, who still survives and now resides in London. This cabin served for school purposes several years. About 1836, a good hewed-log house was erected twenty feet square, with shingle roof, large and commodious, on the ground now embraced in the Fitzgerald Cemetery. There was also another of those primitive log schoolhouses, chinked and mudded, built very early, where Mrs. S. Bowers now lives, where some of the children of the early pioneers obtained some of the first rudiments of an education. One of the first teachers in this cabin was Judathan Waldo, a Yankee, who had a very limited ability. His qualifications would not at the present day be considered sufficient for a Road Supervisor. These early schools were supported by subscriptions, and generally the teacher was paid from $8 to $10 per month. About 1867, the present frame schoolhouse was built, and has continued in use to the present time. This now constitutes District No. 7, known as the Cartmill District. The enumeration is now about forty-five scholars. Teachers' wages in summer, $25 to $30; in winter, $40 to $45

per month. The present Board of Directors, Alfred Cartmill, Edward Fitzgerald and J. W. Puckett.

District No. 1, Byers Schoolhouse.—The first school building was a log of the most primitive kind, as described above, erected about 1830. This was succeeded by a comfortable frame house, erected about 1853. In 1878, the present neat and comfortable brick house was erected. Enumeration, sixty scholars. Teachers' wages, summer, $30 to $33; in winter, $45 to $50. Board of Directors, Joel M. Byers, Samuel Truitt and J. C. Byers. District No. 2, Bales Schoolhouse—The first house was a small frame, built about 1825, and the next built was the present house. District No. 3, Noland School, organized in the fall of 1836. First house, a hewed log, built by D. C. Freeman in 1837. The first school opened January 1, 1838. The first teacher, D. Wald; the second was D. C. Freeman. This house was used about twenty years, and was also used by the Methodist and Christian denominations for preaching. The second house was a frame, erected on the same ground of the first, about 1857. Then, in 1879, the present large brick was built. District No. 4, Lilly Chapel—The first schoolhouse in this vicinity was a rude log of the most primitive style, and stood on land now owned by William Durflinger. This was in an early day, and was the first schoolhouse in the northern part of the township. This was succeeded by another log house, erected on the ground of the present frame house, just east of the village of Lilly Chapel. Then this was succeeded by a small frame house, and this again by the present frame that is now in use. But by the rapid growth of the village of Lilly Chapel, and the consequent increase of the number of school children, this house soon became inadequate to accommodate all the scholars, and, in the fall of 1881, they began the erection of a good brick house just east of the frame, on the same lot, which is now (July, 1882) being completed. The frame house is to remain for the primary department, and the new brick used for the more advanced scholars. This district now enumerates about one hundred and thirty. Board of Directors, S. H. Edwards, George Durflinger and Albert Lilly. District No. 5, Pringle School, situated on the California & Lilly Chapel pike. The first schoolhouse here was a rude log house, and, being located near the center of the township, the first township elections were held at this schoolhouse. About 1850, a good comfortable frame house was built. Then, in 1877, the present brick house was erected. Enumeration of scholars, thirty-two. Board of Directors, A. J. Henkle, H. Gilliland and J. A Pringle. District No. 6, Dennison Chapel—First, a log house located on Lemuel Lawrence's land, which was probably built about 1847. Next, about 1858, a frame house was erected on the same lot where the church now stands. Then, in 1880, the present large and commodious brick house was erected. Enumeration of scholars, about seventy. Teachers' wages, $45. Board of Directors, Allen Dennison, William Strain and Lemuel Lawrence. District No. 8, California—This district was formed from Districts No. 2 and 3, and was organized in 1854, and the same year a frame house was erected. First Board of Directors were J. H. Gardner, Dr. Simmerman and Henry Watrous. The present brick house was built in 1879. Enumeration of scholars in the district, sixty-five. Teachers' wages, $30 to $45. Present Board of Directors, Dr. C. W. Higgins, W. H. Hill and George Corder. District No. 9—The last erected, was organized about 1868–70, and was formed from territory taken from Districts No. 3 and 5; a frame building erected, which is still occupied for school purposes. Thus it is seen that Fairfield Township now supports nine schools, but, as stated



Edw. Fitzgerald

above, there being no books or records of this township to be found, we are very much limited in means by which to give official statistics of either political or educational matters. The latest enumeration of scholars in possession of the Township Clerk is that of 1878, when the total of the township was 556. Educational funds, $4,500. Tax levy in the spring of 1882: For township purposes, 2-10 mill, $93.20; for road purposes, 1 mill, $807.25; for poor fund, 1-4 mill, $116.86.

MILLS.

There is not now, and, we believe, never has been, a grist or flour mill within the boundaries of Fairfield Township, and but few saw-mills. One of the first saw-mills we gain a record of was built by Daniel Thompson, on Opossum Run, located near the Thomas Chapel. This was first a stationary mill and run by water-power. Subsequently, it was run by steam power, and finally was converted into a portable mill, and moved from place to place as occasion required. It is now located on Judge E. O. Fitzgerald's farm. There is also another portable mill on the same farm, owned by Dickinson & Bowers. The other mills are located at the villages of California and Lilly Chapel, and are fully mentioned in the history of those towns.

PIKES.

About 1870 to 1872, the pike from London to California and Mt. Sterling was built. This was the first pike built in this township. The next built was the London & Lilly Chapel pike, and the third was the Mt. Sterling & Jefferson pike. These constitute the main business roads of the township, those upon which are the most travel and heavy hauling. They embrace eighteen to twenty miles, and are a valued improvement. This summer (1882) they are building a pike on the Jackson road, which, when completed, will make this township well supplied with good roads and thoroughfares.

TOWNS.

There are three villages within the limits of this township. The first was laid out in the spring of 1849, by Thomas Chappel, Robert Thomas and William D. Pringle. This was about the time of the great excitement over the discovery of the rich gold mines in California, and this town was laid out in the midst of a very rich country, possessed of an excellent soil, and they gave it the suggestive name of California. Near this town were the large prairies known as the "Big Plains," and in establishing the post office of this town, as there was an office elsewhere called California, they gave this the name of Big Plains. Dr Holmes erected the first house in the place, and was the first Postmaster and also the first physician located in the town. Prior, however, to the laying-out of the town there was a Dr. Davis, a practicing physician, located about three miles northeast of California, who was, perhaps, the first physician resident in the township, although it is said that he never had a very extensive practice. Peter Trout is said to have built the second house. The first store was kept by James Parks. William Riley was the first blacksmith. This town for a time grew rapidly, and there was quite an extensive business carried on here, and, in fact, from that day to the present time, there has been an active mercantile trade here for a village of its size, as it is surrounded by a beautiful country and a wealthy and thriving class of people. It now has three good general stores, three blacksmiths, three physicians, one steam tile factory and

saw-mill combined, one church—Methodist—a good brick schoolhouse and a good brick town house, erected in 1877.

Warnersville.—At the south line of Fairfield, bordering on Pleasant Township, is a small village known as Warnersville, receiving such name from the fact that the tract of land was owned by Mr. Warner, where a cluster of eight or ten houses now stand, embracing a population of forty to fifty persons. About 1867, David Lane, a huckster by occupation, opened a small store here, which, in 1872, he sold to R. Watrous, who continued trade here till 1881, when, in January, of that year, he sold out to J. S. Bowers. He carried on business one year, and sold to William Watrous & Bro., who are now conducting a general merchandise trade. In the fall of 1874, a post office was established here by the same name of the village, with R. Watrous as Postmaster. This office existed until 1879, when, as it was not self-supporting, it was discontinued. But again, in the spring of 1881, it was re-established under the name of Kiousville, with J. S. Bowers as Postmaster. In January, 1882, William Watrous became Postmaster, and is now its present incumbent. Jesse S. Bowers built the first house and was the first blacksmith in the village. He was succeeded by Henry Bowers, who is the present incumbent.

Gilroy or Lilly Chapel.—In 1871 and 1872, the Short-Line Railroad, from Springfield to Columbus, appeared in prospect, and, in the latter year, Mr. Thomas Durflinger opened a store here in anticipation of the railroad and the establishing of a station at this point. In 1850, the Methodist Church was erected here on land owned by Wesley Lilly, which was given the name of "Lilly Chapel." In 1873, the railroad was completed and a station established and called Lilly Chapel. In 1874, Henry Gilroy and Henry Lilly laid out the town, which was named Gilroy, in honor of Mr. Gilroy. But as the station and locality had previously been designated as Lilly Chapel, in consequence of the church erected here and given that name, and as, in 1873, Henry Lilly originated a petition for a post office under the name of Lilly Chapel, which was granted by the Department on the establishing of a postal route over the railroad, the town has ever been known and recognized by the name of Lilly Chapel. The first Postmaster was Thomas Horn. He was succeeded by C. L. Bales, and he by George Leiter, the present incumbent. Thomas Horn built the first house after the laying-out of the town, and engaged in mercantile trade, and was the first local agent of the railroad company. David Wright was the first blacksmith; he opened a shop in a house built by Henry Lilly. The first physician was Dr. Taggart, who located here in 1880, but remained only a few months. In the spring of 1881, Dr. Schofield located here, who has since remained the practicing physician of the place. The town now contains over two hundred inhabitants, and is rapidly growing and increasing in business. There are now three general stores, one grocery, two blacksmith shops, employing four workmen, with a wagon and buggy shop combined with them. There are two steam saw-mills, one of which runs two engines and is doing a large business, saws a large amount of material for the manufacture of buggies and wagons. But the largest and most attractive business of the place is carried on by two grain elevators, one built by Pringle Bros., in the fall of 1877, and the other by the "Farmers' Association," which is now conducted by J. C. Byers & Co., both of which are doing a large business. In 1876, prior to the erection of these elevators, four farmers, Henry Lilly, John Horn, Thomas Horn and Thomas Gorby, erected a corn-sheller and elevator for a neighborhood convenience, for shelling and

shipping corn. This proved so successful and beneficial in it operations that it resulted in the building of the above-mentioned elevators. These now receive grain from a large scope of country, in some directions from fifteen to twenty miles distant, and are a great convenience and source of profit to this section of country.

In 1878, a large tile factory run by steam power was erected, and is doing a large and prosperous business, and is probably one of the best in Madison County. This town is just in its infancy, having seen but eight summers since its natal day. It is the only railroad station and shipping point within the township, and is located in the midst of a rich and productive country, and must necessarily become an extensive shipping point.

During the year 1881, the following number of full car loads of products were shipped from this section, viz.: 232 cars of corn; 44 cars of hogs; 15 cars of logs; 18 cars of cattle; 2 cars of staves; 2 cars of spokes; 167 cars of wheat; 19 cars of sheep; 11 cars of wool; 5 cars of lumber; 2 cars of hoop poles and 1 car of tile; total number of cars, 508.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lilly Chapel Grange, No. 583.—Was instituted February 14, 1874, under the supervision of Mr. Creamer, Deputy Master, with the following twenty-six charter members: J. Hardwick, A. Jackson, H. Lilly, T. Durflinger, T. Horn, Jr., William Sidner, James Lilly, J. Fogle, J. H. Gardner, William Culumber, Benjamin Thacker, H. Kennedy, Calvin Durflinger, John Byers, Thomas Gorby, Albert Lilly, Lewis Sidner, T. Horn, Sr., T. R. George, M. A. Lilly, Josie Byers, Rebecca Hardwick, William Kennedy, Mrs. A. Jackson, Catharine Sidner and Wall Moler, and were officered as follows: J. Hardwick, W. M.; H. Lilly, W. L.; T. Horn, Jr., W. A. S.; J. Lilly, W. T.; B. Thacker, W. G. K.; M. A. Lilly, W. P.; A. Jackson, W. O.; J. H. Gardner, W. S.; T. Gorby, W. C.; A. Lilly, W. Secretary; Rebecca Hardwick, W. C.; W. R. Kennedy, W F., and Josie Byers, W. L. A. S. This society continues in a good, flourishing condition, and now numbers ——— members. Present officers (July 1, 1882) as follows: A. Durflinger, W. M.; D. C. Postle, W. L.; Henry O. Bryan, W. A. S.; Henry Lilly, W. T.; Robert Fullerton, W. G. K.; Mary Durflinger, W. P.; George Durflinger, W. O.; F. V. Durflinger, W. S.; Jennie Durflinger, W. C.; Jennie Fullerton, W. Secretary; Laura Sidner, W. C.; Ella Fullerton, W. F., and Ella Durflinger, W. L. A. S.

Gilroy Lodge, No. 695, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted July 8, 1880, by H. P. Gravatt, M. W. G. Master, with the following fifteen charter members: G. A. Ogden, George Gardner, A. Harst, C. L. Bales, T. J. Clifton, W. Gardner, J. Truitt, T. W. Preston, A. Jackson, D. W. Byram, W. H. Bailey, J. R. D. Bennett, H. Lilly, G. A. Bostwick and W. Peddicord, with the following officers: W. A. Ogden, N. G.; Thomas Preston, V. G.; G. A. Bostwick, Secretary, and J. R. D. Bennett, Treasurer. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and now (July 1, 1882) has fifty-nine members. The present elective officers are: G. A. Bostwick, N. G.; C. L. Bales, V. G.; J. H. Gardner, Recording Secretary; John Shaffer, Permanent Secretary, and George Leiter, Treasurer.

CHAPTER XII.

SOMERFORD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Pike and Monroe Townships, on the east by Monroe and Deer Creek, south by Union, and on the west by Champaign County. March 4, 1839, "ordered, by the Commissioners, that the following boundaries, which have heretofore been a part of Deer Creek Township, be organized as a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Somerford, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Pike Township, in the line of Champaign County, thence with said line south three miles and two hundred poles to the corner between the county of Champaign and Clark, thence with the Clark County line south ten degrees west, six and a half miles to the north bank of Deer Creek, on Daniel Wilson's land; thence north seventy-seven degrees east, two and a half miles, crossing the creek and the Xenia road to a small jack oak and large burr oak on Chrisman's land; thence north sixty-eight degrees east, four miles and one hundred and eighty poles, crossing the Urbana road and Glade Run to two black oaks and two burr oaks near where George Frederick formerly lived, on A. Toland's land; thence north to the line of Monroe Township, on Schuyler Lewis' land; thence with the line of Monroe and Pike Townships north forty-six degrees west five miles to the beginning." March 20, 1840, "ordered, by the Commissioners of Madison County, that the line between the townships of Union and Somerford be so altered as to include Daniel Wilson and the land upon which he now lives into Union Township."

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

Throughout Madison County, there is much of a uniformity in the surface and soil of the different townships, and to a great extent the description of one is, with little variation, a representation of any other. Therefore, when we say the surface of this township is level, it is just what we have said of other townships The western portion of the township possesses the greatest altitude, as shown by its streams or creeks all flowing toward its eastern border, yet even this portion is level or slightly undulating. The soil is very rich and productive, and suitable to the raising of all kinds of grains, cereals and grass, the exuberance of the latter constituting it an excellent stock country. Along the creeks and the more flat portions of the township, the soil consists of a deep black loam, and the more undulating lands are a mixture of loam and clay. The township is well watered by the creeks, which are fed by great numbers of beautiful springs, which dot the farms from one extreme to the other of the limited domain. Deer Creek, with its numerous branches, penetrates nearly all portions of the territory; George's Creek being the largest, which heads near the northwest corner of the township, and, coursing in a southeast direction, empties into the main creek, near the eastern border of the township. With all these beautiful springs and creeks, forming an ever-gushing supply of water, together with its subsoil of clay, renders it proof against danger to its crops from an ordinary drought. This township, unlike many others of Madison

County, was originally well timbered, having no prairies entirely destitute of trees; and it had a remarkable variety of timber, consisting of white, black, red and burr oak, elm, maple, locust, cherry, hickory, walnut and beech, of which the white and red oak were beautiful; and the cherry and walnut, of which, in an early day, vast quantities were cut down and burned in clearing up the land, if now in possession of the owners of the lands, would be a fortune to them. But the ruthless ax of the pioneer and the merciless torch have nearly obliterated those species from the face of her domain. It is evident, from the small streams, that we find no water-power of value, and the mills that now exist, or have existed in this township, have been run by steam power, and that the great efforts and interests of the people, with the natural advantages they possessed as above described, have been in agricultural pursuits.

PIONEERS.

To particularize the individual who first entered the vast wilderness that once existed in what now comprises the territory of Somerford Township is at this late day very difficult to do, but we have succeeded in obtaining the names of nearly fifty of the early settlers, and, as is usually the case in most new countries, we find they came in companies of several together, or at least several were found settled in the same neighborhood at about the same time.

The first settlement in this township was made in the eastern part, on or near Deer Creek, between the years of 1802 and 1805. In 1803–04, there came from Kentucky two brothers, Robert and John Scott, who probably located on what is now either the Richmond or Gwynne land, but of them we learn but little. Also, at about the same date, and from the same State, came Tobias Shields and two sons, John and Andrew, and located in the same vicinity. There were probably more of the family than these two sons, but if so, of them we learn nothing. After the organization of Madison County and of Deer Creek Township—the latter embracing a large scope of territory, including Somerford—we find John and Andrew Shields holding various offices of the township for several years. Tobias, the father, was a true backwoodsman, rough in his habits and nature; and was blind for thirty years before his death. About the same date, Charles Atchison, also from Kentucky, settled here, and proved a most worthy and useful citizen, and was probably the first Treasurer of the township after its erection. He also filled many other offices of the township. Daniel Ross was another pioneer settler of the same date. He had a large family, of whom we find record of the following sons: Angus, David, John and Alexander, who were all more or less in the various offices of the township until 1836. And it is believed that, about that time or soon after, they left this county, emigrating to the West. In 1805 came John Wilson, from Greenbrier County, Va., who, with John Arbuckle, erected a double log house, in which they both resided for some time. He was one of the first Trustees, which office he filled four years in succession. About 1808–10, Gabriel Markle, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ohio and settled in this township, on the place now owned by George Prugh, one mile north of the village of Somerford, on Deer Creek. Here he remained through life, and died about 1825, nearly eighty years of age. He was of German descent, a good, industrious man and a worthy citizen. He had four sons and nine daughters, who grew up and became worthy citizens, but are now all deceased. About 1811, Samuel Dickerson, a native of Virginia, settled here. He was a noted hunter, a good farmer and a respected citizen.

George Prugh was born in Maryland, but of German descent, and married Margaret Markle, a native of Maryland, and in 1812 emigrated to Ohio and settled in what was then Deer Creek Township (now Somerford), about one mile north of the village of Somerford, where they remained till their death. He died in 1841, and she in 1864. He was a very excellent citizen, and held the offices of Trustee, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. Two of his sons, Samuel and G. W. Prugh, now quite advanced in years, are still residents of the township, and are most honored and respected citizens. The former was born in Maryland in 1811, and the latter in this township in 1816. William Pepper a native of Maryland, settled here on land now owned by Charles Mitchell about 1810–12, as we find by the township records. He was a Supervisor in 1812. John Summers, from Virginia, settled here about 1813; was a blacksmith by trade, and perhaps the first settled in this township.

Shedrick Preston, from Greenbrier County, Va., settled on the tract of land purchased by John Arbuckle about 1812 or 1813, as in 1814 he served as Township Trustee. Subsequently he removed to the Big Sandy, since which nothing has been known of him. Abner S. Williard was a native of Vermont, born in 1791. He emigrated first to Canada, thence to New York, and in 1812 came to Champaign County, Ohio, and in 1815 removed to Madison County, where he lived till his death. He married Hulda Colver, who was born on the banks of Lake Champaign, in New York, in 1796. They were married in Madison County in 1817. He died December 16, 1872. She died June 3, 1861. He was a man of undoubted character, and esteemed and respected by all who knew him. David Colver, a native of Vermont, settled on land now owned by Reason Louck about 1815–16. In early life he was a sailor, and followed the sea. After settling here he remained till his death. He was an active, industrious man, a good neighbor, and a firm Universalist in religious belief. He raised a large family, who are now all deceased.

John Barrett, a native of Maryland, was a brother-in-law of John Arbuckle, they having married sisters; came to Ohio soon after Mr. Arbuckle came, and settled on the same tract of land, and lived here till his death, dying with that prevalent yet much-dreaded disease, milk-sickness. He had six children, but all have moved away and sought other homes. Jacob Steele settled where Rev. Overturf now lives about 1815. Thomas Taylor came from Chillicothe, Ohio, and settled on Deer Creek, near the grist-mill, about 1815, where he lived about five years; thence he settled on the place now owned by Thomas Woosley, on the old Columbus & Springfield stage road, and there kept a tavern in an early day. He made good improvements; was an excellent and intelligent man, and a good citizen. He raised a family of six children, who all became honored and worthy members of society. Late in life, he moved to the village of Somerford, where he died at the age of about eighty years.

Valentine Wilson, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, with his father's family emigrated, in 1790, to Clark County, Ky., where he remained a citizen twelve years, and, in the year 1802, emigrated to Ohio and settled on the head-waters of Beaver Creek, in Bath Township, county of Greene. In 1816, Mr. Wilson removed to Madison County and settled on the head-waters of Deer Creek, on land still owned by Mrs. Wilson, his widow. He was married three times, and was the father of nineteen children. He was first married in 1806, to Eleanor Judy, by whom he had six children. She died on the 5th of September, 1818. In 1819, he married Mrs. Susanna

Umble, who became the mother of four children. She died August 18, 1825. On June 18, 1827, he married for his third wife Miss Nancy Roberts, who became the mother of nine children. Of these nineteen children, all but one grew to maturity; and of the eighteen who arrived at maturity, all but one became heads of families. Mr. Wilson died July 2, 1855, on the farm where he first located in 1816. From a small beginning on 160 acres, bought of the man who had but recently entered it, with Congress scrip, in the thirty-nine years of his after life he had accumulated nearly ten thousand acres of land, and died the wealthiest man in Madison County. It is believed he erected the first brick-yard ever in Madison County. John J. Roberts settled here about 1817. He was the successor of Gabriel Markle to the grist-mill on Deer Creek. He remained in this township till his death. Sutton Potee, a native of Baltimore, Md., emigrated, with his wife and three children, in the fall of 1817, to Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Gabriel, near the National road, on Deer Creek, Somerford Township, and here opened out right in the woods. He rented three or four years, then bought the place, and remained here till his death. He married Hannah Markle, by whom he had six children. All grew to maturity, four now living. Mr. Potee was a very active, stirring man, and devoted his whole business life to farming. He was cautious in all business transactions, of firm and undoubted character, and a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united when a young man.

William and Charles Soward, two brothers, settled on the James D. Statler land about 1817. The latter subsequently removed to Logan County. The former remained in this township through life. They were men of character and good business ability. William started in life poor, but became quite wealthy. Amos Howard was born on Goose Island, in the Connecticut River, Grafton County, N. H., April 9, 1775. He married Miran Mills, born March 18, 1774; were married March 22, 1796. In 1808, removed to Virginia; in 1809, came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat and settled on the site where he died. Amos Howard became a settler of the northwest part of Somerford Township about 1817–18, and lived and died there. He was burned to death about 1843. He came here a poor man, but, by industry and economy, and close application to his business, he accumulated a good competency. He had two daughters and one son. The daughters never married, but died single, and the son, Amos J., and his children, became possessed of all the property. Amos J. settled on the home place, and lived there through life. He died April 16, 1882. The Howard family have ever been known as most worthy and respected citizens. John Cory settled in the north part of the township about 1818, and served as a Justice of the Peace. Eli Williams, a native of Virginia, settled on the D. Ward place about 1818–20.

Thomas Orpet, a native of Maryland, married a sister of George Prugh, and settled on Deer Creek, on land now owned by William Arbuckle, about 1818–19. Subsequently he bought seven acres near Mr. Gabriel Potee, where he died about 1861. He was of German descent, uneducated, and would never educate his children, believing it dangerous and injurious to become educated. Erastus Hathaway, a native of New York, and a ship carpenter by trade, settled with his family on land now owned by Hiram Richmond, about 1818–20, and lived and died here. He purchased his land of John Caperton, a native of Virginia, who settled here about 1814, but who, about 1832, returned to his native State. Mr. Hathaway was a man

of character and ability, and served as Trustee aud a Justice of the Peace. James and Dwyer Brown, two brothers, were natives of New York, but became residents of Somerford Township about 1818–20. James was born June 21, 1795. He first emigrated to Canada, and thence to Ohio. His wife, Mary Ann, was born in Virginia in 1803. They were married in Madison County. He died March 13, 1875. Dwyer Brown married a Miss McMullen, and subsequently moved West. Mr. James Brown was an excellent neighbor and citizen, a useful member of society, and was intrusted with many of the offices of the township. He raised a large family of children, who became useful members of society, and whose characters are above reproach.

Ansel Bates came to this township and settled just north of Tradersville, on land now owned by Thomas Bales, about 1818. He finally died in Champaign County. Of his children, we mention Asa, Ansel, Elijah, William, Sylvanus and Zenas. The last two mentioned were twins. These sons for several years were quite prominent and well known in the affairs of the township, but finally they all emigrated to the West. William Scott settled near the Charles Rigdon place about 1820. He married Betsey Rigdon. Subsequently, he moved to Pekin, Ill., where he died. They were a good family and esteemed citizens. Charles Rigdon came here from Champaign County and settled about the same time—1820–21. Richard Baldwin, it is believed, came here from Chillicothe and settled on the Rigdon place, in Surveys 9,285 and 10,626, about 1820, where he resided till about 1837 He moved to Mechanicsburg, where he resided till death. He was one of this township's best citizens, and served as a Justice of the Peace several years. Samuel Houston was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled here about 1820. He married Elizabeth Arbuckle, by whom he had two children, deceased. He was an intelligent and well-educated man. He taught school, and was Township Clerk, and resided here till his death. Michael Statler, a native of Virginia, settled where his son now lives, on the Urbana road, about 1824, where he died about 1842. His wife survived him about thirty years. Mr. Statler was killed while cutting down a tree upon which another had lodged, which fell on him.

Luther Newcom, a Yankee, settled here about 1820, and was among the first teachers. William Harber, a native of Virginia, and the only surviving one of his father's family—who were all killed by the Indians when he was but a child, he having escaped by secreting himself in the tall grass—grew to manhood, married, and settled in the north part of this township about 1825. He raised a large family of children, but who, in after years, all moved away, since which nothing is known of them. Samuel Wilson came here from Paint Township, and settled in the west part of this township, in Survey 6,078, about 1825, but remained here only five years, when he removed to Illinois, where he died about 1872. He was a very moral and worthy citizen, and, while residing in Illinois, he became a devoted member and worker in the Methodist Church. William Kirkley settled in the north portion of the township, on land owned by Thomas Bales, about 1825–30. He died on the farm now owned by D. Ward. He married Mary Cowan, who was an excellent Christian woman. Peter Smith, a native of Clark County, Ohio, settled here about 1825. Subsequently he became quite noted as a school-teacher and as a literary man. He removed to Illinois about 1842, where, in 1880, he was killed by being run over by a train of cars. Samuel and John H. Kennedy, natives of Virginia, settled here quite early, probably about 1815–20. The latter became a prominent and useful

R. M. Johnson

citizen; was a Justice of the Peace forty years; also Probate Judge from 1864 to 1876.

Jonathan Markle, a brother of Gabriel Markle, it is supposed, came here and settled at the same time of his brother, and lived and died near where his son Philip now lives. Ezra Markle, of same family, was also an early settler, and they were all worthy citizens, and among the true pioneers of this township. A few others who were here prior to 1830, we mention the following: John Nagley, Asa Owens, George Vance, Bennett Warren, Benjamin Hull, Levi Umble, John Osborn, John Groves, Henry Groves, Noah Marsh, Newman Mitchell, Joseph Geer, James Geer and John Osborn.

Still later, from 1830 to 1840, we find the following settlers, who have been quite prominently connected with the growth and prosperity of the township: Gardner Lewis and his son, Schuyler, who were natives of New York, but settled here in 1836. He died in 1862. Mr. Schuyler Lewis is now one of the prominent and large land-owners and stock-dealers of Madison County, and a good neighbor and respected citizen. Rev. Eli Adams, a native of Maryland, settled in the extreme west part of this township, where he died in 1870; was a most excellent man and minister of the Gospel. A. J. Clingan, a native of Maryland, settled in Somerford in 1839, and has now resided here forty-three years; is a tailor by trade, which business he has followed many years. He has at different times had intrusted to his care all the important offices of the township, and is now a Justice of the Peace. John M. Houston, a native of Kentucky, emigrated to Clark County, Ohio, in 1814, where he married Maria E. Cartmell, a native of Clark County. They settled in this township in 1837; removed to London in January, 1877, where he died January 29, 1879. He served as a Justice of the Peace and as a Trustee of the township for several years. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, and a Steward in the same for many years.

Although the above may be an imperfect list of the pioneers or first settlers of Somerford Township, and some of the dates of their settlement may not be exact, yet we feel that, at this distant day, with the limited sources at hand, the above is so complete as to give to the rising generations quite a comprehensive view in retrospect of the noble men and women who entered this then unbroken wilderness, braving all dangers of Indians and wild beasts, and the miasmas and malaria with which the atmosphere was then filled; baring the brawny arm to give the stroke of the ax to fell the mighty "kings of the forest;" living in the rude log structures called houses, with but little to wear and but little to eat, and that of the roughest kind, and enduring trials and deprivations innumerable—and all this for what? That their descendants might see, possess and enjoy the beautiful homes and fine farms of the present day, with their attendant comforts. And yet how comparatively few of the present generation have a true appreciation of the toils and labors of those devoted ancestors! And how many there are who take an interest in recording upon the pages of history their names and noble works, to commemorate them and save them from an irretrievable oblivion.

ELECTIONS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

It appears that all records of elections of this township from its organization in 1839 up to 1858 are either lost or destroyed. From 1858 to 1875, we find the following officials duly elected:

Trustees—1858, James W. D. Statler, Alexander West and John B.

Lauck; 1859, wanting; 1860, A. J. Kennedy, Alexander West and Washington Wilson; 1861, Alexander West, Washington Wilson and John H. Markle; 1862, Washington Wilson, Henry M. Comfort and John H. Markle; 1863, A. H. Lewis, A. J. Howard and Henry M. Comfort; 1864, Washington Wilson, William Allen and John M. Houston; 1865, Washington Wilson, John M. Houston and Gabriel Prugh; 1866, missing; 1867, Isaac Fox, John B. Lauck and G. M. Potee; 1868, W. Wilson, John B. Lauck and S. Kennedy; 1870, J. M. Williard, M. V. Fox and S. H. Markle; 1873, J. B. Lauck, J. M. Markle and George Prugh; 1874, George Prugh, G. Bales and J. W. Cartzdafner; 1882, William Soward, J. Potee and T. F. Lauck.

Assessors—1858, John H Kennedy; 1859, A. H. Lewis; 1860, J. M. Kirkley; 1861, Laban Guthrie; 1862, J. M. Kirkley; 1863, A. J. Kennedy; 1864, Laban J. Guthrie; 1865, N. M. Lauck; 1866, S. F. Saunders; 1867, T. J. Guthrie; 1868, V. H. Prugh; 1870, Laban J. Guthrie; 1871, James Arbuckle; 1874, James Williard; 1875, Laban J. Guthrie; 1882, Harris P. Markle.

Treasurers—1858, A. H. Lewis; 1859, Clinton Taylor; 1860, George W. Prugh; 1863, J. V. Melvin; 1864, George W. Prugh; 1866, Washington Prugh; 1868, George W. Prugh; 1870, V. H. Prugh; and 1882, present incumbent, William Clingan.

Clerks—1858, A. S. Clingan; 1859, Elijah Hull; 1863, J. W. D. Statler; 1864, A. J. Clingan; 1870, James Arbuckle; 1872, Etherial Wilson; and 1882, D. W. Coberly, present incumbent.

Justices of the Peace—1859, Alexander West; 1860, E. Hull; 1861, A. J. Kennedy; 1864, Hamilton Wilson; 1867, A. J. Clingan; 1870, A. J. Clingan; 1871, Isaac Fox; 1873, William Soward; and 1882, A. J. Clingan, the present official.

Constables—James H. Palmer and Eli Williams, 1858; James H. Palmer and Argus W. Kirkley, 1859; A. W. Kirkley and J. D. Henderson, 1860; James H. Guthrie and J. D. Hendeson, 1862; J. W. Geer and John West, 1863; John West and Sutton Potee, 1864; James H. Guthrie and A. J. Clingan, 1865; A. J. Clingan and Charles Yardly, 1866; Charles Yardly and F. M. Candler, 1867; Charles Yardly and John D. Henderson, 1868; George McCorkle and Jasper Candler, 1870; John Bigelow and David Lamplin, 1871; Jasper Candler and John Bigelow, 1872; James Dillow and John Bigelow, 1873; Andrew J. Clingan, 1875; and the present incumbent, George Barber and John Neer, for 1882.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of Somerford Township to a great extent were from Virginia and Kentucky, having been raised in those States, where slavery was a legal institution, and where there was no free school system and no encouragement or support given by their governments to the work of education; hence the masses of the people were generally uneducated, and among this class of honest, yet illiterate people were many who were dissatisfied with the institution of slavery and its incubus of ignorance, and were anxious to free their children and their posterity of their baneful effect. They learned of the rich and fertile soil of Ohio and its freedom from slavery, and a flood of emigration set in, and these then Western wilds were rapidly peopled by these sturdy yeomanry, and Madison County and Somerford Township were the recipients of a goodly number of them. Here was the untutored savage, and the primitive wildness of all his surroundings, and

the white settler here stood as "master of the field." He felt the responsibility that rested upon him in the work before him, of preparing homes and creating political institutions, whose benign influences should bless his posterity for ages to come; and he fully realized his lack of education to fill intelligently the various political offices of this new yet rapidly growing country. Hence we find them early taking steps for the education of their children. There were no schoolhouses, and the first settlers were generally poor, and it was about as much as they could do at first to keep "body and soul together." But as soon as was possible, a few neighbors would unite in their efforts, by each subscribing a certain amount toward hiring a teacher to hold school in one of their houses, a rude log cabin, where he would receive the children of said subscribers, and from the most primitive books teach them the first rudiments of an education. These first teachers were usually paid from $8 to $12 per month, and "boarded around." For many years schools were supported entirely by subscription, till finally the people saw a necessity of a public and general provision for educating the masses. As by the first process of supporting schools by subscription, many were too poor to contribute, and others were too ignorant or penurious, and hence the children of such were deprived of all advantages of schooling. So, through the legislative power of the State, laws were enacted, and, from time to time, provisions made, until the present free school system of Ohio has been reached, and now no child is debarred from the privilege of attending school from six to twenty-one years of age.

It is believed that the first school ever held in what is now Somerford Township was in the Arbuckle neighborhood. The first house erected for school purposes was about 1818, when a round-log house was built on the place now owned by C. Arbuckle. This was of the most primitive kind, with greased paper for windows. This house was succeeded by several others, each a little better constructed than its predecessor, till about 1850 a neat and comfortable frame house was erected near where the present house stands. This frame house was occupied till about 1872 when the present brick house was erected. This is known as District No. 3. It now enumerates thirty-six scholars. Present Board of Directors: Martin Gowens, M. Goodyear and —— Gardner. Another early established school was the one in Mr. Potee's neighborhood. The first session of school held here was about the year 1823, which was in an old round-log house, built by Mr. Umble for a dwelling. About 1825, a good hewed-log house was erected on the northwest corner of Valentine Wilson's farm, for school purposes, which remained in use for at least fifteen years, when it was burned down. Then another hewed-log house was erected on the same farm, which had been built for the purpose of a church, but was never used but little as such, and was appropriated for school purposes, and remained in use as such till 1859, when a frame house was erected on Mr. Potee's land, which was used till 1873, when the present neat brick house was erected. The present Board of Directors are James Prugh, William Tingly and Philip Markle.

The above schools in Districts No. 3 and 4 are an illustration of the beginning and progress of the schools of the township from its first settlement down to the present time. Now the township has six good schoolhouses—four brick and two frame. The schoolhouse at Somerford is a two-story brick, having one room above and one below. It was erected in 1872. This had been preceded by two frame houses, the last of which was built in 1870, and, in two years after, caught fire and burned down, and then the

above-mentioned brick house was erected. Present Board of Directors are Dr. E. G. Kieffer, M. V. Fauver and James Arbuckle.

This township can now compare favorably with any other in the county in the quality of her schoolhouses, and in the condition and progress of her schools. And what a contrast in the school privileges of to-day and those of seventy-five years ago! It would be useless to attempt to portray it; language is inadequate to express it, and the minds of the rising generation can but imperfectly realize it. Then the child had to go miles through the woods, and over almost impassable mud roads; enter a rough log schoolhouse; sit upon a slab seat; warm before a fire-place which occupied all one end of the house, where were piled logs which it took two or three big boys to roll in; learn what little he could from the simple and primitive books of that day; all that was his privilege, just for a few days in the winter, when his father had nothing for him to do at home, or when the weather was so bad and inclement that it was impossible to work out of doors. And further, if in participating in the above the child's conduct or behavior did not come up to the standard which the teacher thought it ought to, he had the sure privilege of a thorough application of a good hickory switch, which were then very plentiful, and in the dextrous use of which the schoolmaster of that day was very proficient. The child of to-day has a fine brick schoolhouse near his father's fine residence, or but a short distance from it, over a solid gravel road, where he enters and enjoys the finest of furniture, and the room heated by a good coal stove to any degree of comfort; has the best improved books, from which the lessons are explained and illustrated by charts, maps, globes and other apparatus to elucidate and make clear to the mind of each child the subject of the lesson. And not only this, but these privileges are extended to him from six to nine months every year. The rod is seldom used by the teacher of to-day. He studies the mind of his pupil, understands his nature, gains his confidence and controls him by love. Truly, the child of to-day, as compared with that of seventy-five years ago, lives in a golden age.

CHURCHES.

The political philosopher recognizes our schools and free school system as the bulwark of the nation, but the young mind, as well as the more mature, must be molded and tempered by the Divine Instructor, in order that the great power given by the acquired intelligence obtained by our grand educational institutions may be rightly directed, so as to promote the greatest interests of our people and nation, to make them truly great and happy. And from the earliest dawn of our nation, created by the wisdom, courage and intellect of our forefathers, has been recognized the value and imperative necessity of churches, that their benign power and influence may go hand in hand with all intelligence and progress; being to the intellect as the governor to an engine, or the rudder to the vessel, to direct and control. The pioneers of this township realized this fact, and they early proceeded to organize churches.

The first church organized in this township was by the Methodists, about 1828, at the house of Charles Soward, by Rev. James B. Austin, with the following members: Sutton Potee, Charles Soward, Joshua Davis and Samuel Wilson, with their wives, with Sutton Potee as Class-Leader. About 1834, the organization changed the place of holding their meetings to Somerford, and their services were held in private houses and in the schoolhouses till about 1843–44, when a brick house was erected in the east

part of the town. There services were held till in the fall of 1873 when they tore down the church, and the brick were used to help build the present house, which is located in the western part of the village, at a cost of about $1,700. This house was dedicated to service by Rev. Granville Moody on October 25, 1874. This church has had its times of prosperity and its times of waning. At the present time it is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, and the prospects for its future growth and usefulness are quite promising. The membership is now about fifty, with Rev. J. F. Lewis as their minister, and Mr. Hughs as Class-Leader.

Fletcher East or Tradersville M. E. Church was organized in the schoolhouse it is believed about 1838. Among the first members who organized a class were Moses Bales, Rev. Eli Adams, Mr. Geer, Isaac Newman, Charles Rigdon, William Davidson, and their wives; also Edwin West and his wife, Margaret, and daughter. About 1843–44, they erected a frame house, in which services were held for many years. In 1873, the present house—frame—was erected, at a cost of about $2,200. The church at one time was quite large in membership, and prosperous, but in later years has decreased very much by many moving away, and others by death. Its membership now numbers about seventeen, with Reason Lauck as Class-Leader, and J. H. Davis as minister. Some of the first or early ministers of this church were Revs. Eli Adams, George Boucher, Cherry, Conrey, Ellsworth, Williams, Keck, Jackson, Fiddler, Hull, Havens and Smith.

The Christian Church at Somerford.—This church was organized May 1, 1847, by Daniel Sommers and John Simmerman, with six members, as follows: Daniel Sommers and his wife, Rachel Sommers; John Simmerman and his wife, Martha Simmerman; John Bradley and his wife, Judy Bradley—who covenanted to take the Holy Scriptures as a sufficient rule of faith and practice, and Christian as the only name for the followers of Christ. The church, since its organization, has been administered to by the following ministers: Daniel Sommers and John Simmerman officiated jointly for two years, with but three additions to the church. The second to fill the pastoral office was Samuel Wilson, who filled the pulpit for four years, and under whose services there were added to the church sixty-five members. The third to preach to this people was C. A. Morse, who labored three years, and received thirty-five members. Daniel Griffin was the fourth pastor, who served the church eight years, during which period were added to the church 125. The next to administer to the church was William S. Manville, who filled the pulpit two years, and added forty-two. The sixth and last, who has faithfully labored for a period of sixteen years to shed abroad the light of the Gospel to this people is Rev. W. M. Overturf, and who has during this time been permitted to extend the hand of fellowship to 320, and welcome them to the household of faith. Thus, since the organization of the church, there have been added about six hundred members. Although the church, when organized, was weak in numbers, and for two or three years labored under discouraging circumstances, having no place to meet but in the schoolhouse, yet their faith was strong, believing the promise of the Divine Master that "where two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be in the midst of them." The promise was verified. In 1850, their church edifice was erected, and the little band had a home and a place to worship. The light of divine truth began to prevail, and, under the earnest labors of Rev. Samuel Wilson, many were added to the church; and since that time the lights and shades have come and gone, and, like all organizations, they have had their seasons of prosperity and

discouragements, but its growth has been steady and substantial, and at the present time (1882) the church has enrolled 135 members.

CEMETERIES.

Most of the burying-places of this township are old family grounds for interment, established by the first settlers, some of which have been fenced in and carefully preserved, while some have become entirely obliterated, the grounds now being in the open pasture field, and not a mark or vestige of anything left to inform the passer-by that there, underneath the sod, lie the remains of all that was mortal of many a noble sire.

One early burying-ground, and perhaps the first place in the township used for interring the dead, is situated on the old Arbuckle place, where their family and many of the neighborhood, probably several hundred bodies, have been placed in their silent graves. This cemetery is well fenced, and will remain cared for and preserved as long as the descendants of the Arbuckle family reside in the vicinity. Another burying-place of the early settlers was located on the Gwynne land, but it is now all in open pasture. There is one located on the Stateler farm, one near the grist-mill, and one at Somerford. Although there were some other places scattered here and there over the township in early days, yet those noted above appear to have been the principal places of burial.

MILLS.

There have been but few mills of any permanency in Somerford Township. Although in early times there were a few rudely constructed saw-mills, run by water from the small creeks, which only remained in existence a short time; and later, some portable steam mills have been in use, and moved from point to point as temporary necessity required, yet there has been and is but one mill of any permanency, and that is the one now owned by John Cartzdafner, situated about three-quarters of a mile northwest of Somerford. At this place, about 1814, Gabriel Markle erected a saw-mill run by water, and, a year or two later, he erected a grist-mill. This mill he continued to run about ten years, when he was succeeded by John Roberts, who conducted business there several years, since which it was in the ownership of several different persons. It was finally destroyed by fire while in the ownership of James Smith, who again rebuilt it. At one time, this mill did quite an extensive business, and was a great convenience to this neighberhood, as prior to its erection the people were compelled to go many miles, over almost impassable mud roads, to have grinding done. Soon after the war of the rebellion, this mill was purchased by John Cartzdafner, who has continued to run the mill to the present time.

TOWNS.

In 1836–37 was constructed, by the General Government of the United States, one of the greatest improvements of that day and age—the National road. This road passed through the southern portion of Somerford Township, from east to west, and here, as in Deer Creek Township and elsewhere all along its line, from the immense travel and business over it, sprang up almost innumerable hotels or places of public entertainment. There was prior to the commencement of this road, no town or village within the territory now embraced in Somerford Township. In 1836, Joseph Chrisman surveyed and laid off some lots and started a town, which was named Somerford. Mr. Chrisman kept the first tavern, and also opened

the first store. The first Postmaster was William Eaton. Mr. Weeds was the first toll-gate keeper, just below Somerford, and then Mr. Smith, at Somerford, received the office. The first physicians were Drs. Putnam and Crann. The town is now a pretty country village, with the following business places: W. L. Clingan, dealer in dry goods; M. V. Fauver, groceries; J. A. Evans, groceries; Henry Bunton, blacksmith; John Neer, blacksmith; W. M. Evans, hotel; E. G. Keiffer, physician; and M. L. Sprague, physician. It has two churches, one schoolhouse, brick, with two rooms or apartments, and a brick town hall, erected in 1877 at a cost of $2,600. About five miles north of Somerford is located a small hamlet known as Tradersville. This contains about half a dozen houses, with one small store and one church. These comprise the towns of Somerford Township.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

On May 10, 1871, the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the State of Ohio granted a warrant and dispensation to the following persons and their successors, legally and duly elected to constitute a lodge to be known by the title of Somerford Lodge, No. 481, I. O. O. F.: V. H. Prugh, T. F. Prugh, James W. D. Statler, H. P. Markle, H. H. Harris, William Harris, A. T. Prugh, Patrick Powers, Newton Potee, David Bales, F. M. Candler, S. F. Saunders, Jackson Wilson and Alexander Wilson. On July 15, 1871, the lodge was duly instituted by Rodney Foos, P. G., Special Deputy, with the following charter members: V. H. Prugh, Jackson Wilson, T. F. Prugh, Alexander Wilson, Patrick Powers, A. T. Prugh, William Harris, H. P. Markle, H. H. Harris, J. W. D. Stateler, David Bales, F. M. Candler, Newton Potee, S. F. Saunders, John Furrow, Oscar Dickison and Joseph Ward; with the following officers duly elected and installed: James W. D. Statler, N. G.; V. H. Prugh, V. G.; H. P. Markle, Secretary; A. T. Prugh, Permanent Secretary; David Bales, Treasurer. The present membership (October, 1882) is seventy-six, officered as follows: Thomas Cornwell, N. G.; George Barber, V. G.; C. G. Markle, Secretary; C. E. Arbuckle, Permanent Secretary; W. L. Clingan, Treasurer.

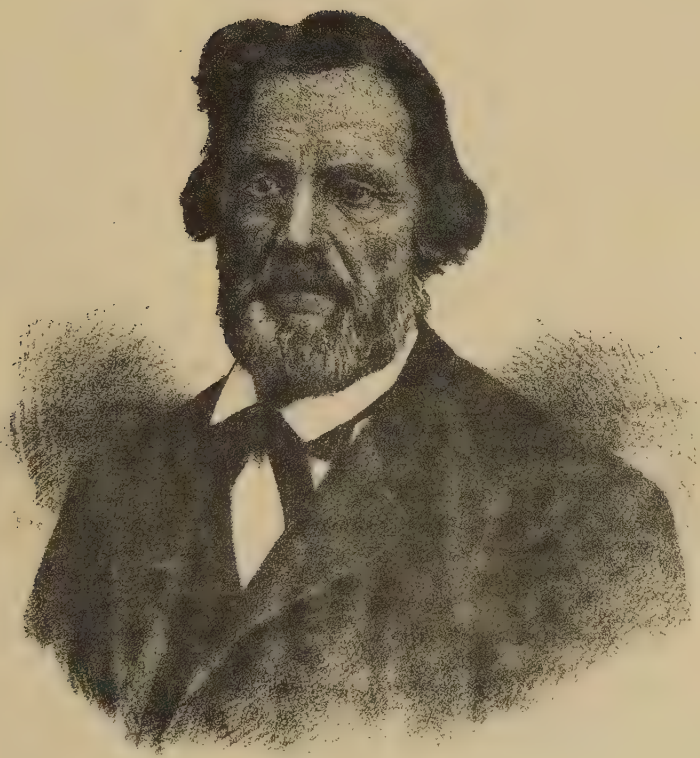
Somerford Division, No. 89, Sons of Temperance, was duly instituted October 21, 1881, with the following charter members: Delia Arbuckle, Emma Eckles, Hamilton Orpitt, M. C. Sprague, S. T. Holland, Anna Fawver, Charles Prugh, Emma Stanford, Annie Snediker, John Turner, Mrs. Josie Prugh, Francis Stanley, Mrs. R. Dayton, S. A. Holland, Claudius Potee, Charles Wilson, N. B. Wilson, Mrs. Jane Overturf, A. G. Cartzdafner, Hannah Geer, Jennie Potee, Mary Arbuckle, Addie Cartzdafner, O. A. McCauley, Avrill Potee, Minnie Payne, S. M. Holland, Mary McCauley, Granville Potee, W. L. Clingan, Jonathan Geer, Elmer Overturf, Elmer Rodgers, Jacob Wilson, Joseph Eckles and Amanda Holland. E. J. Morris, G. S.; J. P. Wintermule, G. W. P. The following officers were elected: M. C. Sprague, W. P.; Emma Eckles, T. W. P.; Delia Arbuckle, W. A.; Silas Holland, R. S.; Addie Snediker, A. R. S.; A. G. Cartzdafner, F. S.; W. L. Clingan, Treasurer; S. M. Holland, C.; Minnie Payne, A. C.; Addie Cartzdafner, I. S.; and Hamilton Orpitt, O. S.

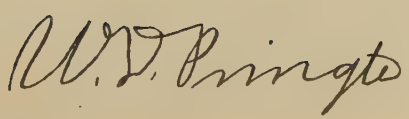
The present membership (October, 1882) is fifty-six, officered as follows: A. G. Cartzdafner, W. P.; D. W. Coberly, P. W. P.; Ida Snediker, W. A.; James H. Clingan, R. S.; Addie Cartzdafner, A. R. S.; Byron Cartzdafner, F S.; W. L. Clingan, Treasurer; Hannah Overturf, Chaplain: M. C Sprague, Conductor; Delia Arbuckle, A. C.; A. Potee, I. S.; and K. T Markle, O. S.

CHAPTER XIII.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a position in the western tier of the townships of Madison County, and is bounded on the north by Union Township, on the east by Union and Range, on the south by Range and Stokes, and on the west by the county of Clark. The surface is generally very level, and contained, in its original state, as the first settlers found it, large and extensive prairies and oak openings; the western, southern and central portions possessing but little heavy timbered land in its primitive state. Bordering on Walnut Run, in the northern part, and along the eastern portion of the township, the surface is more undulating, with here and there portions approach a slightly hilly condition, the most of which was heavily timbered. The principal species of the trees of the forests were white, black and red oak, hickory, walnut, elm and maple. In the oak openings, the prevailing timber was burr oak. The township is well watered by Walnut Run and Paint Creek and their numerous tributaries. The former crosses from west to east through the entire northern portion of the township, while Paint Creek consists of two forks, the West and East Fork. The former rises in Clark County, and enters Paint Township near its northeast corner, takes a southeast course, and unites with the East Fork in the south central portion of the township, then flows south into Stokes Township. The East Fork rises in the northern part of the township, on the Addison S. Jones farm, flows southeast to the center of the township, thence turns to a southwest course and unites with the West Fork as above mentioned. The soil is exceedingly rich and fertile, the oak openings and prairies possessing a deep black loam, while the more undulating portions of the north and eastern parts of the township are a mixture of loam and clay, and underneath these is a stratum of blue clay mixed with limestone, and through this we reach a bed of gravel, the structure and composition being favorable to the retention of moisture and its protection from long-continued droughts. It is a very strong, productive soil, and well adapted to the growth of grass or grains. In an early day, these prairies produced for the early settlers an abundance of pasturage for their stock, and many of them entered largely, and some exclusively, into the stock business, the sedge on these prairies often reaching the wonderful growth of six to eight feet in height. Right in the center and heart of this township and of this beautiful prairie settled a young Virginian about 1810, and, entering upon the stock business, finally fenced in a large scope of this fine pasturage, increasing his business from year to year; became a rich and wealthy man, owning his thousands of acres of this beautiful and rich country. By a fair degree of business tact and shrewd financiering, this man's coffers were almost spontaneously filled to overflowing. And this is only one of many, who, in greater or less degree, have become wealthy in Madison County by entering upon the stock business in an early day, and reaping the fruits of these natural advantages afforded by these great and productive prairies.





A country possessing such natural resources could not long escape the observation of those pioneers and frontiersmen who were so rapidly pushing from the rising toward the setting sun. To those men from the rock-bound hills of Virginia and other States in the East, such a country as this held out attractions they could not resist, and we early find the domains of Paint being occupied by the white man. From the best sources of information we have been able to obtain, it appears that the first pioneer of Paint Township was Andrew Sifrit, who was born near Winchester, Va., in 1750. When but a young man, at the first call for troops in the commencement of the war of the Revolution, he enlisted as a private soldier, and served for eight long years. For these services he subsequently obtained a warrant for 200 acres of land. He was married to Susan Shrock, by whom he had nine children. Mrs. Sifrit died, and he married for his second wife Miss Hannah Morrills, a native of Virginia, by whom he had twelve children. Thus he was the father of twenty-one children. In 1803, he, with his family, emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, where they remained one year, and in 1804 came to Madison County, settling in Paint Township, on land now owned by John Paulin, on what is called Sifrit Run. This, it is believed, was the first white settler in Paint Township, as it is now known, but at that date was Darby Township, in Franklin County.

Let the reader of the rising generation imagine the surroundings of this pioneer family. Not more than half a dozen families as neighbors (if you may term them such) within a scope of fifteen miles; nothing in the daytime but the sound of the ax and its distant echo to cheer their lonely lives, as he fell the giants of the forest preparatory to erecting a log cabin for a dwelling place for his large family; at night, their slumbers disturbed by the howl of the wolves and the mingled cry of other beasts of prey; and the whole intensified by the fear of the savages, who were then in plentiful numbers all through the country! Do you wonder that it took bone and muscle, and, more than all, a great degree of fortitude and moral courage to go through all this? To purchase goods or get milling done they had to go forty miles to Chillicothe, and much of the way over terrible mud roads, and some of the distance no road at all, only as they cut and made it. But here, with such surroundings, Mr. Sifrit and his family began. They erected a double log cabin and commenced to make a farm and a home. They had willing hands and hearts, and knew how to labor; and from year to year their conveniences and comforts began to appear, neighbors were settling all around them, and everything began to wear a more pleasing aspect; and before Mr. Sifrit's death, he was permitted to see the opening up of a magnificent country, and the future prosperity of his children fully assured. He died in 1847, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-eight years.

Of Mr. Sifrit's children by his first wife, five came with him to this county—Catharine, James, Mary, Elizabeth and John. James, the elder son, was a young lad when they came to this county, and was able to render his father and family great assistance in their first labors here. He married Elizabeth Higgins, by whom he had six children, three now living —Nathan, John and Lovinia. Mr. James Sifrit spent his life as a farmer and stock-raiser; was quite prosperous, and at his death owned between 300 and 400 acres of land. He died in April, 1881, aged eighty-five years. John, the youngest son, married Harriet Chapman, by whom he had eleven children; two only survive—Joseph and Jacob. In 1835, John, with his family, removed to Marion County, Ohio, where he died about 1849, just in

the prime of life. He was quite an energetic, active business man, and had acquired between 400 and 500 acres of land. He served as a Justice of the Peace several years. Of Mr. Andrew Sifrit's children by his second wife, seven now survive—Susan, now Widow Earl, residing in Seneca County, Ohio; Nancy, wife of Daniel Kingery, and resides in Illinois; Julia Ann, now Widow Roe, residing in Minnesota; Jacob, a resident of London; Lawrence W., residing in Franklin County, Ohio; Maria, now Widow Hamm, residing in Iowa, and Michael, also a resident of Iowa.

Peter P. Helphenstine, a native of Virginia, was a Major in the war of the Revolution, for which services he received land grants for a large amount of land. In October, 1805, he started for Ohio, and, arriving at Chillicothe, he became acquainted with Col. Elias Langham, who was going up into the "Barrens" to lay some warrants. David Watson had accompanied Mr. Helphenstine from Virginia to Ohio, and now they associated with Col. Langham and came up to Madison County to locate and lay and survey their lands. They finished their work about February 14, and returned to Chillicothe. Mr. Helphenstine and Mr. Watson remained there till in September, 1806. They returned to Virginia and at once made preparations to remove to Ohio. Mr. Helphenstine and family, Jonathan Minshall and family and Walter Watson and family, with their connections, to the number of thirty-nine persons, with six or seven wagons, started for their new home in the wilds of Ohio. They arrived at Chillicothe the last of October, 1806. There they left their families, while Mr. Watson, with his family, located upon a place which his son David had previously rented for him, and Mr. Helphenstine proceeded to his land, and, with the assistance of David Watson and others, erected a cabin, and, in January, 1807, moved his family from Chillicothe into the cabin, in his new and permanent home, and here Mr. Helphenstine remained through life, being, it is believed, the second settler in Paint Township. He was an excellent neighbor and citizen, a devoted Christian, and lived and died highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Some years later, Henry Helphenstine, a brother of the above, became a settler of Paint Township.

David Watson was born in Maryland October 17, 1783, and, with his father, Walter Watson, and his family, became settlers of Ohio in 1806, and in 1807, with Mr. Helphenstine and family, David came to Paint Township, and here was married to Mary Helphenstine, for whom he formed a special attachment when she was but ten years of age, while residing in Virginia. They commenced in life with nothing, as poor as any person ever started out in life. But we will not here devote space to portray a history of this valuable citizen's life, as it is fully given in another part of this work. Suffice it here to say that Paint Township may well be proud of having been the place of residence of one whose life was so full of activity, success and usefulness. George Blougher, of German descent, came with or about the same time as Robert Hume, in 1804. He worked one year for him, clearing his land, for which services Mr. Hume deeded him 100 acres of land, upon which he settled and remained through life. He was a very honorable man, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. About 1810–12, a Mr. Harpole settled on the Hume land, and became owner of quite a large amount of land, but of him and his we know but little.

James Withrow, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Madison County and located in Paint Township, on Walnut Run, in 1807, and, one year later, brought his family to his new home. Here he took up 250 acres of land. All the country around was a vast wilderness, in which he had but

three neighbors—David Watson, Jonathan Minshall and Peter P. Helphenstine. Indians were still here, and were frequent visitors at their house. They were generally friendly and peaceable, but frequently too free or officious, and would borrow or take things out of the house, such as cooking utensils, sometimes keeping them a long time, but would generally return them. They would frequently borrow corn-meal and provisions of various kinds. Corn-meal in that day was an item of some value, when they had to go forty-five miles to Chillicothe to get grinding done. Sometimes they would have their supply of meal nearly exhausted, and they would hide it in the straw tick in the bed. On one occasion, Indians searched the house all over, and even the bed, but did not happen to find it. Mr. Withrow never allowed them to bring their guns in the house, but had them leave them outside. At one time, Mr. Withrow having gone to Chillicothe to mill, the Indians came and wanted to bring their guns inside the house, but Mrs. Withrow required them to leave them outside. They came in and sat by the fire. Mrs. Withrow was spinning, and she observed them talking with each other, and apparently displeased about something. By their motions she could understand that they were talking about scalping her. With all the courage she could command, she instantly ordered them out of the house, and by continued firmness finally succeeded in getting them away. Such trials of their courage and fortitude were quite frequent in that early day, and it seems those noble pioneer women were peculiarly fitted for the occasions they had to meet. Mr. Withrow was quite a military man, and was a Major in the militia for many years. He, in later years, after his farm began to produce wheat, hauled it to Urbana over the then terrible mud roads, and sold it at 37 cents per bushel. The last hat he purchased for himself he bought at Urbana, for which he gave fourteen bushels of wheat. He erected a saw-mill on Walnut Run about 1815, which was the first mill in this vicinity, and one of the first in the county. This mill was run by water, and remained in use about ten or twelve years. Mr. Withrow was no office-seeker, and desired no notoriety in that way, but was an active, industrious man, and devoted his life to his farm interests. His character and integrity were beyond reproach, and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, having brought with him, when he came here, a letter of his membership in the church where he lived in Pennsylvania, bearing date 1803, and connected himself with the church at London, in which church he was an Elder many years.

Of their family of seven children, Ann, the eldest, married Abraham Phifer. She died about 1873. Margaret died unmarried. David married Mary Harvey, and settled in Paint Township, where he died without issue. Isabel married John Stroup, by whom she had five children; is now a widow and resides in London. One of her daughters is the wife of Mr. McLaughlin, proprietor of the Phifer House. Another of her daughters, Rebecca, married Joseph Foos, emigrated to California, and was said to be the first woman who ever went through on the overland route. She is now a resident of Australia. Robert married Ann Carr; resides in London; was formerly Sheriff of the county, but is now retired from all active business. Washington married Catharine Truman and settled on the home place. Then he purchased a farm, which, a few years after, he sold, and in 1842 purchased the Robert Hume land, upon which he resided till, in 1878, he removed to his present place of residence, in Newport, where he has since resided, retired from all active business. His life has been devoted to farming and dealing in stock. From 1836 to 1853, he gave his special at-

tention to buying stock through the Western States, and driving them over the mountains to the Eastern markets, and during this business of seventeen years' duration, there was but one year in which he did a losing business; the sixteen years were successful, and yielded him good profits. His business life has been one of activity, crowned with success, having accumulated a large amount of property. His principal fault in life has been in being too kind-hearted and accommodating for his own financial good, as he has paid over $40,000 security money. But, notwithstanding these misfortunes, he has an ample competency left, and a clear conscience that he has faithfully discharged all obligations, no matter how unjust some of them may have been. Mr. Withrow has been employed to settle up a great many estates in his community, and has filled many of the important offices of his county and township, and is one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Newport, of which he has been a member since the winter of 1854, and has filled most of the important offices of the church. Samuel, the youngest child of Mr. James Withrow, married Charlotte Rankin and resides in London; is engaged in farming, which has been his principal business through life.

John Stroup was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled on the Buffenberger land about 1810, where he remained through life. He devoted his life to farming; had a family of five sons and two daughters; one now survives, and is a resident of Range Township, now Widow Nancy Timmons.

John Phifer, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Madison County about 1810, and located on Paint Creek, on what is now known as the Buffenberger land. He was a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed, in connection with farming, through life. He had a family of three sons and four daughters, all now deceased. Mr. Phifer was an exceptional man for honesty, integrity and uprightness of life. Industrious and faithful in business, kind-hearted and liberal, ever ready with his means and influence to aid in every moral progress and improvement, and died at a good old age, loved and respected by all who knew him.

George Phifer, son of the above, married Tabitha Dean; was also a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed several years. After his marriage, he located at London and became one of the active business men of that place. He erected the Phifer House; also the block on the opposite side of High street now occupied by Wolf's clothing store and others. During this time, he was carrying on an active business as a farmer and stock-dealer, and was also for several years engaged in the tanning business—in all which enterprises he was remarkably successful, and died possessed of a large amount of property. Abraham, son of John and brother of George Phifer, married Ann Withrow and settled near his father; devoted his life to farming; was very prosperous, and at his death owned 600 acres of land and several thousand dollars in money. John, the third son, died when young. The daughters were named Dolly, Clara, Betsey and Nancy. All married and had families, and became prosperous and good citizens.

Peter Buffenberger a native of Virginia, while a young single man, emigrated to Madison County, Ohio, and in 1810 located on Paint Creek, in this township, and entered at once largely into the stock business on the prairie, and was very successful. About 1816, he fenced in a large tract of these prairies. He accumulated a large estate, and when, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, married a young lady, Miss Angeline Hutson, by whom he had two children—Eugene and May. The former married a Mr.

Crawford, of New York. Mr. Buffenberger died a few years after his marriage, leaving his family 4,200 acres of fine land, besides 700 acres which he had previously deeded in fee simple to his wife. His wife subsequently married for her second husband Mr. Colburn, and they now reside in New Jersey, and Mary, her youngest daughter by her first marriage, who is unmarried, resides with them. About 1810, George Linson, a native of Virginia, settled on Paint Creek, just below the Buffenberger tract of land. He was married in Virginia, and came here in very limited circumstances; entered upon the stock business; was very successful and made money rapidly, becoming the owner of over two thousand acres of excellent land. He was the father of five sons and two daughters, of whom two now survive—Margaret, now Mrs. Shough; and Jesse. The former resides in Pleasant Township, this county; the latter in Fayette County.

George Chappell settled near Walnut Run about 1810, and remained a resident of this township till death. He was a native of Virginia; married Margaret Green; had four sons and two daughters, all deceased but two—Thomas and Charles, who are now residents of Illinois. Mr. Chappell served as a Justice of the Peace for many years, and while in that office used his best efforts to get parties to compromise, and thus avoid all litigation, if possible; was a most excellent man and faithful officer. John C. Jones, though not an early settler of Paint Township, having settled here in 1844, yet he was born in East Tennessee in 1817, came to Ohio in 1821, grew to manhood, and has been prominently identified with the growth and progress of the county from a very early day. He has served as Director of the County Infirmary, as a Justice of the Peace, as Township Trustee and other minor offices. He is now quite advanced in years, having spent a long and useful life, devoted to the interests of his county and the community in which he has lived. Rev. William Sutton, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was, it is believed, born in Virginia, but became a settler of Paint Township about 1810, locating on the Hume land. He married Hannah Coberly; resided here but a few years, when, as a Methodist minister, he had to adopt the itinerant life they live; but the greater portion of his life was spent in the service of the ministry within Madison County. He died at Mt. Sterling, although his home and residence at the time of his death was in London, and there his body was taken for interment. He was an excellent man and faithful Christian minister Lewis Higgins, a native of Virginia, settled on the Hume tract of land about 1811.

Reuben Gregg, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Chillicothe in 1810, and to Madison County in 1811, and located in Paint Township, about half a mile below where the village of Newport is now situated. He married Phœbe Harpole, and remained a resident here till his death. Thomas Coberly, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio and purchased 100 acres of land in Paint Township about 1810, upon which he located, and where he resided till death. He was an industrious, hard-working pioneer, and raised a family of four sons and three daughters. Of these, William served in the war of 1812, and subsequently became an extensive farmer and trader, which occupations he followed through life. James Chapman was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1801. In 1816, he became a settler of Paint Township, and subsequently married Ann Chapman, a native of Virginia, by whom he had nine children; three now survive. Mr. Chapman is now eighty-one years of age, is hale and hearty, with good eyesight, and is now one of the few early pioneers yet surviving.

ERECTION OF PAINT TOWNSHIP.

Although the territory which now comprises Paint Township began to be settled up as early as 1804, yet it was the last township but one to be erected. On the records at the court house we find the following: June 7, 1853—"A petition was presented to the Commissioners, asking for a new township, to be called Paint Township, to be composed of parts of the townships of Stokes and Union. Beginning at the county line near Peter Slaughter's, thence running an easterly direction to the line of Range Township; thence a northerly direction with the original township line to the corner of Stokes and Union Townships; thence northeast so as to include Baskerville's, and to continue in that direction far enough to include Robert Reed, or some point so as to get enough territory; thence a northwesterly direction to the line of Clark and Madison Counties at some point north of William T. Jones'; thence a southern direction with the county line to the beginning. Therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Commissioners of Madison County, that the foregoing described territory, or as near as may be deemed proper, be, and is, established a township, which shall be known by the name of Paint; and be it further ordered that Henry Alder, Surveyor for the county of Madison, and John T. Maxey, proceed to survey and establish the lines and boundaries of said township, erecting proper monuments at the several corners thereof. Ordered by the Commissioners that the legal voters within the territory heretofore described meet at the residence of James Phifer, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1853, and there and then proceed as provided by statute in such cases, to elect all necessary officers for said township."

June 6, 1855—"A number of citizens of Union Township presented a petition that the line dividing the townships of Union and Paint be so changed that they may be included within the boundaries of Paint Township, to wit: Beginning at the angle in said line between the residence of Washington Withrow and H. Langham; thence north so as to include John Ham, Sr., John C. Jones and Job Coberly, Sr., in Paint Township; thence near a straight course to the junction of the Midway & London Turnpike road and the old Xenia road, that being the Paint Township line, or near that place where the Paint Township line strikes the old Xenia road." The petition was granted, and Nelson Baker appointed to survey the line.

OFFICIALS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

There appear to be no records preserved until 1864. Since that date, the following have served as Township Trustees: 1864, J. W. Eachus, Joseph Plowman and Benjamin Tyler; 1865, J. C. Jones, David Stroup, Jr., and John Stone; 1866, Robert Reed, John C. Jones and David Stroup, Jr.; 1867, Robert Reed, E. T. Linson and David Watson, Jr.; 1868, E. T. Linson, Washington Withrow and S. W. Bonner; 1869, W. Withrow, J. W. Eachus and David Watson, Jr.; 1870, Steel Douglass, David Watson and J. W. Eachus; 1871, David Watson, R. A. Niel and Steel Douglass; 1872, J. W. Eachus, David Watson and R. Samuel Niel; 1873, David Watson, Edmond Hill and William Kilgore; 1874, John C. Jones, M. A. Baskerville and William Kilgore; 1875, William Kilgore, M. A. Baskerville and David Watson; 1876, M. A. Baskerville, David Watson and Benjamin F. Tyler; 1877, Joseph Ploughman, John Eachus and M. A. Baskerville; 1878, John W. Eachus, John T. Vent and Joseph Ploughman; 1879, Robert Watkins, George Bodkin and John Paulin; 1880, John T. Vent, N. C. Rice and S. Bonner; 1881, Austin Hutson, N. C. Rice and J. O. Sifrit;

1882, present incumbents are Washington Withrow, John C. Jones and Austin Hutson.

Township Clerks—1865, Steel Douglass; 1866, Henry McCann; 1867–68, Henry McCann; 1869, Henry Tyler; 1870, C. M. Evans; 1871, Henry Tyler; 1872, Henry Tyler; 1873–74, James S. Cleeland; 1875, G. B. Cannon; 1876, Elam Blaugher; 1877, Thomas Durkee; 1878–79, T. C. Durkee; 1880, Marion Jones; 1881–82, Samuel Vent.

Justices of the Peace—1854, Stephen Maxey and William B. Baskerville; 1857, Job Coberly, John Correll and Stephen Maxey; 1858, William B. Baskerville; 1860, Steel Douglass; 1861, John T. Maxey; 1863, Jesse Coberly; 1864, John T. Maxey; 1866, Steel Douglass and Franklin Tyler; 1867, Jesse Coberly; 1870, H. W. Rowland and George Bodkin; 1873, Steel Douglass and George W. Bodkin; 1876, George Schurr and G. W. Coberly; 1880, William Keever and George W. Bodkin; 1881, James S. Cleeland.

Treasurers—1865, S. H. Watson; 1866–73, S. H. Watson; 1874–78, V. L. Buel; 1879, Gideon Peck; 1880, E. A. Blaugher; 1881, C. Durkee; 1882, C. Durkee.

Assessors—1866, Benjamin Linson; 1867, E. R. Florence; 1868–69, E. R. Florence; 1870, Benjamin Linson; 1871, E. R. Florence; 1872, John T. Hutson; 1873, Benjamin Tyler; 1874–75, John Crawford; 1876, A. E. Osborn; 1877, A. E. Osborn; 1878, John F. Armstrong; 1879, Frank Mitchell; 1880, Edward Florence; 1881–82, Winfield Coberly.

Constables—1865–66, James Jewell and Adam Rider; 1867, V. L. Buel; 1868, William Clevenger and Washington Coberly; 1869, S. White and M. W. Cannon; 1870, W. T. Bethards and S. White; 1871, J. Schickdants and W. T. Bethards; 1872, George Hull and S. O. McColum; 1873, George Hill and Peter S. Hill; 1874, Thomas Bethards and Jonathan Carter; 1875, Peter S. Hill and William Clevenger; 1876. Peter S. Hill and George Miller; 1877, E. A. Blaugher and Stephen Maxey; 1878, Daniel Kulp and George Hull; 1879, J. W. Osborn and E. C. Duff; 1880, George Hull and David Sutherland; 1881, George Hull and William Yeath; 1882, William Yeath and A. C. Bodkin.

CHURCHES.

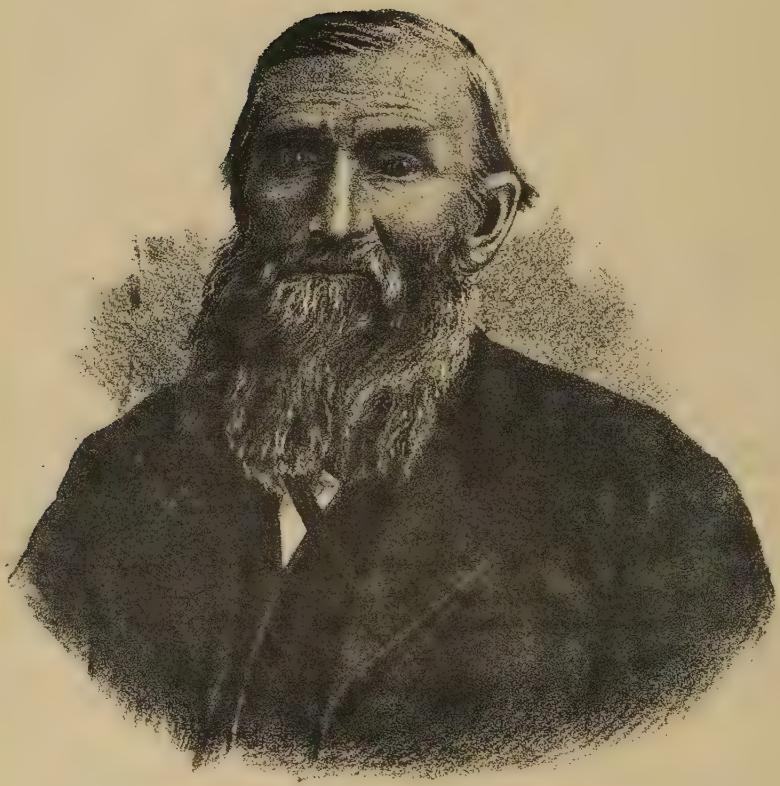
One of the first organized churches in Madison County, if not the first, is the Methodist Episcopal Church now located at Newport, this township. In 1807, at the house of Jonathan Minshall, a class was organized by Rev. Mr. Lakin, with three members—Jonathan Minshall and wife and David Watson, with the former as Class-Leader. Meetings were held and preaching occasionally had at the house of Jonathan Minshall till, in 1809, David Watson's father having located near David's place, meetings were held at his place until in 1822, when David's mother died, after which the meetings were held at David's house. As the neighborhood became settled up, the class grew and increased in numbers. Between the years 1816 and 1820, there was held each year, for two or three years, a camp-meeting in this neighborhood, which was probably the first of the kind ever held in Maidson County. People came to these meetings from many miles distant, and camped in tents, and had many very enjoyable meetings. At one evening meeting, twenty-four persons joined the church, under the preaching of Rev. Alexander Morrow. The church held their meetings in private houses until the building of a public schoolhouse, about 1831–32, when the services were held in the schoolhouse, which was erected where the cemetery is now located. Here the church continued to hold their services till

about 1850, when the society erected a church edifice about one mile east, at Newport. They erected a good, substantial frame building, at a cost of about $700. This building served the society until about 1872, when the present brick house, 56x32 feet, was erected, at a cost of about $4,500, and is a very neat and comfortable house of worship, well finished and well furnished. At the time of the erection of the first church building, the society numbered about twenty persons. Since that time, the church has been served by the following ministers: Rev. Mr. Smith, John Stewart, Joseph Brown, Mr. Crum, Archibald Fleming, Mr. Spahr, Samuel Tibitt, J. T. Miller, Mr. Pitzer, A. Alexander, Mr. Heath, Mr. Vananda, A. R. Miller, I. Bradrick, Mr. King and Rev. Mr. Mackey, who are now the present pastors. In November, 1872, the new church was dedicated, Joseph Trimble preaching the dedicatory sermon. The membership is now about one hundred. Trustees, Samuel Coberly, William Withrow, John Paulin, William Clevenger, David Watson and Washington Withrow; Stewards are Washington Withrow and David Watson; Class-Leaders, Samuel Coberly and W. Withrow. In connection with the church, they have had a good, flourishing Sunday school since the erection of the first church edifice. It now numbers about sixty scholars, with James Buell as Superintendent.

Protestant Methodist Church.—In 1850, a few persons met at the schoolhouse, then located where the cemetery now stands, and, under Rev. Rameth Hussey, were organized into a class, consisting of the following persons: Presley Rains, wife, three sons and one daughter; James Jewell and wife; Elias Forbis and wife; Joseph Stroup and wife; Gideon Peck and wife; Isabel Stroup, Josie Watson, Sarah Jones, Polly Wagoner and Elizabeth Sifrit; and perhaps one or two others whose names are not now remembered. Elias Forbis was Class-Leader. The society held their meetings at the schoolhouse for three or four years. In 1854–55, they erected their present frame house in Newport, which was completed and dedicated to service the same year, and it is believed that Rev. A. H. Trumbo delivered the dedicatory sermon. The membership is now about twenty-five, with Rev. T. D. Howe as their minister, and Amos Gregg as Class-Leader, who has served as such more than twenty years. Trustees, James Evans, John W. Vent, Singleton Yates, Amos Gregg and Uriah Thornburg.

CEMETERIES.

For many years the early settlers had their family or neighborhood burying-grounds. One of these was on the John Phifer farm, where several of the Phifer family and many of the people of that neighborhood found their final resting-place; but now nothing remains to show that there was ever a grave made there, the ground being used and cultivated for grain. Another was on the Hume land. Some bodies, however, have been removed from here and deposited in more permanent and well-preserved cemeteries. This ground is, however, st ll inclosed by a fence, but no more persons are being buried there. The only one which has become a permanent burial-place is the Withrow Cemetery. This was first established as a family burying-place of the Withrow family, and was probably first opened by the reception of a body of a child of William Crider, after which it became the general burying-place for the neighborhood, and thus continued till about 1870, when it became the property of the township. Originally there was but one acre of ground fenced in. The Trustees then purchased six acres of David Watson and added to it, so that it ow contains seven acres, and is well fenced in, and laid out in walks, with good graveled roads



A. Cartmell

and walks around them, with good shade and ornamental trees, making it a very pretty rural cemetery, and a fit depository and resting-place for the dead.

SCHOOLS.

The first school, it is believed, in Paint Township, was held in a cabin on Jonathan Minshall's land, Samuel Harvey being the first, or one of the first, teachers, the school, like all early schools, being supported by subscription. The teacher received about $15 per month for his labors. The first schoolhouse was of the pioneer, primitive kind—round logs, puncheon floor, slab seats and greased paper windows. The first public schoolhouse was erected on the ground now embraced in the cemetery. This was a hewed-log house, and was then considered quite neat and comfortable. This house was succeeded by a frame one, erected on the same ground about 1847. This house was used for school purposes till about 1872, when the present brick was erected, at a cost of about $1,500. This is now known as District No. 2. The township now has nine subdistricts, and all have good brick houses, costing from $1,500, to $2,000, except in Subdistrict No. 8, which is a good frame house. The schoolhouses and the schools are perhaps in this township equal to if they do not excel those of other townships of Madison County.

TOWNS.

This township contains but one small village within it borders. In 1849, the land where Newport now stands was owned by Ephraim Freshour, and in that year he laid off some lots for the town, and donated one lot for school purposes. James Coberly erected the first house, in which he lived till his death. The second was built by Elias Forbes as a dwelling for himself. The first blacksmith was James Jewell. He was succeeded by Henry Roland. About 1851–52, John Coberly built a steam saw-mill in the town, with the old kind of upright saw, which, after some years, was supplanted with a circular saw, and is now owned by Jackson Coberly. Elias Forbes was the first wagon-maker. The first store was opened by Napoleon Moore, who erected a building and put in a general stock of goods in 1854. The post office was established in 1856–57, with James Gossard as Postmaster. The present Postmaster is Thomas Durkee. The village now contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants; has one general store, one grocery, two blacksmiths, one wagon-maker, one carriage painter; and contains two churches, and one schoolhouse with two departments—one for the small and one for the larger scholars.

ROADS AND PIKES.

This township is supplied with good roads and free turnpikes, passing through it and leading in all directions to the important towns in other townships and counties. Through the northwest corner of the township passes the Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike; running in a northeast and southwest direction through the township, a little west of the center, is the old London & Xenia road; then further east is the Madison & Fayette Turnpike, the London & Bloomingburg road, and the Yankeetown road, the latter forming the boundary line between Paint and Union Townships for two to three miles. Through the northwest part of the township, and running nearly parallel with the Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike, passes the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and, although there is no town on its line within Paint Township, yet they have a way station called Florence.

CHAPTER XIV.

OAK RUN TOWNSHIP.

THIS was the last township erected in Madison County, and is one of the smallest in territory and the most irregular in its contour and boundary lines, and another peculiarity it has is in not possessing a single town or village within its limits; hence it is purely a rural township. On March 5, 1856, a petition was presented to the Commissioners of Madison County, signed by Robert C. Amos and others, asking for the erection of a new township to be composed of parts of the townships of Range, Pleasant, Fairfield and Union: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the land of John Dun, in Pleasant Township; thence northeasterly with his line crossing Deer Creek to his corner; thence with his northerly boundaries to the James Innis Surveys, thence with the James Innis Surveys to Deer Creek; thence up Deer Creek with the Fairfield Township line to the north line of the land formerly owned by John Harrison, deceased; thence westerly with the line of said Harrison to the John Jones road; thence westerly with said road to the La Fayette road; from thence a southwesterly course to northwesterly corner of Jesse Rea's land and corner with Maxwell Murray; from thence southwesterly with Jesse Rea's line crossing the land of Robert Armstrong to Levi Springer's northeast corner; thence with Springer's southeast line to the Yankeetown road; thence southeasterly with said road to the southeast line of the lands of David and Isaac McClimans, and with the west line of Joseph Morgan's; from thence to the beginning. Wherefore, it is hereby ordered by the Commissioners of Madison County that the foregoing described territory be and is hereby established a township, which shall be known by the name of Oak Run Township; and be it further ordered that Henry Alder, Surveyor of the county of Madison, and Edward Fitzgerald, meet at said Fitzgerald's on March 24, 1856, and proceed to survey and establish the lines and boundaries of said township, erecting monuments at the several corners thereof. Ordered by the Commissioners that the legal voters within the territory heretofore described, meet at Harvey's Mills on Monday, the 7th day of April next, that being the first Monday of said month, and then and there proceed as provided by the statutes in such cases to elect all necessary officers for such township.

On June 2, 1856, a petition by citizens of Oak Run Township was presented to and granted by the Commissioners, changing the west line of Oak Run Township as follows: "Down the London & Yankeetown road to the line of William Johnson, Sr., and William Johnson, Jr.; thence with their line to a branch of Bradford's; thence with the meanderings of said branch to the line of Thomas Foster, and thence with the line of him and James McClimans to the west line of John Foster, bounding with I. and W. McClimans; thence with their line to John Foster's southwest corner, being two black oaks; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of James W. Robinson and corner to land bought of said Robinson by I. and D. McClimans, near Bradford's Run; thence with the line of said Robinson and I. and D. McClimans to their corner in the line of Joseph Morgan."

Oak Run Township, April 17, 1856: "In pursuance of notice the qualified electors of Oak Run Township, Madison County, Ohio, met and organized by calling Jonathan Harvey to the chair, and Jeremiah Rea as Secretary, and then viva voce declaring Jeremiah Thomas, Jonathan Harvey and Robert C. Amos, Judges of Election; Jeremiah Rea and Mitchel Lane, Clerks of Election. The above officers being qualified according to law, the poll-book was then opened, and the electors of said township proceeded to elect by ballot the following officers, to wit: John Foster, Jonathan Harvey and Robert C. Amos, Trustees; Jeremiah Thomas, Treasurer; Jeremiah Rea, Clerk; David Lewis, Constable; Mitchell Lane and Jonathan Farrar, Supervisors, and Dr. D. Warner, Justice of the Peace. The township was now in complete working order; the boundary lines of its territory definitely and satisfactorily established, and all necessary officers duly elected and qualified for the duties that might devolve upon them during the year 1856. The above election was, in accordance with the orders of the Commissioners, held at Harvey's Mills. From the record books of the township we find elections have been regularly held each year since 1856, at Harvey's Mills, until 1881, when they had erected a good township house at the corner of Robert Rea's land, where the Harvey Mill road strikes the London & Mt. Sterling pike, since which the elections have been held at the township house.

The following is a record of the officers who have been elected and served in the various offices respectively since 1856, commencing with the office of Township Trustees: 1857, John Foster, Jonathan Harvey and R. C. Amos; 1858–59, Robert C. Amos, Mitchell Lane and Jeremiah Thomas; 1860, Jesse Rea, Jeremiah Thomas and Joseph Bell; 1861–62, Jeremiah Thomas, Matthew Rea and Mitchell Lane; 1863–66, William Bell, B. D. Thomas and Joseph Rea; 1867, Mitchell Lane, A. C. Moorman and Joseph Rea; 1868, Mitchell Lane, Cephas Pancake and A. C. Moorman; 1869, J. C. Smith, Cephas Pancake and Joseph Bell; 1870, Joseph Bell, J. C. Smith and Daniel B. Foster; 1871, J. C. Smith, D. B. Foster and Joseph Bell; 1872, D. B. Foster, J. C. Smith and Joseph Bell; 1873, Jeremiah Rea, Cephas Pancake and Thomas Wheeler; 1874, Elijah Chenoweth, Jeremiah Rea and John Farrar; 1875, D. B. Foster, Andrew S. Bell and Jeremiah Rea; 1876, Andrew S. Bell, John Pancake and Thomas Wheeler; 1877, John Martin, John Pancake and Thomas Rea; 1878, M. S. Roby, Joseph Bell and A. C. Moorman; 1879, A. C. Moorman, M. S. Roby and Thomas Wheeler; 1880, A. C. Moorman, A. S. Bell and John T. Walters; 1881, C. E. Gregg, M. S. Roby and A. S. Bell, and 1882, M. L. Rea, Joseph Pancake and James Wall.

Treasurers—1857, Jeremiah Thomas; 1858, Owen Thomas; 1859, Jeremiah Thomas; 1860–66, W. W. Fellows; 1867, William Bell; 1868, William Bell; 1869, Henry Farrar; 1870, Robert Rea; 1871–73, Henry Farrar; 1874–77, Jeremiah Rea; 1878, J. C. Smith; 1879, John Pancake; 1880, F. M. Harvey, and 1881–82, John Pancake.

Clerks—1857–68, Jeremiah Rea; 1869–70, William Bell; 1871, John Foster was elected, but gave no bond, and William Bell continued to act; 1872–80, William Bell; 1881, Joseph Bell, and 1882, Joseph M. Lewis.

Assessors—1857–58, Henry Farrar; 1859–60, E. Chenoweth; 1861, Joseph Bell; 1862, Henry Farrar; 1863, Robert Rea; 1864, F. M. Chenoweth; 1865, B. D. Thomas; 1866–71, F. M. Harvey; 1872, John Foster; 1873, F. M. Harvey; 1874, John Pancake; 1875, F. M. Harvey; 1876, Wallace Peddicord; 1877, F. M. Harvey; 1878, F. M. Harvey; 1879, Jo-

seph Pancake; 1880, Wallace Peddicord; 1881, Joseph Pancake, and 1882, Joseph Bell.

Justices of the Peace—1857, David Lewis and William Bell; 1858, A. V. Chrisman; 1859, William Douglass; 1860, J. C. Smith; 1861, Rosell M. Thomas; 1866, B. D. Thomas. During the years of 1864–65, there was no Justice in office, and, since 1867, there has been no Justice elected.

Supervisors—1857, M. Rea; 1858, Benjamin Bell and Jeremiah Rea; 1859, Jeremiah Rea and Mitchell Lane; 1860, Owen Thomas and Jeremiah Rea; 1861, J. C. Smith and Robert Rea; 1862, Elijah Chenoweth and Jeremiah Thomas; 1863, William Bell and Jeremiah Rea; 1864, Jeremiah Rea and Benjamin Bell; 1865, William Bell and Jeremiah Rea; 1866, C. E. Gregg and Jeremiah Rea; 1868, C. Pancake and Robert Rea; 1869, Abraham Miller and C. Pancake; 1870, Elijah Chenoweth and Thomas H. Roby; 1871, M. Lane and William Deffenbaugh; 1872, J. C. Smith and Thomas Wheeler; 1873, John Van Skoy and C. E. Gregg; 1874, M. Lane and John Van Skoy; 1875, A. S. Bell and John Fleming; 1876, John Macken and J. C. Smith; 1877, John Van Skoy and J. C. Smith; 1878, William Vandyke and C. E. Gregg; 1879, William H. Laird and Thomas Higgins; 1880, A. J. Harvey, William King and John Macken; 1881, A. J. Harvey, T. H. Roby and Thomas Higgins, and, 1882, Thomas Roby, J. W. Harvey and Thomas Morrissey.

Constables—1857, Mitchell Lane and F. M. Chenoweth; 1858, Thomas Peddicord and Robert Rea; 1859–60, Martin Parker and Mitchell Lane; 1861, Joseph Rea and F. M. Harvey; 1862, there were none sworn into office; 1863–67, Joseph Rea; 1868, Abraham Busick; 1869, Abraham Busick, but did not give bond and consequently did not serve, and since that date they have elected no Constables. This township thus gives an illustration of getting through several years without a Constable or a Justice of the Peace; and, as far as is apparent, suffers very little inconvenience from the want of them. There is no town or village within the township, and no saloons, stores or other places to attract or keep loafers or idlers, and is a farming community, settled up with a class of industrious, law-abiding citizens, whose quiet and peaceable lives may well stand forth as beacon lights among the townships of Madison County.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The surface is generally level; the western and southern portions being particularly flat and uniform, while the northern and eastern portions are undulating, and in some localities, along the creeks, is quite hilly. The principal streams are Deer Creek and Oak Run and Bradford's Fork, with their tributaries; the former passes through the northeast portion of the township, in a southeasterly course, entering the township from Union Township by passing through the farm of Joseph Bell and striking in its course the boundary line of Fairfield Township, there takes a south course and for some distance forms the boundary line between Oak Run and Fairfield, then again enters Oak Run Township through the Chenoweth farm and reaching the north line of Jesse Rea's farm, turns east, reaching the Dun tract of land again takes a south course and passes into Pleasant Township. In its course through this township, it receives its first tributary in what is called Nigger Run; then it receives on the Cephas Pancake farm, Glade Run, which enters the northeast corner of the township, passes through four or five farms, and empties into Deer Creek as above mentioned. Next it receives, on the Chenoweth farm, Oak Run, which enters the township through the Dock Williams farm and flows southeasterly, receiving in

its course through the Chrisman land Walnut Run, which courses through the Jesse and Robert Rea farms and a part of said Chrisman land, and empties, as stated, into Oak Run. A little below where it empties into Deer Creek, the latter receives on the Jerry Rea land, Turkey Run. In the south part of the township and forming for a considerable distance the boundary line between Oak Run and Range Townships is Bradford's Fork, the main stream having a general southeastern direction, receiving on the D. B. Foster farm its North Fork, and farther down, on the Gwynne land, receives Barron Run. These numerous streams and their tributaries furnish an abundant supply of water to all portions of the township. The west and south portions of the township possess a very deep, rich soil, principally a black loam, and as originally found by the first settlers, consisted mainly of oak openings and prairies, upon much of which grew a sedge so tall that a man riding through it on horseback could take the grass from either side and tie the tops together over his horses' back. The northern and eastern portions and along the creeks, where the surface is undulating and hilly, possesses principally a loam and clay soil, and, although some small portions of it is a thin soil, yet the most of it is strong and productive, and is excellent for either grass or grain.

PIONEERS.

The first settler that we have been able to gain any account of within the precincts of Oak Run Township was William Jamison, who came to his county from Kentucky and located just south of the mouth of Glade Run, about 1805. He purchased 200 acres of land, upon which he resided till his death. He became quite a prominent and prosperous farmer of that day. He married Ann Brown, of Brown County, Ohio, by whom he had three sons and three daughters—Ira, the oldest son, became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Hancock County, Ohio. The second son died young. William, the youngest son, arriving at manhood, emigrated West and is now a resident of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The three daughters were named Zelah, who married a man by the name of Ferguson; Cynthia married Levi Poulston, and the third daughter (name forgotten) married a man by the name of Foster; all three of the daughters are now deceased.

John Simpkins, a native of Maryland, came to this county about the same time as the Gwynnes, it is believed as early as 1808; he purchased land in this township on Walnut and Oak Run, which now is owned by Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, and here settled and made some improvement and became a leading active man in the secular affairs of the county; served as Treasurer of the county in 1816; Collector in 1817; was an Associate Judge and also a Justice of the Peace; the latter office he filled for many years. He finally moved to Missouri, remaining but a short time, when he returned to this county, entered upon the mercantile trade, which he followed through the greater part of the remainder of his life. He had two brothers, James and Thomas; the latter was stabbed and killed on the streets of London; the former subsequently returned to his native State, Maryland.

Two brothers, Elias and Van De Lashmut, natives of Maryland, came to Madison County, it is believed, as early as 1810, and purchased land on Deer Creek, on the boundary line between Fairfield and Oak Run Townships. At about the same time came John De Lashmut, a cousin of the above; also two brothers, Otho and Nelson De Lashmut, also cousins of the former; the latter was a brick-maker by trade. Elias was the principal

active man among them; was Sheriff of Franklin County in 1807–09, and it appears owned the greater part of the land they purchased, and after a few years entered upon the mercantile trade, and was one of the early merchants of London, where he carried on business for many years. John DeLashmut subsequently moved West, and settled somewhere on Red River.

John Jones came from Franklin County and settled on Oak Run, one mile above its mouth, about 1808; resided here some eight or ten years, and opened out the farm and made considerable improvements, then moved away. Thomas Nash, a native of Kentucky, settled near the mouth of Oak Run about 1812; after residing there a few years, he removed to Indiana. William Sly settled on Turkey Run, on Surveys 10,904 and 12,364, at an early day, and was becoming somewhat prominent as an active, energetic man, but finally moved to Sandusky, where he died. John Linsey, a Virginian, settled on Oak Run, one mile above its mouth, on the land first settled and improved by John Jones, mentioned above, about 1818. He resided here about six or eight years; was quite active and energetic, gained some wealth and moved to near Sandusky, where he purchased land and died there, leaving a large estate.

Montgomery Wilson was one of the early settlers of this township, of whom but little is known, except that he was a blacksmith by trade, and located temporarily wherever his business or inclination led him.

Joseph Rea was born in Pennsylvania in 1754; he married Elizabeth Conn, who was born January 27, 1762; they were married January 16, 1783. They emigrated to Virginia; thence, in 1810, to Ross County, Ohio; and thence to Madison County, about 1818, and settled on Oak Run, where they died about 1829. They had a family of nine children; all grew to maturity, but are now deceased. Of their children, Mathew was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1793; he became a resident of London in 1818, and married Ann Amos, who was born in Maryland November 15, 1802; they were married in London by Patrick McLene, Esq., and, in 1835, settled in Oak Run Township, where he became a very successful farmer and stock-raiser, and accumulated a good property. She died in 1857, and he in 1873. They had seven children; three now survive; Robert and Jerry, two of the surviving children, are large land-owners in Oak Run Township, and are among the most respected citizens of the county.

James Foster came from Ross County and settled on the north side of Bradford's Fork, about 1820; a few years later, his brother John came and settled near him; they married two sisters by the name of Bougher. They became prosperous farmers and large land-owners; they were active business men and filled many offices of the county and township. James served as County Commissioner.

Jonathan Farrar was a native of England but became a settler in Oak Run Township, on land now owned by Mr. Chenoweth, about 1825. Mr. Farrar was an excellent man and quite a judge and admirer of fine stock. He, with Charles Phellis, Esq., and Mr. Browning, were appointed a committee by the Stock Breeders' Association of Madison County to go to England and purchase a quantity of fine-blooded stock. John C. Robison, an Englishman by birth, possessed of a good education and a teacher in his younger days, came from Pennsylvania to Madison County, and about 1831–32, located in Oak Run Township and erected a saw and grist mill on Oak Run, since known as the Harvey Mills and the Gregg Mill. He sold the mill to Jonathan Harvey, and thence removed to Kentucky, where he en-

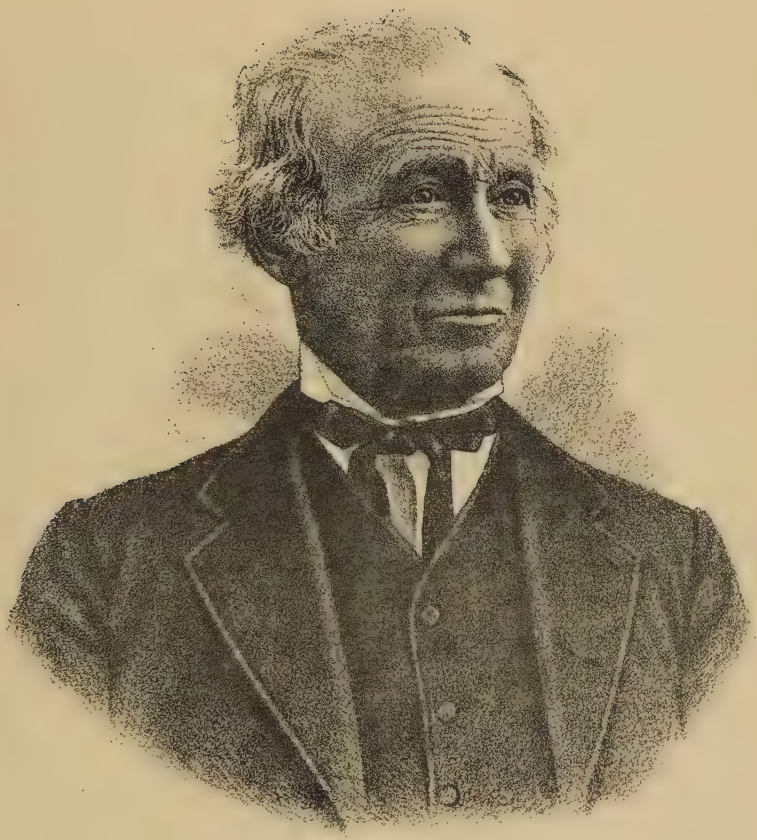
tered upon teaching, and while engaged in this profession was stabbed and killed by one of his scholars.

MILLS.

The number of mills in this township have been few, and most of those only temporary. As to saw-mills, of course the demand for them in any country depends upon the amount and value of its timber, and, as much of this township was a prairie and without timber, it would be self-evident that mills would here have a limited business. The first saw-mill we receive an account of was erected on Deer Creek, near Christian Smith's farm, about 1830–32, by John C. Robison. This was run by water conducted in a race from the river above, and then into the river below the mill. This at first was only a saw-mill, but soon a set of buhrs was attached for grinding. After a short period, Mr. Robison sold out to Mr. Gosley, and he to Joseph Chrisman; then it came into the ownership of Jonathan Harvey, who put in an engine and run it by steam. He died and the mill was purchased by Hannah & Wood, and while in their ownership was burned down. Then it was rebuilt as a water-mill by William Harvey. About 1865, Mr. Gregg purchased the property, and has since continued to run the mill. A saw-mill had been kept up and run in connection with the grist-mill till within a few years, when it had fallen into a very dilapidated condition, and they ceased using it. Mr. Gregg, however, has a portable saw-mill, located on Turkey Run near the schoolhouse. About 1835, Jonathan Farrar erected a saw-mill near the mouth of Oak Run, and subsequently erected a grist-mill attached to it; just how long this mill continued in operation we did not definitely ascertain, but suffice it to say it has long since passed out of use. On Deer Creek, about half-way between the Gregg and the Farrar Mills was a saw-mill, erected by a Mr. Deffenbaugh, but which has also long since disappeared.

SCHOOLS.

The educational system of this township compares favorably, we think with those of other townships. And taking into consideration the fact that this township was erected so late as 1856, and many portions of it for many years quite sparsely settled, we think the present good condition of its schools speaks well for the moral standing and enterprise of its citizens. The township is divided in five subdistricts, as follows: District No. 1 has a good new house erected on the London & California pike, on the northeast corner of the Chrisman land. The enumeration of scholars in this district, in October, 1880, was 48; District No. 2, on Turkey Run, was 37; District No. 3, in the Higgins neighborhood, 71; District No. 4, in the Foster neighborhood, 40; District No. 5, on the Jesse Rea farm, 23; total enumeration, 219. Total receipts of all funds on hand for school purposes, September 1, 1879, $3,920.39; total paid teachers and for expenses, $2,084.71; balance on hand, September 1, 1880, $1,835.68.



J B Lauck

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

PRESTON ADAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. London. His ancestry can be traced back to Ireland. John Adair, Sr., enlisted in the British Army, and when the American colonies threw off the yoke of tyranny, he accompanied Gen. Cornwallis to America. After the war, he settled in Augusta County, Va., where he married Jane Ross. They were the parents of seven children. One son, John Adair, Jr., the father of our subject, was born near Stanton, Va., November 11, 1783. His mother dying young, he was taken to raise by an uncle. In 1808, when twenty-five years of age, he accompanied his father to Ohio, stopping at Chillicothe and remaining there as guests of Gen. McArthur for some days. They then came to Madison County, where John, Sr., purchased a tract of land, about one mile north of the present site of La Fayette, where he resided till his death, in 1815. John Adair then married, and purchased a tract of land from Gen. McArthur, located on the "Upper Glade," in Deer Creek Township, and consisting of eighty acres. He married Jane Ross, a native of Virginia, and the result of this union was the birth of twelve children. Seven of these grew to mature years, and six are now living. Mrs. Adair died in June, 1837, and Mr. Adair married for his second wife, in 1840, Miss B. Plymell. No children were given them. Mr. Adair died January 19, 1859, and his widow resided with our subject until the date of her death, in April, 1876. John Adair, Sr., was an extensive stock-dealer of that time; in political life a Whig, but entertaining a strong dislike for office-holding. He was an earnest Christian, and a pioneer Methodist of that community. The first Methodist Episcopal "class meeting" in that vicinity was held in a "squatter's cabin," on his land. Preston Adair, his son and our subject, was born on the old homestead June 11, 1829. He was there reared, receiving only a limited education. His mother died, and his older brothers had all left home, so, from the time he was twelve years of age until thirty, he remained with his father and step-mother, carrying on the farm. He was married, September 20, 1859, to Hannah Street, a native of Knox County, Ohio, daughter of John and Ann (Robison) Street, who came from England to Ross County, Ohio, in 1840. After marriage, Mr. Adair carried on the home farm for three years, and, in April, 1864, removed to his present comfortable residence, on East High street, London. Upon the death of his parents, he purchased the old homestead, and has since added to it, until at present it consists of 400 acres of valuable land. Mr. Adair is a thorough Republican in political views, and, in the fall of 1880, was elected Infirmary Director for a term of three years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination since a boy of twelve years, and at present is a Steward and class leader in the church at London. He is also connected with the Masonic Lodge and Council. Five children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Adair, four living—Nettie; John W., in attendance at

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; Bruce, who has been blind for the past two years and is being educated at the Ohio State Blind Asylum, at Columbus; and Byers. Mrs. Adair and the two elder children are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas Robison, grandfather of Mrs. Adair, resides at Mount Vernon, Ohio, aged eighty-seven years.

FULTON ARMSTRONG, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. London, was born in Union Township January 31, 1825. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Earl) Armstrong, natives of Ohio, where they spent their lives. His father was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer, and at one time owned 3,500 acres of land in this county. His people were among the very early settlers in this vicinity. Our subject received a limited education in the schools of his native county, and early in life adopted the occupation of farming. He commenced life by farming and stock-dealing in Vermillion County, Ill., where he spent eighteen years. He owns 1,000 acres of very fine land in the county, in addition to which he rents about 500 acres to increase his facilities for his extensive stock operations. He usually keeps about 200 head of cattle on his place, in addition to his stock cattle, and now has 350 head. He married Mary Rankin, who died in 1868. She was the mother of four children, all now deceased. In 1869, he married Elizabeth (Truitt) McMillan, widow of George McMillan, deceased. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Armstrong is a Republican in politics, but he has neither desired or accepted any offices.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, of Armstrong & Minshall, dealers in furniture and queensware, London, was born on the "Old Bradford farm," in Union Township, this county, January 1, 1850. His father was Robert Armstrong, a native of Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. He was twice married. His second wife, and the mother of our subject, was Mrs. Maria (Cowling) Cover, a sister of Maj. Cowling, so favorably known throughout Madison County, and a native of England. There were born to this union five children, four living. Mr. Armstrong was the father of fifteen children by both marriages, and his wife, being also twice married, was the mother of eleven children. The father died in 1865, and the mother in 1873. Our subject was the fourth child of this union, and grew to manhood on the farm. When fifteen years of age, he came to London, and entered the public schools. In 1869, he entered the drug store of Dr. Caldwell, of Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio, as a clerk with him altogether about two years. He then returned to London and engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. T. Houston, the firm doing business for seven years. Mr. Armstrong then formed a partnership with E. J. Robinson in the same business, and, three years later, in January, 1880, sold his interest to Dr. Platt King. In June, 1882, he formed a partnership with Leon Minshall, in his present business, and, on the 23d day of the month, the firm opened out with an elegant assortment of plain and fancy furniture, queensware, etc. Their trade has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Armstrong is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138, Masonic, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, politically, is a strong Republican. He was married, October 12, 1876, to Alice, daughter of H. W. Richman, a prominent citizen of London. Mrs. Armstrong is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JONATHAN ARNETT, surveyor and civil engineer, London, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 30, 1819. His father, William D. Arnett, was a native of Eastern Maryland, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio in 1817, locating in Ross County, where he resided twelve years. He then removed to Jefferson Township of this county, and lived

there till his death, in 1859. He married Margaret Vickers, also a native of Maryland. They had twelve children, six now living. Mrs. Arnett departed this life December 30, 1874. Jonathan Arnett was the sixth child of this large family, and grew to manhood on the home farm. His early educational facilities were those of pioneer days, and rather limited. He was engaged in farming until twenty-two years of age, and then attended what was termed the "Ohio Conference High School," at Springfield, Clark County, remaining there two years. He then taught school in this and adjoining counties for about ten years. During this time, he spent his leisure moments in studying his present profession, and finally engaged in that occupation. From 1854 to 1864, he was engaged in mercantile transactions in this and adjoining counties. He was Acting Chief Engineer of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad for eight years, surveying the line from Springfield to Troy, Ohio, and subsequently to Union City, Ind. He has been a resident of London since 1866, and during this period has devoted the daytime to his labor, and the evenings to the study of his profession. He was Surveyor of Madison County two terms; has been School Examiner of Madison County for sixteen years; of Union School, London, same length of time, and was a member of the London School Board for nine years. Mr. Arnett is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138, Masonic, and a Master Mason. Politically, he has always held the views adopted by the Democratic party. but on local questions votes for the man and not for or with the party. He has never been an aspirant for office. Mr. Arnett was married in March, 1847, to Esther M. Fellows, a native of Hanover, N. H. Two children were born to them, one living—Delia A., wife of Clinton Morse, County Surveyor. They have one daughter—Edna. Mrs. Arnett was a member of the M. E. Church, and died in that faith, August 25, 1871. Mr. A. was again married, April 22,1874, to Mrs. Permelia Morse, daughter of Dr. Colliver, of Jefferson, Ohio. She is a native of Kentucky and a member of the Baptist Church.

VALENTINE BAUER, merchant tailor, London, was born at Gerbach, Rhine Bavaria, Germany, April 14, 1838. His father, Peter Bauer, came to America in 1849. He located in Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged in keeping tavern, and died in 1868. He married Catherine Bauer, also a native of Germany. Of their eight children, four are now living—two sons and two daughters—and only two residents of Madison County. Mrs. Bauer departed this life in Germany, January 12, 1848. Our subject was fourteen years of age when his father removed to Columbus, and he resided in that city eight years. He there finished learning his trade, which he had previously commenced in Germany. On October 9, 1860, he came to London, and for eleven years was superintendent of the merchant tailoring department in the house of J. M. Winchester. On June 25, 1871, he commenced business for himself. Although having met with some reverses, Mr. Bauer still presses forward, and now enjoys a good patronage. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138, Chapter No. 73 (Masonic), Madison Lodge, No. 70 (Odd Fellows), of London, and Palestine Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Springfield, Ohio. Politically, Mr. Bauer is Republican, and has served several terms as member of the City Council. He was once the Republican nominee for Treasurer of London and defeated by only thirteen votes. He was married, April 23, 1859, to Eva Michel, a native of Stahlberg, Rhine Bavaria, Germany. Ten children have been born to them, six living--Emma, Frank, Clara, Edward, Eva and Robert. Mrs. Bauer is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

NATHAN BOND BLAIR, retired merchant, London, was born in London on the present site of Houston & Burnham's hardware store, June 24, 1824. He is a son of John and Jency Blair, of Scotch and Irish descent. John Blair was an early pioneer of this county, and a moderate land-holder. He was also an early resident of London. He traded his town property for a small farm, on what is known as the "Lower Glade," five miles south of London, to which he removed when our subject was but nine years of age. There the latter's time was occupied in tilling the soil and attending school. When he had secured such an education as the schools of those days afforded, he returned to London, being eighteen years of age. He served a three years' apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner, receiving, during this time, the munificent wages of $3 per month. After serving his apprenticeship, he commenced jour work, being recognized as a skillful carpenter and builder. In 1847, he was married to Mary Penny. To this union was born one son—Henry C. Mrs. Blair died in the spring of 1849, and the son the following fall. In the fall of 1850, Mr. Blair was again married, to Mrs. E. A. Lamb, who had one son—Oscar E. They have three children—Anna M., Amanda and Harry Nathan, all of whom are living. The latter is managing editor of the London *Enterprise*. At the time of his second union, Mr. Blair was engaged in milling at Blairtown (named after a member of the family who owned large tracts of land near there), but subsequently returned to London and resumed work at his trade. He was engaged at that for the next seven years, employing from ten to fifteen men. He again bought the saw-mill at Blairtown, and operated it for seven years. He then went to Jefferson and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in connection with his brother, J. C. Blair. After some time, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Blair continued the business until the spring of 1877, when he removed his stock to London. He there carried on the same business for two years, and then disposed of his stock and trade to Lohr & Son. Mr. Blair united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when seventeen years of age. He is a charter member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 412 (I. O. O. F.), and the Republican party. He is an honest, upright citizen, and highly esteemed by all.

A. J. BLUE, farmer, P. O. London, was born in this State October 31, 1849. He is a son of Harvey A. and Emily (Bowman) Blue, of German descent, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Our subject attended the district schools of his native county and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1871. He then chose milling for an occupation, and accordingly purchased a grist-mill in London. He followed farming until January 31, 1877, when he married Carrie A. Rankin, a daughter of Albert and Margaret (Withlow) Rankin. She fell heir to 100 acres of land near London, on which they now reside. They have two children, viz., Harford and Emily A. Mr. Blue is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist. He is a Republican in politics. His father was born in 1816, and is still living. His mother was born in 1826, and died in 1881.

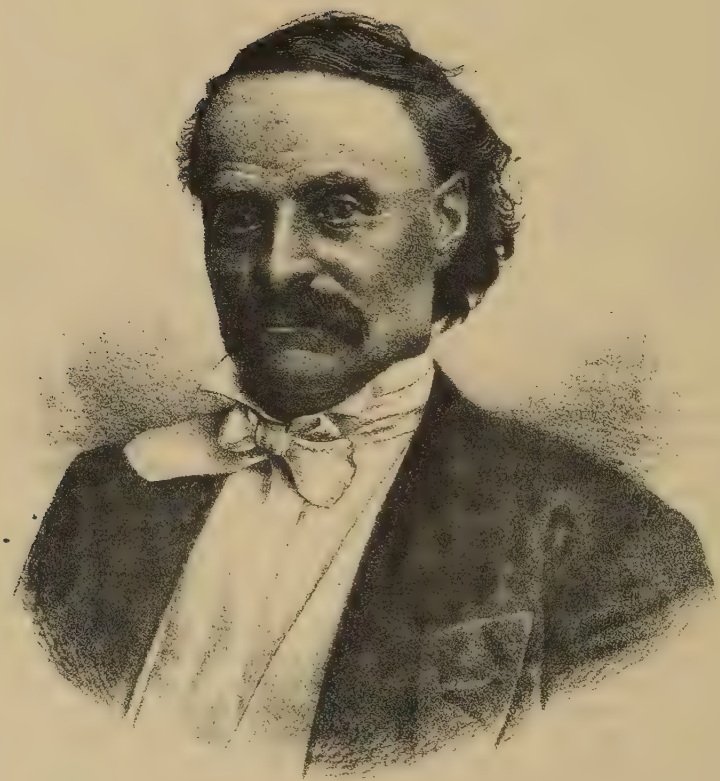
T. J. BOLDS, the oldest boot and shoe merchant in London, and probably of Madison County, was born in Maryland October 20, 1828. His father, Thomas Bolds, was also a native of Maryland, and a shoe-maker by trade. He came to London in 1851, and resided there till his death, in 1864, at which time he was the senior member of the boot and shoe firm of T. Bolds & Son. He married Louisa Jarman, a native of Maryland. They were the parents of eight children, two now living. Mrs. Rachel L

Haynes, of Jefferson, and our subject. Mrs. Bolds departed this life February 19, 1837. Our subject was the fourth child of this family, and has been engaged in his present business all his life. He was a member of the firm of T. Bolds & Son, at the time of his father's death, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Bolds is one of the oldest and most prominent merchants and citizens of London, and a man well respected by the entire community. He is a Republican in politics. He was married, July 18, 1865, to Amanda F. Bryan, a sister of M. L. Bryan, of the *Madison County Democrat.* Mr. and Mrs. Bolds are members of the Episcopal Church.

ROBERT BOYD, farmer and stock-raiser, and President of the London Exchange Bank, residence, West High street, London, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 9, 1824. He is a son of James Boyd, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Madison County, Ohio, in September, 1830, locating in Canaan Township. Col. James Milliken had located 2,200 acres of land in this county, in 1829, and divided it equally among his nine children. One daughter, Martha, was the wife of James Boyd, and it was upon her portion of the estate (200 acres) that they settled. They were the parents of four children, all living, and residents of this county—two sons at Plain City, Darby Township; a daughter, wife of Squire William Kilgore, of Canaan Township, and our subject. James Boyd was about thirty-three years of age at the time of his death. His widow is still living and in her eightieth year. Robert Boyd was the oldest child and grew to manhood on Darby Plains, Canaan Township. He assisted his mother on the farm till the date of his marriage, October 18, 1849, when he was married to Caroline M., daughter of Valentine and Nancy (Roberts) Wilson. They came to Ohio about 1810, and now reside in Somerford Township. After marriage, Mr. Boyd engaged in farming for himself, on 145 acres of the home farm. He then sold his land and purchased 400 acres in Jefferson Township (now a farm of 420 acres), where he resided five years. He then removed to his present residence in London. When quite young, Mr. Boyd commenced dealing in stock, and has since continued in that business. He is a member of the firm of Boyd & Byers, probably the largest grazers and dealers in stock in Madison County. Mr. Boyd has been very successful in life, now owning 1,380 acres of land, 113 of which is in the corporate limits of London, and 110 acres constituting the home farm. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Trustee in that body. His political views are Prohibition-Republican. He was one of the first Directors of the Madison County Infirmary; has been Township Trustee, and served six terms in the Village Council. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have been blessed with five children—Nancy, wife of J. W. Byers, of Boyd & Byers; Martha A., wife of A. G. Carpenter, an attorney at law, of Cleveland, Ohio; Albert W., who married Myrtie L. Fowler, of Wyandot County, Ohio; Caroline M. and Robert W., the two latter graduates of the London High School.

J. C. BRIDGMAN, auctioneer, London, can trace back his ancestry to about the time of Oliver Cromwell, in England. He has in his possession a wood-cut, engraved about that time, and bearing the following inscription: "Charlotte Lady Middleton, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knight and Baronet, Lord-Keeper of ye Great Seale of England, and Lady Dowager of Sir Thomas Middleton, Chirkcastle, in Denbighshire, Baronet for ye advancement of this work, contributed this Plate to whose Patronage it is Humbly dedicated by R. Blome." It was in

all probability his son, James Bridgman, who came to America in 1640, and is of the "Pilgrim Fathers" stock. He settled at Hartford, Conn., the same year, thence moved to Springfield, Mass., and subsequently to Northampton, N. H. John, his only son, had six sons—John, born in 1674; James, born in 1677; Isaac, born in 1680; Ebenezer, born in 1686; Thomas, born in 1688, and Orlando, born in 1701. John, the eldest son, had a son Jonathan, who was born in Connecticut. He afterward moved to a farm on Moose Mountain, in the Leming neighborhood, and near Hanover, H. H. He had six sons—Isaac, John, Asa, Abel, Gideon and Orlando. These sons were all ministers of the Baptist denomination, and when one of them, Abel, died, another brother, Isaac, preached the funeral sermon, and the four remaining brothers acted as pall-bearers. This son, Abel, previously mentioned, married a Miss Fowler, a cousin of O. S. Fowler, the great phrenologist of New York City. He was a laborious worker, and died at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. His widow subsequently married a Mr. Bass. Abel's son, Erastus, was born at Hanover, N. H., in 1796, and there resided during his life. He was a farmer through life and died in 1874, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Mary Flagg, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Dr. Bazalele Flagg, a great lover of, and indulger in, practical jokes. They were the parents of seven children, three daughters and four sons, three living—Mary Frances, John C. (our subject) and Nathan C. Adeline, Charles, Augusta and Mendal are deceased. Mrs. Bridgman departed this life in the summer of 1868, and both parents are buried near Hanover, N H., in the old cemetery near the brick church where Abel Bridgman's sermon was preached. Our subject, the fifth child and second son of this family, was born at Hanover, N. H., March 24, 1831, and was there reared. He obtained a fair common-school education, and part of an academic one. He was married, January 19, 1853, to Lucy B. Pelton, and, on April 13, 1854, Mr. Bridgman and wife arrived at London, this county. Mr. Bridgman secured a position as clerk for W. W. Fellows, in the dry goods line, and remained with him six months. He then secured a similar position with Samuel Tenny, and subsequently was with Shaw & Toland one year. He then purchased a half-interest in the grocery trade of William Smith, and the firm put out the following sign over their place of business: "Smith & Bridgman, Genius and Capital Combined" Either the former quality or latter necessity failed, for the firm carried on the business but a few months. After engaging a short time in other enterprises, Mr. Bridgman commenced at London in his present business. This was in 1856, at the beginning of the stock sales in Madison County. Since that time, Mr. Bridgman has devoted nearly all his time to this occupation, and his success as an auctioneer is beyond doubt, and does not need any word from us. "Jack Bridgman," as he is familiarly called, is well known all over this and adjoining counties, and his jovial manners, free and ready wit, and common-sense qualities have won for him the friendship of all. When his father's estate was being settled up, he generously relinquished his claim to any part of it to a younger brother who had stayed at home and taken care of the old folks. Mr. Bridgman commenced life in Madison County without a dollar in money, and has succeeded in life beyond his anticipations. His sales of every description during the year 1882 amounted to $350,000. He is a Royal and Select Master in Masonry, and connected with all the fraternity organizations at London. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman had seven children given them,



Respectfully,
B. F. Welch, M.D.

four living—Marion Frances, wife of William Chrisman, of London; Franklin Ross, with Jennings, Ford & Paxton, live stock commission merchants, Cincinnati; Mary S. and Ollie. Charles M., Flora and Orlando are deceased. Mr. Bridgman is a director in the Madison National Bank. Mrs. Bridgman is a lady of education and refinement, and as jovial in her manners as her husband. She is a daughter of David M. Pelton, who was born in Lyme, N. H., November 26, 1804. He was a son of David M. Pelton, Sr., also a native of Lyme, N. H. He was a cattle drover, and died in 1818. He married Lucy Stone, and his widow subsequently went to New York State, and married the father of Millard Fillmore, thus becoming step-mother to the President of the United States. David M. Pelton, Jr., the father of Mrs. Bridgman, married Sally Ross, who was born in Hanover, N. H. They were the parents of five children—Lucy B., born May 2, 1834; Isabel F., born August 3, 1840; David C., born June 26, 1843; Brewster, born August 23, 1848, and Franklin R., born August 20, 1852. Lucy B. Bridgman and David C. are the two living. Mr. Pelton died April 3, 1872, aged sixty-eight years, and his wife February 8, 1871. Mrs. Bridgman's maternal grandfather was Thomas Ross, who enlisted in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war, at eighteen years of age, and subsequently died at Hanover, N. H.

BENJAMIN BROBST, with Houston & Burnham, hardware, London, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 21, 1842. He is a son of Peter Brobst, a native of Berks County, Penn., and a farmer by occupation. He accompanied his father, Jacob Brobst, to Ohio in 1806, the latter locating in Fairfield, near Pickaway County. Peter Brobst is yet living and is in his seventy-seventh year. He married Elizabeth Fellers, a native of Fairfield County. They were the parents of ten children, seven now living, our subject the only one in this county. Mrs. Brobst departed this life in 1879. Our subject was reared on the home farm in Pickaway County, and in early life "farmed it" for three years. In the fall of 1865, he came to Madison County, locating at Jefferson. He there engaged in mercantile pursuits for four years. He then sold his stock and removed to London, engaging in the sewing-machine business. He remained at that for seven years, and then clerked for P. C. Cowling for four years. Since 1880, he has been connected with Houston & Burnham. Mr. Brobst is an influential member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and Deacon and Clerk of the official board. Politically, he is Democratic. Mr. Brobst was married, April 7, 1862, to Loraine Culp, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. They have three children—Ernest E., Sarah E. and Anna F. Mrs. Brobst is also a member of the Lutheran Church.

MARCELLUS L. BRYAN, editor and publisher of the *Madison Democrat*, was born at Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, March 29, 1823. His grandfather, David C. Bryan, who died July 31, 1829, was born on Long Island in 1771, and, in 1792, married Ruth Bryan. In 1800, he moved to New Jersey, in 1803 to Williamsburg, this county, and, in 1825, to Batavia. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1806, but his seat was contested and given to Thomas Morris, and served as State Senator from 1807 to 1810, when he resigned to become Clerk of the Courts, which place he ably filled until his death, a period of nineteen years. His son, Malancthon A., was then Clerk for some two years. He was born September 26, 1803, and died March 27, 1832. George S., another son, was born September 3, 1792, and died November 28, 1832, and his wife Mary died July 16, 1844, aged forty-seven years. Our subject's father, whose name

was also David C., was born on Long Island, and was quite young when brought to Batavia by his parents. In 1828, when only nineteen years of age, he married Miss Mary M. Moore, youngest daughter of Capt. Charles Moore, an ex-Captain of the war of 1812, and an early settler of Clermont County, from Philadelphia. To this union eight children were born, viz., Marcellus L.; Francis, wife of T. J. Bolds, of London; Charles M., of California; Beulah C., wife of Joseph Kewley, of Richmond, Ind.; Dr. A. S., of Point Pleasant, Clermont County; Rose, wife of Mr. Patterson, of Point Pleasant; Eva, wife of Allen Armacost, of Wayne County, Ind.; Learner L., a printer in Chicago; and two daughters that died in infancy. The father was a man of prominence in his community, and at the time of his death was serving as Auditor of Clermont County. He was an Old-Line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. He was held in high esteem by the people and for many years occupied the office of Justice of the Peace. He died in 1867 from the effects of sunstroke received about a year previous. His wife still survives, at the age of seventy-three years. Our subject remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he went to Columbus and engaged as a type setter on the *Ohio Statesman*. Before leaving home, he had learned the printer's trade under Andrew Gest, in the Clermont *Courier* office. After remaining in Columbus one year, Mr. Bryan went to Circleville, but after a year's residence there returned to Columbus, where he married Miss Martha S. Masterson, a native of Ireland and a daughter of Prof. John O. Masterson. After his marriage, he went to Circleville, where he operated the Circleville *Herald* one year. He then returned to Columbus and remained there one year, after which he and John A. Kissinger came to London and took possession of the *National Democrat*, of which Mr. Bryan soon became sole proprietor, changing the name of the paper to the *Madison Democrat*, under which title he has since continued its publication. While in Columbus, he and four other journeymen printers established the *Daily Reveille*, and in this office the great humorist, Artemus Ward (Charles Brown) was employed for some time. Mr. Bryan withdrew from the *Reveille* company one year after its organization, and six months before it was discontinued. Of his family of eight children, seven survive, viz., Mary L., Ormand M., Chester E., Charles M., Mattie T., Marcellus and Addison. Annie O., the next to the youngest, is deceased. Mr. Bryan has been a Democrat ever since he cast his first vote. He served as Mayor of the village of London two terms and as County Recorder one term.

L. W. BURNHAM, of Houston & Burnham, hardware merchants, London, was born in Pike Township, Madison County, December 12, 1852. He is a son of Henry Burnham, a native of this county and a farmer by occupation. He married Eveline Williams, a native of this county. L. W. Burnham is the elder of five children, and when a young man accepted the position of Teller of the Trader's Bank of Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio. He remained in this position three years, and then came to London to accept a similar one in the Central Bank of that city. After three years he resigned that position, and engaged in his present business with T. J. Houston, under the firm name of Houston & Burnham. Mr. Burnham is a member of the M. E. Church, and Republican politically. He was married, October 5, 1875, to Ella M. Houston, a sister of his present partner. She was a member of the M. E. Church and departed this life June 6, 1880.

JOHN W. BYERS, deceased. The first of this name of whom any definite account can be given was Thomas Byers, who, with his son James,

both natives of Scotland, emigrated from their native country to escape the persecutions their people were subjected to in that country, and made their home in Ireland, where they suffered in the siege of Londonderry. James, with his three sons, Thomas, Andrew and Samuel, emigrated to America at an early day, with other Scotch-Irish Covenanters. Andrew settled in Pennsylvania in 1791 or 1792, where he raised a family of children, of whom one son, James, married in Fayette County, Penn., and had four children, one son and three daughters. His wife died, and he was married the second time, to Elizabeth Watson, by whom he had seven children, five girls and two sons, John and Moses. In 1807, he moved to Ross County, Ohio, where he lived nine years. He then purchased land in Fayette County, and, four years later, finding his title defective, he was persuaded to relinquish this land, receiving 300 acres in the wilds of Madison County as an inducement to peaceably give up possession. He located in Madison County in 1820. His son, John W., was born near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., May 9, 1800, and, in 1825, married Matilda Hunter, by whom he had three children, of whom one survives—Matilda, wife of Samuel Truitt. Mrs. Byers died in 1831, and, in the fall of 1833, be married Sarah Painter, by whom he had ten children—Mary R., wife of N. P. Gardner; Louisa J., wife of Thomas Price; Missouri, deceased, wife of George Truitt; Joel M., who married Louisa Fitzgerald; James W., whose sketch appears elsewhere; John C., who married Josephine Rickabaugh; Andrew, who married Ida Bidwell; Mary E., deceased, and Laura and Kate, at home. Mr. Byers retired from active life nine years before his death and, after six weeks' illness, died, February 2, 1881, his remains being interred in Kirkwood Cemetery. Mrs. Byers' grandparents McGrew emigrated from Virginia to Westmoreland County, Penn., at a very early day, but the Indians were so hostile that they were obliged to bury their possessions and return to Virginia several times, until finally they resorted to block-houses for safety. He was a surveyor in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. The youngest, Rossanna, was Mrs. Byers' mother. Thomas Painter, Mrs. Byers' grandfather, had three sons and seven daughters. Of these, Joel, her father, was born in 1787, and moved to Pennsylvania from Harper's Ferry, Va., when he was quite small. In 1809, he married Rosanna McGrew, and had four sons and two daughters. Of the latter, Sarah was born in 1813, and when eleven years of age her mother died. In 1825, her father married Jemima Allen. On March 21, 1826 or 1827, they started for Cincinnati on a family flat-boat, arriving April 12, 1832. They then went to Dayton on a canal boat. Soon after, they returned to Cincinnati, and from there Mrs. Byers went to Jefferson in a stage. Mrs. Byers was married to Mr. Byers November 28, 1833, by Rev. Allen. They lived on a farm, one mile from Lilly Chapel, thirty-eight years, and moved to London in March, 1872. She joined the Presbyterian Church in 1832. While at Brownsville, she saw the first steamboat launched on the Ohio River. It was called the Reindeer, and was built by Robert Fulton, and was sent to Pittsburgh. Mrs. Byers is descended from an old family of Quakers who lived in Virginia many years. The subject of this sketch united with the Presbyterian Church in 1829, being one of the original members in the organization of that church at London. For over fifty-one years, he continued a faithful, consistent member of the same church, with the exception of a few years, when he removed his membership to Jefferson to aid in organizing a church there. As a citizen and business man, the integrity, loyalty and

generosity of his spirit were unquestioned. As a husband and father, he was affectionate and self-sacrificing to the last degree. He loved life and often expressed his gratitude to God that He had spared him to live so long, but with great composure and assurance he awaited the invitation to higher joys. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. G. Paterson at the family residence.

J. W. BYERS, of Boyd & Byers, stock-raisers and dealers, London, was born in Fairfield Township, this county, May 26, 1841. His grandfather, James Byers, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day. He first located in Ross County, and subsequently in Fairfield Township, this county. One son, John W. Byers, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was twelve years of age when his father came to Ohio. He was a farmer through life, and died February 2, 1881. He married Matilda Hunter, a native of Franklin County, Ohio. Two children were born to this union, one now living. Mr. Byers' second wife was Sarah J. Painter, also a native of the Keystone State. Ten children were given to them, eight living. Mrs. Byers is still living, and resides in London. Our subject was one of a pair of twins, and resided in Fairfield Township until twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in the grocery trade in London, remaining in that business fifteen years. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the cattle business with Robert Boyd (in 1879), and the firm are one of the most extensive in their line of trade in the county. Mr. Byers is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Council and the Presbyterian Church. He is Republican in politics, and one year served as Assessor of Union Township. He was married, January 31, 1871, to Nannie E., daughter of Robert Boyd. They have three living children—R. Boyd, Alice L. and John W. Mrs. Byers is a member of the M. E. Church.

S. H. CARTZDAFNER, London, a prominent grocer, was born in Frederick County, Md., April 14, 1826. He is a son of Michael Cartzdafner, a native of that State, and there reared. He was a miller by trade, and came to Ohio in 1854. He located at Georgesville, in Franklin County, and in this county a year later. He came to London in 1860, and there died in the spring of 1862. Mr. Cartzdafner married Maria Connelly, a native of Montgomery County, Md. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living. Mother died in April, 1881, and sleeps beside her husband, in Oak Hill Cemetery, east of London. Our subject was the second child and son of this family, and, when nineteen years of age, went to Virginia, where he learned milling. He worked at his trade six or seven years, in Jefferson County, that State, principally at Harper's Ferry. In 1852, he came to Columbus, and soon after to Madison County, being first employed by J. C. Smith in the "Old Chrisman Mill," in Oak Run Township. He was in the Georgesville Mill two years; three years in the Robert's Mill, three miles west of London, and soon after located permanently in London. He became associated in the grocery trade with John Jones, the partnership being dissolved two and a half year later. Since that time Mr. Cartzdafner has been in business alone, and has met with fair success in his mercantile transactions. He became connected with Virginia Lodge, No. 1 (Odd Fellows), of Harper's Ferry, in 1849, and since his residence in London has been a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70, and the Encampment of the same fraternity. His political views are decidedly Democratic, and he has been a member of both the Council and Board of Education of London. He was united in marriage, June 25, 1850, to Mary S. Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, then residing it Harper's Ferry, Va. Eleven chil-

dren have been given them, four living—Anna, wife of Will H. Chandler, Jr., an enterprising business man of London; Maria, William and Fannie. Mrs Cartzdafner is a member of the M. E. denomination.

J. W. CHANCE, a rising and popular young dentist of this city was born in Clark County, Ohio, August 29, 1848. His ancestry can be traced back in the following: Jeremiah Chance was an Englishman by birth, and came to America between 1730 and 1740, locating in Maryland, where he lived till his death. One son, John Chance, was born near Baltimore about 1762. He married Martha Watkins. One son of this union, Samuel Chance, was born in Maryland, eighteen miles from Baltimore, in 1784. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and married Mary Smallwood, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Dean Smallwood, and niece of Brig. Gen. Smallwood, of Revolutionary fame. They were the parents of ten children, only three living. The father died near Catawba, Clark Co., Ohio, October 21, 1838, and the mother in Catawba March 1, 1870, aged eighty-one years. One of their three living children is William Chance, the father of our subject. He was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, July 14, 1815, and is now a resident of Champaign County. He married Henrietta Jones, born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 21, 1827, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Wooley) Jones. The latter was the daughter of Stephen Wooley, of Revolutionary fame, who was the son of William Wooley. This latter married Margaret Brown, a grand-daughter of Walford Weber, grandson of King William IV, of Holland. He came to America in 1649, and purchased a goodly portion of Manhattan Island, now the site of New York City. His sister, Aneke Jans, left an estate embracing 192 acres of land in the heart of New York City, and for which the heirs now lay claim. It will thus be seen that William Chance's wife, the mother of our subject, is of royal blood, sixth in line from King William IV, of Holland. She has been the mother of eight children, five living, and two residing in London, this county, subject and brother, John S., his assistant. The subject of this notice was reared on a farm, obtaining a very fair education. He was engaged in teaching school in Champaign County for two years, and for five years in Jefferson and Deer Creek Townships, of this county. About 1876, he commenced the practical study of dentistry, at Columbus, with Dr. R. G. Warner, of that city, a former resident of London. He remained with him one year and then came to London. He immediately formed a partnership with Dr. Carter, which was dissolved by the latter's death, in 1878. Dr. Chance then took charge of the entire business, and has steadily increased it until at present he has one of the finest offices in Central Ohio, and a practice large and remunerative. He is an indefatigable worker, and well merits the success that has followed his every effort. He is connected by membership with the Ohio State Dental Association, the M. E. Church, and is a true believer in the principles of the Republican party. Dr. Chance was married, November 30, 1876, to Allie E. Snyder, a native of Madison County, and daughter of John and Drusilla (Ellsworth) Snyder. They have two children—Paul A. and Ethel. Mrs. Chance is also a consistent member of the M. E. denomination.

WILLIAM H. CHANDLER, Sr., a prominent retired merchant, London, was born at Hanover, N. H., April 19, 1814. His father, Henry H. Chandler, was born in Pomfret, Conn., June 14, 1786. In early life he learned the trade of a wool-carder, and subsequently that of a cabinet-maker. He married Anne Wright, born at Hanover, N. H., May 20, 1790. The former died November 20, 1869, aged eighty-three years, and the latter May 1,

1875, aged eighty-five years. W. H. Chandler was the second child and first son of a family of six children, three yet living, and received only a limited education. When twenty-one years of age, he secured a situation as a clerk in a retail store, and two years later went to Charlestown, now a suburb of Boston, Mass., securing a position as keeper in the McLane Insane Asylum, which he filled for three years. He then went to East Cambridge, not far distant, and again engaged as clerk. In 1839, he came to Columbus, Ohio, obtaining a situation as clerk in a drug house. He was subsequently employed as keeper in the Ohio Insane Asylum, remaining in that position until 1843. He then came to London, and after clerking for some time, started in the grocery business on West High street, opposite the court house, but shortly after sold out to "Uncle Ben Tinder." During the succeeding year, he was engaged in farming, and May 2, 1844, married Isabella Fellows, born in Hanover, N. H., February 5, 1816. Some time after marriage, he went to Washington C. H., Fayette Co., Ohio, and, with Nathan Blodgett, was engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years, under the firm name of Chandler & Blodgett. He then sold his interest to his partner, and upon his return to London formed a partnership with W. W. Fellows, the firm continuing business for seven years. At the expiration of this time, Mr. C. again sold his individual interest in the business. Subsequently, with Jeriah Swetland, he engaged in business at Mt. Sterling, in Pleasant Township, this county. Three years later the stock was sold to Benjamin Leach, and the firm of Swetland & Chandler removed to London, and there continued business until both agreed to retire. The partnership is yet to be dissolved. Mr. Chandler was a merchant for twenty-one years, and gained quite a competence. He is the owner of sixty-eight acres of land in the corporate limits of London, and resides in the northeastern part of the village. He has been a Democrat in politics, and for two terms served as County Treasurer. He has also held the offices of Councilman and member of the School Board in the village. He is connected by membership with Chandler Lodge, No. 138 (Masonic), and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have three children—Anna, William H., Jr., and Harvey F. Mrs. Chandler is a member of the M. E. Church. Will H. Chandler, Jr., the oldest son, was born in London Novemper 4, 1848. He grew to manhood in his native place, receiving a good English education. In early life he was a clerk for his father and Jeriah Swetland, remaining with them till they sold out. On March 1, 1873, he purchased the stock and trade of Z. T. Graham, book seller, and has since conducted that business, meeting with fair success. Mr. Chandler is one of London's most enterprising business men, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has always been an active Democrat. He was Trustee of Union Township three or four terms, has been Treasurer of London corporation six years, and is a member of the County Democratic Central Committee. Mr. Chandler was married to Annie, daughter of S. H. Cartzdafner, grocer, of London. Of their six children two are living—Edward W. and Wright. Mrs. Chandler is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Harvey F. Chandler, the youngest son of William H., was born in London August 6, 1854. Like his brother, he grew up in London, being educated in its public schools. When nineteen years of age, he went to Enfield, N. H., and was there employed by Dodge, Davis & Co., woolen manufacturers. He remained one year, and then returned to London, where he soon after accepted a position with John Kinney, dry goods. He remained in this business about sixteen months, and then came to his present position, with

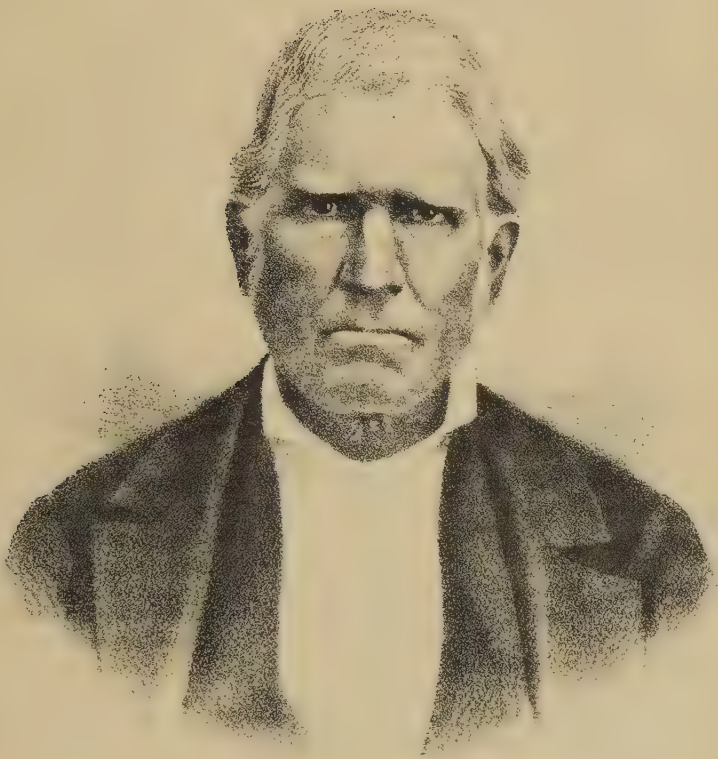
his brother Will, in the book store. He was married, December 21, 1881, to Emma, daughter of John Jones, a retired grocer of London.

F. M. CHAPMAN, undertaker, London, was born in Union (now a portion of Paint) Township, this county, February 8, 1836. His father, James Chapman, is a native of Frederick County, Va., and his occupation in life has been that of a farmer. He came to this county in 1816, locating on some land in Union Township which he had purchased while at Winchester, Va. He was born July 16, 1801, and is now eighty-one years of age, enjoying good health. He married Mary A. Chapman, also a native of "Old Dominion." They are the parents of nine children, three living—our subject, and a brother and sister, residing in Illinois. F. M. Chapman was the third child and first son of these parents, and resided on the farm in Paint Township until sixteen years of age. He then came to London, and learned the carpenter's trade with Calvin Newcomb, serving a three years' apprenticeship, and subsequently working for him two years longer. In the fall of 1862, he purchased his present business. Mr. Chapman is at present the pioneer in his line of business, and has met with very fair success. In 1873, he suffered the loss of his entire stock by fire, but immediately erected his present building, at a cost of $1,500. He is connected by membership with the following organizations: Funeral Directors' Association of Columbus; Masonic Lodge and Chapter, Knights of Pythias and American Legion of Honor, of London. He was married, October 15, 1864, to Mrs. Rebecca J. Newcomb, a native of London, and a sister of Clinton D. Rayburn, grocer. They have one child—Bertie. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN F. CHENOWETH, retired farmer, P. O. London. The parents of our subject were Elijah and Rachel (Foster) Chenoweth, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. They were married in Virginia, and about 1790 emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Mason County; thence, about 1799, they came to Ross County, Ohio, and the next year, 1800, they located in Franklin County, on the Big Darby, where his wife died about 1820. He died in 1830. They had five sons and four daughters, all deceased but two —John F. and Elijah. They were among the early pioneers of Franklin County, as they had been prior of Mason County, Ky., where John F., our subject, was born September 15, 1793. He was a child of about six years when brought to Ohio, where he grew to manhood fully inured to the wildest and roughest of pioneer life, where he says he had many a race and wrestle with the Indians, who were then in plentiful numbers in this vicinity. He was married, March 21, 1811, to Margaret Fergurson, by Rev. Simon Cochran. They settled on his father's place and lived until about 1820, when he located in Madison County, where he purchased 133 acres of land, which is now embraced in the tract of land owned by his son Elijah. He says that at the time he purchased that tract of land, he thought if he could succeed in paying for it, he should feel satisfied; but before that was paid for, he saw another piece he desired, and he bought it. He early engaged in stock-raising, and soon was largely engaged in buying and driving stock over the mountains to the Eastern markets. In this trade he prospered, and from time to time purchased more land, till finally he owned about 3,000 acres, all in one body, extending from California westward for two and one-half miles, constituting him one of the largest land-holders in Madison County; and all this was accomplished through his industry, energy and financial ability. He not only raised from poverty to wealth and affluence, but was also placed by the people into many public offices of trust. He

served in the Legislature in the session of 1829–30, as County Commissioner twelve years or more, and as Justice of the Peace about the same length of time, besides filling most of the offices of his township. In his boyhood days, his school-privileges were of the most meager kind; when they settled in Franklin County, there were no schools there, but by going to Chillicothe, in Ross County, he obtained some of the first rudiments of an education; finally a round-log schoolhouse was built in Madison County, on Opossum Run, near the Franklin County line, and here he finished his education. Such was the beginning of this worthy old pioneer, who arose to wealth and distinction by his own unaided efforts. Mr. Chenoweth and wife had fourteen children, of whom six now survive—Rachel, wife of Moses Bales; Hezakiah, Elijah, Francis, Marion, and Mary, wife of Dr. Dennis Warner. This worthy couple were not only pioneers in the secular affairs of this country, but most truly pioneers of the church, joining the Methodist Episcopal Church while young, he about 1809 and she about 1812; thus he has spent a life of labor in the church of threescore and ten years, the allotted period of man's life. A few years ago Mr. Chenoweth bought property in London, where in his advancing years he has retired from the farm and active business life, and where he can be convenient to church and the means of grace, desiring to spend the remainder of his days in quiet and rest. He is now ninety years of age, and enjoys good general health.

DENNIS CLARK, London, proprietor London Woolen Mills, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 8, 1827. His father, Ralph Clark, was a native of Maryland, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio in 1813, when eighteen years of age, locating in Fairfield County, and residing there until 1833. He then removed to the "Sandusky Plains," near Upper Sandusky, and ten years later to northern part of Greene County. In 1862, he came to London, where he died February 8, 1872, in his seventy-seventh year. He married Mary Rose, also a native of Maryland. They were married in Ohio, and the parents of ten children, four living. Mrs. Clark died in January, 1879, aged eighty-three years. Our subject is the only one of the family in this county, and learned his present trade when seventeen years of age, at Springfield, Ohio. He completed his trade in Dayton, and in the spring of 1850, came to London. He went into the woolen mill of C. K. Slagle, one mile north of London, on the Somerford pike, and soon after the mill was rented to a man named Fish. Two or or three years later, Mr. Clark rented the mill, and ran it a few years. He then purchased it, and operated it till January 28, 1864, when it was burned down. Then, with others, he formed a stock company, and built and operated the woolen mill on the site of the present London Flouring Mill, from 1866 till 1871, it being consumed by fire in the latter year. In 1872, he erected his present mill, and has operated it to the present time with good success. Mr. Clark is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and Encampment, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, all of London. He was formerly a Republican in politics, but of late years has been an earnest Prohibitionist. He was united in marriage, February 8, 1852, to Virginia V., daughter of C. K. Slagel (deceased). Of their ten children, six are living —Wilbur F., married Virginia Blizzard, and resides in London; Alice May, wife of John R. Manning, of London; George W., Mary F., Albert S. and Nellie McClimans. Mrs. Clark is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



JOHN ROBERTS.
(DECEASED)

JOB J. CLARK, insurance agent, London, was born in that city July 15, 1851. He is a son of Judge B. F. Clark, Cashier in the Madison National Bank, whose sketch appears in this record. Our subject was reared in his native village and educated in its public schools. He embarked in the boot and shoe business, with his brother Quinn, remaining with him till the latter's death, September 16, 1878. He soon after sold his stock and trade to Leon Minshall, and then engaged in his present business. He had been made an agent of the Security of New York, in 1870, and the Hartford in 1871. To these two he has added the agency of the Etna, Phœnix, Putnam, Queen of Liverpool, American of Philadelphia, Insurance of North America, Franklin of Columbus, Ohio, and National of Hartford. These companies are among the very best in existence, and Mr. Clark has succeeded in issuing many thousand policies throughout Madison County. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter—Enoch Grand Lodge of Perfection, Franklin Council Princes of Jerusalem, Columbus Chaptor Rose Croix, being A. A. S. R. Orient of Ohio Valley of Columbus, American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, of London, and Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Columbus. He is also connected with the Presbyterian Church, and is Democratic in political matters. He was married, November 14, 1872, to Minnie, daughter of L. P. Wildman. They have three chlldren—Myrtle, Franklin and Burt.

JOSEPH CORNS, ornamental painter, London, was born at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, May 13, 1828. He is a son of Abraham Corns, a native of England, and a gunlocksmith by trade. He came to America in 1853, locating in Lancaster County, Penn., and there died in December, 1861. He married Sally Robinson, a native of England, who died there of the cholera in 1849. They only had two children—a son and daughter, the latter now deceased. Our subject learned ornamental japanning, on waiters, etc., in England, and has in his possession a piece of such work executed by himself when but eleven years of age. He was twenty-five years old when he accompanied his parents to America, and, after a nine years' residence in Lancaster County, Penn., went to Harmony, Clark Co., Ohio, and from thence to London about the close of the war. He has since been engaged at his trade, and that of house-painting and frescoing. In the latter line he was employed in decorating the walls and ceilings of the different houses of worship, and the schoolhouse of London. Mr. Corns is connected by membership with Madison Lodge, No. 70, London Encampment, No. 126, I. O. O. F., and Chandler Lodge, No. 138, Masonic. He was married, March 2, 1850, to Anna Bracknell. Six children have been born to them, four living—Annie S., widow of O. C. Smith, deceased, and present wife of Dwight Olds, of Springfield; Mary, wife of "Cad" Peterson, a farmer of Union Township, this county; William and Harry.

ADDISON CORNWELL, farmer, P. O. London. This old and respected farmer and pioneer school-teacher was born in Virginia September 19, 1819. He was the son of George and Sarah (Fleming) Cornwell, natives of the Old Dominion, of English, Scotch and Welsh descent. They settled in Union Township in 1840. Our subject was educated in the subscripton schools and at Washington College. He was married, in 1839, to Tabitha Trussell, and raised a family of eleven children, of whom eight—five boys and three girls—survive. His wife died in 1870. The children are all married and doing well. Mr. Cornwell owns a farm of 137 acres.

He is a Republican, a great reader, and one of the best posted men of the county.

MAJ. RICHARD COWLING, deceased, was born in Cornwall, England, July 7, 1797. His parents were Richard and Mary (Parnell) Cowling, who accompanied our subject to this country in the year 1818. They landed at the city of Baltimore, but soon went to Chambersburg, Penn., where Richard, Sr., died shortly after their removal. Our subject and mother remained here several years, then removed to Pittsburgh, in the same State, and subsequently to Urbana, Ohio. At these places, Mr. Cowling was engaged in the butchering and mercantile pursuits. The mother died in London, Ohio, in the year 1850. Our subject settled in Madison County in 1833, residing on a farm some eight or nine miles distant from London. In 1840, he removed to London, and, on the 1st day of May, 1849, was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Lemuel and Amy (Holmes) Brush, and sister to Judge Henry Brush, of Chillicothe, who subsequently settled in Madison County. No children were born to this union. Mr. Cowling was engaged in active business in Madison County until just prior to the late war, when he retired, having dealt largely and principally, during this period, in stock, and, by natural shrewdness and close application to business, he amassed a large fortune. He gave liberally of his wealth to several public enterprises, such as building of the Presbyterian Church, to which he subsequently donated $5,000 by will. He also supplied the steeple with a town clock at his own expense. He donated the land for Oak Hill Cemetery, and built a beautiful soldiers' monument therein. He built the Madison, formerly Cowling House, and erected some twenty or more tenant houses in London. In his will, among the public bequests are the donation of the old homestead at the north end of Main street, together with about four and a half acres of land, to the town of London as a public park. Between sixty and eighty acres adjoining Oak Hill Cemetery are set apart as an extension of the grounds for perpetual use. For years Mr. Cowling was a large shareholder and Director in the old Franklin Bank of Columbus; as one of the original starters of the first bank in London, which afterward became the First National Bank. Although peculiar and eccentric, he had many personal friends, and whom he never forsook. He did much good with his money, and was closely identified with the growth of London. The title of Major was simply one given him by his old acquaintances and friends. Maj. Cowling was not identified with any church. His death occurred October 3, 1873, and that of Mrs. Cowling March 11, 1873.

FRANK T. CREAMER, one of the youngest and most enterprising grocers of London, was born at Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio, October 11, 1855. His father, Thomas Creamer, was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1848, locating in Massachusetts, and, five years later, at Columbus, where he remained until 1866. He then settled in London, where he has since remained, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Lorinda, daughter of James Walcott, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Franklin County. He was a native of Virginia; married Polly Legg, a daughter of —— Mason, of Kentucky, and located in Franklin County before Columbus was settled. He died about 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Creamer are both living, and are the parents of seven children, six living. Our subject was reared in his native county, and educated in the public schools of Columbus and London. In early life he was a clerk in Howard's grocery at Columbus, and later was employed as book-

keeper for the Capitol Nursery of the same city. He then went to Rochester, N. Y., and was in the nursery business there a short time. In 1875, he came to London and engaged in the grocery business with his father, under the firm name of Creamer & Son. In August, 1879, the firm dissolved partnership, and our subject started his present store. In May, 1881, he purchased his father's stock and removed it to his present quarters. He has had far better success in business than was anticipated, and enjoys probably the best retail trade in the city. His employes number eight, and two wagons are constantly delivering groceries and fruit to his patrons. Mr. Creamer is a member and Treasurer of the London Driving Park Association. He takes a great interest in literary matters, and possesses one of the most complete libraries of standard works in the city. He was married, in February, 1879, to Katy, daughter of Levi E. Wilson, of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Creamer died December 29 of the same year. She was a consistent member of the Universalist Church.

WILLIAM CRYDER, farmer, P. O. London, was born August 11, 1814, on the farm where he now lives, and on which he has lived all his life, with the exception of three years. He is a son of Philip and Nancy (McClintick) Cryder, natives of Virginia, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. They emigrated to this county in 1806, and in 1807 settled on the farm where William now lives. The father was a prominent farmer through life, and at his death owned 800 acres of land. Our subject has devoted his life to farming. He now owns 305 acres of land, all of which he has made by his own industry and economy. He was married, December 13, 1836, to Susan Carr, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Michael Carr. Mrs. Cryder was born October 13, 1816, and by her Mr. Cryder has had eleven children, eight surviving, namely: Mary, wife of Daniel Orcutt; Martha, wife of N. Creamer; Albert, Elizabeth, James B., Ellen E., William and Bertha. Mrs. Cryder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cryder is a Republican. He is a natural mechanic, and for some time carried on wagon-making in this township, having when he started the most extensive manufactory in the county.

I. S. DALBEY, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. London, was born in this State July 10, 1833. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Dalbey and Emeline L. (Kiger) Dalbey, a native of Virginia, of Scotch and English descent, and a grand-daughter of Gen. Kiger, of Revolutionary fame. Joseph Dalbey was a native of Virgina, of English and German descent, and a Captain in the war of 1812. Our subject received a good education, completing his studies in Weslyan University, Delaware, Ohio. When fifteen years of age, his name was used, in connection with his brother's, in the formation of a firm engaged in buying and selling live stock. This occupation engrossed Mr. Dalbey's attention for twenty years, and in 1876 he turned his attention to farming. He owns 247 acres of land in this township. In 1867, he married Matilda B., a daughter of William Fitzgerald, an early settler of this county. Four children have blest this union, viz., J. Joseph, William, Hannah May and Charles Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Dalbey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Class-Leader for a number of years. His father was a preacher from the age of eighteen to the age of eighty-four years.

HON. JAMES A. DUN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. London, was born in this State August 20, 1824. He is the son of Robert and Lucy W. (Agnes) Dun, of Scotch descent, and the latter a native of Virginia. Our subject reached his majority working on a farm, after which he dealt in

stock for six years. In 1852, he went to California, and for six years was engaged in mining. In 1858, he moved to Missouri and engaged in mercantile pursuits and in dealing in town lots, being a partner of William James, with whom he laid out the town of St. James in 1862. In the latter year he went to Nevada, and, until 1868, speculated in mining stock, after which he worked a silver mine for one year. In 1869, he again went to San Francisco and acted for R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency. He afterward engaged in the iron mines of Missouri until 1876, and in the silver mines of Colorado until 1881, when he returned to Ohio and purchased the Judge Thomas farm of 200 acres, four miles west of London. Mr. Dun is a Republican in politics. He was Assistant Provost Marshal in Missouri during the war, was a member of the First Nevada Legislature in 1864. He has experienced all the vicissitudes of a miner's life, and has undergone all the hardships of Western travel in the early days of the mining craze. He was married, January 28, 1871, to Celestine Bonner, a daughter of Matthew Bonner, of Clark County.

J. W. DIXON, an enterprising and well-known citizen of London, and member of the firm of J. W. Dixon & Co., dealers in dry goods, notions, etc., was born in Loudoun County, Va., June 2, 1841. He is a son of W. H. Dixon, a native of and now residing in Maryland. He has been engaged in the milling business through life, and now, at the age of sixty-four years, has retired from active business on account of feeble health. He married Elizabeth Feller, a native of Loudoun County, Va., and yet living, at the age of sixty-three years. Our subject is the oldest of nine children, seven living, and obtained a good common-school education in his native State. He subsequently attended Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and in 1865 embarked in the mercantile trade at Lime Kiln, Md., in company with a Mr. Grove, and two years later the firm divided stock, Mr. Dixon going to Baltimore. From 1868 to 1871, he traveled for a wholesale house, and in September of the latter year he married Mrs. M. M. Bradfield, and soon after engaged again in the mercantile trade in Loudoun County, Va. He remained there two years, and, after closing out his business, went to Denver, Colo. He remained in that city three years, but, owing to the ill health of himself and wife, returned East, suffering the loss of his wife in Virginia, March 20, 1876. He soon after went to Philadelphia, and was employed in the well-known house of John Wanamaker for a period of six years. He came to London in September, 1877, and clerked for Dakin & Cowling until June, 1878, when he was united in marriage to Miss E. J. Morgan, born near Harrisburg, Ohio, and daughter of Mrs. Martha Morgan, whose family is well known throughout Madison County, and closely related to the Fosters, Chenoweths, Pancakes, Johnsons and others. The November following this union, Mr. Dixon engaged in his present business, in the Swetland & Dixon Block, on the corner of Main and High streets. In 1881, he erected his present handsome block, and removed his stock there in February, 1882. The building is of brick, three stories high, with a stone front. It is 118x22 feet in size, with sixteen-foot ceilings, and erected at a cost of about $12,000. Mr. Dixon carries a large stock of dry goods, notions and carpets, and, although in business here but a short time, he has built up a very fine trade, employing five clerks, and with sales averaging $30,000 per annum. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, American Legion of Honor, is Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, and President of the Madison County Bible Society. Politically, he is a Prohibition-Republican.

JOHN DUDDY, London, of Duddy & Duddy, dealers in dry goods, notions, etc., was born in Philadelphia Penn., February 14, 1842. He is a son of John Duddy, a native of Ireland, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio when our subject was but five years of age, locating at Cincinnati, and subsequently in Logan County, Ohio, where he died about 1878. He married Alice Floyd, who died in 1850. His second marriage was to Margaret Space. Mrs. Duddy was the mother of six children, three living—two sons in Madison County and one in Indiana. Our subject early learned carriage-painting, and came to London in 1864. He worked at his trade till 1867 and then went to Indiana, where he remained five years. He returned to London, and with Richard Acton, commenced the manufacture of carriages and buggies. He engaged in his present business in 1878, in company with William Kinney, and, in August, 1880, the partnership was dissolved. A brother, James, then became a full partner, and the firm of Duddy & Duddy enjoys a good, steady trade. Mr. Duddy is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor. He is Democratic in politics, but has never been an aspirant for office. He was married, in 1867, to Sallie Betts, a native of this county. One son was given them, Raphael C. Mrs. Duddy departed this life in May, 1874, and Mr. Duddy was again married, in June, 1876, to Mary E., daughter of Wilson Dungan. Mrs. Duddy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN DUNCAN, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Deer Creek Township November 18, 1828. He is a son of Samuel and Susannah (Moore) Duncan, natives of Vermont, of Irish descent. Our subject has been a life-long farmer. When sixteen years of age, he worked by the month and day. Three years later, he began renting, and finally he bought forty-five acres where he now lives. He was married, in 1859, to Caroline Loofbourrow, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Glaize) Loofbourrow, natives of this county, of German descent. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been a School Director in this township fourteen years.

WILSON DUNGAN, an old and honored citizen of London, was born in Pennsylvania August 16, 1807. His father, Jesse Dungan, was born and raised on a farm about nine miles from Philadelphia, and learned the trade of a stone-cutter at the latter city. He married Jane Wilson, proprietress of the Red Horse Tavern, Philadelphia. They came to Madison County in September, 1809, locating on 320 acres of land in Range Township, six miles south of London. He had purchased this land in Philadelphia at $13 per acre. He resided there during life, and died August 16, 1823. Of their eight children, five are living, our subject the oldest of the latter. Mrs. Dungan subsequently married Joseph Pancake, a native of Virginia and a resident of this county. Mr. Pancake died September 15, 1853, and his estimable wife, the mother of our subject, July 30, 1863. Wilson Dungan was reared on the old homestead, living there till seventeen years of age. He then came to London and learned the cabinet and house carpenter's trade, manufacturing furniture, etc., for about twenty-two years, and being engaged in both trades almost forty-four years in all. About 1877, he sold out his stock and trade and retired from active business. On one occasion during this period, money was very scarce. Mr. Dungan made furniture and traded it for corn at 10 cents per bushel. He then sold corn at 8 cents per bushel (a loss of 2 cents a bushel to himself) to obtain the cash, which he then needed. For ten years he was engaged in hunting, and, during the season,

was never out of dried venison. Mr. Dungan has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over half a century. He was formerly a Whig, but of late years has been a Republican. He once served as Marshal of the village. Mr. Dungan was married, in September, 1831, to Sarah Groves, a native of this county, and a daughter of David Groves. They had six children born to them, three living—Amanda, wife of William Rayburn, of Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.; David M., a leading undertaker of Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., for the past twenty-six years; and Mary E., wife of John Duddy, a prominent dry goods merchant of London. Mrs. Dungan departed this life in the winter of 1872–73. Our subject resides in London, with his daughter and her husband.

JOHN DUNGAN, one of the oldest and most respected merchants at London, was born on Bradford Creek, in Range Township, August 3, 1814. He was a son of Jesse Dungan, a native of Pennsylvania, who removed his family to Madison County, Ohio, in September, 1809. He was a farmer through life, and died on the old homestead, in Range Township, August 16, 1823. He married Jane Wilson at Philadelphia, Penn., who bore him eight children. Five of these children are now living. Mrs. Dungan subsequently married Joseph Pancake, a native of Virginia, but residing here. Mr. Pancake died September 15, 1853, and the mother of our subject July 30, 1863. John Dungan remained on the old homestead till sixteen years of age. His educational facilities were those of pioneer days, and rather limited. At sixeen years of age, he went to Midway and there learned the tinner's trade. He remained there a few years, and, on May 1, 1834, married Susan Blue, a native of Ross County, Ohio. On June 5, 1835, he came to London and opened a shop for the manufacture of tinware. He subsequently commenced dealing in stoves, and afterward general hardware. His trade increased slowly but steadily, and for thirty-one years he enjoyed a large and remunerative trade. He had commenced life poor, his only capital being two willing hands, good health and a large stock of tireless energy. At the expiration of his thirty-one years of mercantile life, he had accumulated means sufficient for old age and its attending wants, and sold out to his son, James M. Dungan, and P. C. Cowling, with the intention of retiring from the business cares of life. A desire to assist his other sons induced him to engage in the furniture trade. He sold out to one of them two years later, and subsequently engaged in his present business. In this latter enterprise he has also met with fair success. Mr. Dungan has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years—half a century—and is at present a Trustee in that body. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Republican party. He served two years as member of the Village Council. Ten children have been born to himself and wife, six living—Elmira, wife of Stephen Watson, President of the Madison National Bank of London; James M., engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lima, Ohio; Martin W., dealer in furniture, London; Elizabeth; LeRoy S., with his father in business; and Eliza, wife of Franklin N. Bebee, of Columbus. Mr. Dungan's oldest son and child, Jesse W., enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1863. One leg was subsequently amputated, from the effects of which he died on the following anniversary of the nation's independence. Mrs. Dungan is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. John Dungan has been a lifelong resident of Madison County, and an exemplary Christian in all his

acts, both in mercantile and social life. His integrity and sincerity in all business matters has never been questioned, and his influence has ever been asserted for the right. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of this city, and is an enterprising citizen.

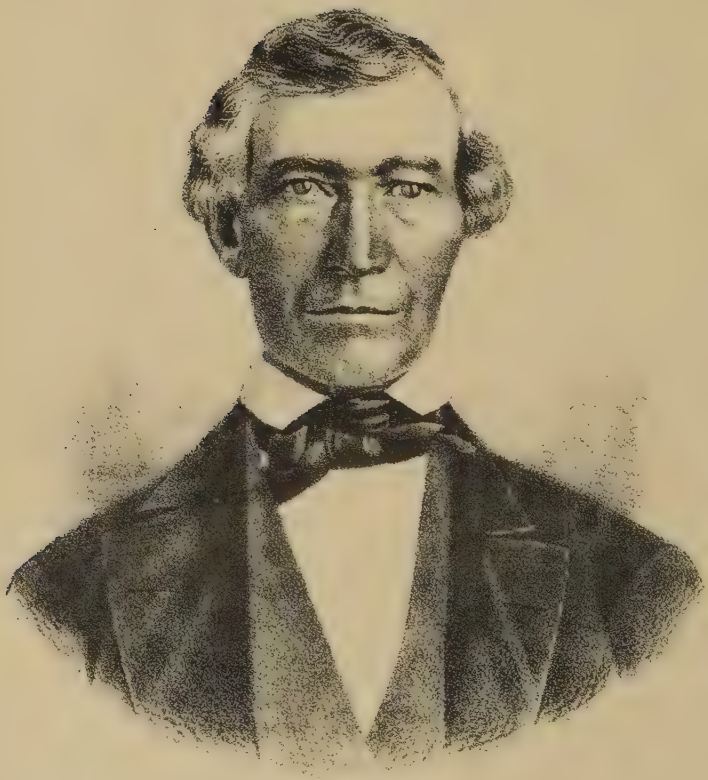
MARTIN W. DUNGAN, London, the oldest dealer in furniture, was born in that city December 25, 1843. He is a son of John Dungan, whose sketch can be found elsewhere in this volume. His mother's maiden name was Susan Blue. Our subject was reared in London, and has always resided there. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Crainor, of Darke County, commanding, and served two years. He then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, serving a like term, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. During this latter period of service, he participated in the battle of the Wilderness; witnessed Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, and came very near seeing Johnston's surrender. He returned home and assisted his father in the hardware trade until 1874, when he purchased the furniture stock and trade of his two brothers, Le Roy and Jehial (the latter now deceased), and was a partner of his father until 1878, since which time the firm has been Dungan & Watson, the latter member being Algiers Watson, Cashier of the London Exchange Bank. The firm have met with very good success. Mr. Dungan is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council of London, and Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Columbus. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its Board of Stewards, and connected with the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Dungan was married, August 12, 1867, to Mary, daughter of George W. Lohr. Of their five children, four are living—Minnie, Emmett, Bessie and Frazia. Mrs. Dungan is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr Dungan is Republican in politics, and at present one of the Trustees of Union Township.

A. DUNKIN, farmer, and stock-raiser, residence, London, was born in the village of London, November 8, 1830. His father, David Dunkin, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Madison County, Ohio, about 1820. He located in London and engaged in the dry goods business. He was a pioneer merchant of the then small village, and his mercantile operations were very profitable. In after years, he was engaged in loaning money. He was a Whig in politics, and later a Republican, and for many years was Coroner of the county. David Dunkin married Nancy Turner, a native of London, and daughter of William Turner. They were the parents of three children, our subject the only survivor. Mrs. Dunkin departed this life in 1835, and Mr. Dunkin afterward married Jeanette E. Chenoweth, a native of Bourbon County, Ky. Three children were born to this union, only one living—Mrs. R. B. Cowling. Mr. Dunkin died in July, 1862. Our subject was reared in London, and has resided there during life, the greater part of which he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns a farm in Range Township of 1,500 acres, and one of 237 acres in Deer Creek Township. For eight or nine years he was proprietor and landlord of the Madison House, London. He is Republican in politics, and once served as a member of the Village Council. He was married, July 11, 1848, to Sarah, daughter of Simon Kenton, the latter of whom was a nephew of old Simon Kenton, the Kentucky pioneer hunter and trapper. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunkin, nine living—S. Kenton; Nannie, wife of B. H. Lewis, an attorney at law of London; William B., proprietor Madison House, London; Fannie, wife of S. D. Kumler, of

London; McCloud, David Tod, Clara May, Nellie and Sarah. Mrs. Dunkin's father, Simon Kenton, was one of the largest stock-dealers in Madison County, his principal operations extending from 1834 to 1844,. He was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Dunkin was born in 1832.

JAMES DWYER, merchant, London, was born in the town of Cahir, County Tipperary, Ireland, October 25, 1834. His parents were William and Johanna (Roach) Dwyer, living in Ireland till their death. The former died in 1870, and the latter when our subject was but ten years old. He grew up in Ireland, and, when but sixteen years of age, came to America. He had previously worked some at tailoring, and located in Philadelphia, where he remained two years and finished his trade. He then came to Xenia, Ohio, and remained there till 1856, when he located in Springfield, Clark County. He was working at his trade there for about three years, and then lived in Vienna, same county, one year. After six months' residence again in Springfield, in April, 1860, he came to London. He immediately opened a shop, and, by perseverance and energy, succeeded in building up a fine trade, and gradually worked himself into general merchandising He erected a portion of his present building in 1870, and finished it in 1879. It is a two-story brick, containing four rooms, with sizes as follows: 22x80, 17x65, 16x45 and 16x25. The building was erected at a cost of $10,000 to $12,000, and the larger portion of it is filled with a general stock, embracing dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing. Mr. Dwyer enjoys a very good trade, and has been fairly successful during his business life. He is one of the more prominent members of the Catholic Church of London, and is Democratic in state and national politics, but in local affairs voting for the man who will best subserve the interests of the people. He was married, while residing at Xenia, December 30, 1856, by the Rev. Thomas Blake, to Margaret Anderson, also a native of Ireland. Of their ten children, eight are living—Johanna, wife of Thomas Maddigan, an assistant in the Central Ohio Insane Asylum at Columbus; Will, traveling salesman with R. W. Linen, of Columbus; John, Edmund, Walter, Joseph, Emmet and Robert. Mary and Edward are deceased. Mrs. Dwyer and family are also members of the Catholic Church.

E. R. EBNER, London, boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer, was born in the Province of Saxony, Germany, February 24, 1840. His father, Charles August Ebner, was also a native of Saxony, and during life has been a manufacturer of violins. He still resides in Germany, and is seventy-three years of age. He was united in marriage to Wilhemina Stark, who is still living, and in her sixty-eighth year. They are the parents of eight children, five living. Our subject is the fourth child, the oldest living one, and the only one of the family in America. He learned his present trade in Germany, when but fourteen years of age, and when twenty-six years old came to America, and direct to London, having been acquainted with, and worked for William Stahl, brother of John Stahl, in Germany. He obtained employment with John Stahl, and remained with him two or three years, and in 1869 went to Midway, Range Township, where he opened a shop. He returned to London in 1871, and in 1873 established his present business. He first commenced dealing in boots and shoes in May, 1881, and has had fair success in both branches of the business. Mr. Ebner is a member of the Democratic party. He was married October 14, 1869, to Dorotha Young, a native of Germany. Of the four children given them, two are living—Annie and Otto. Mr. Ebner and family are members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of London.



BENJAMIN THOMAS.
(DECEASED)

R. H. EDWARDS, proprietor Empire Livery, and a prominent grain dealer of London and Central Ohio, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 16, 1844. He is a son of James P. Edwards, a native of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Society of Friends. He came to Ohio about fifty years ago, locating in Jeffersonville, where he was a pioneer merchant. He subsequently removed to Charleston, Clark County, where he died in October, 1872. He married Susan, daughter of Col. Robert Hill, of Virginia, and a pioneer of Clark County, Ohio. Mrs. Edwards passed away from earth, in December, 1879. Our subject is the oldest of four children, three living, and two residents of Madison County. He was mostly reared in Charleston, Clark County, and when young assisted his father in the mercantile trade. He subsequently traveled for Erhart & Beeson, wholesale grocers of Columbus, remaining with them six years In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but officiated as Private Secretary to Gen. Milroy, during his two years' services. After leaving the army, he traveled some, and finally located at Detroit, where he became a member of the firm L. W. Linker & Co., wholesale grocers and tea dealers. He was engaged in this business eight or nine years, and in 1879 came back to Ohio, locating in London. In April, 1880, Mr. Edwards purchased the Empire Livery Stable, where he has met with good success. He first commenced buying grain in 1878, and has purchased and shipped for Eastern parties since. He buys all over Central and Southern Ohio, his yearly trade averaging 1,000 to 1,200 cars. Mr. Edwards was one of the organizers, and is now a Director and Secretary of the London Driving Park Association. He is Unitarian in religious belief and Republican in politics. He was married January 10, 1869, to Fannie C. Thomas, of Delaware County, Penn. Mrs. Edwards died of consumption in October, 1876, while in attendance at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia. He was again married, October 2, 1878, to Lydia M. Leach, a native of Fayette County, Ohio, a sister of Mrs. Jeremiah Rea, of London, and daughter of Benjamin Leach, a pioneer of Fayette County, Ohio. They have a son and daughter—Pierrepont and Wanah.

WILLIAM A. EVANS, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 25, 1846. He is the son of William B. and Sarah (Bowen) Evans, the former a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent, and the latter a native of New York, of German and English descent. His father died when our subject was eighteen years old, and the burden of supporting the family devolved largely on him. He took charge of the farm and operated it successfully. He is a natural machinist, and can set up or use almost any piece of machinery. He was married, in 1869, to Victoria P. Orcutt, born in Greene County, January 14, 1848, and a daughter Henry Orcutt. They have had two children, viz.: P. B., born November 3, 1870, and Carrie E., born May 21, 1873. Mr. Evans is a Republican, and is now serving his third term as Trustee. He has served as a delegate to the Ohio State Convention. He has been an Odd Fellow twelve years.

WILLIAM FARRAR, London, Cashier of the Central Bank, was born at the mouth of Oak Run, in what is now Oak Run Township, this county November 26, 1832. His father, Jonathan Farrar, was born in Yorkshire, England, in August, 1790. He was there reared, and in April, 1820, came to America, locating near Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he remained three years. He then went to Cincinnati, and two years later to Columbus. Two years subsequently, he located on what is now the "Gwynne land," in both Pleasant and Oak Run Townships. He resided there two and a half or

three years, and then on Deer Creek, a short distance away. He bought a large amount of land, having at one time 1,300 or 1,400 acres in different farms throughout the county. He remained in Oak Run Township several years, and after a short residence at Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, located at London, where he died July 22, 1874, aged eighty-four years. He married Mary Kilby, a native of England, and daughter of Henry Kilby, one of the better class of farmers of Great Britain. They had born to them eleven children—six now living, and four residents of Madison County. Mrs. Farrar died about 1852, aged fifty-nine years. Jonathan Farrar was a great reader, and well read in Bible history. In early and middle life, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but at the time of his death, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was an honest, industrious man, fond of intelligent company, and when he hired a man to labor for him, the contract was made on the basis that the employe was to use no profane language while working for his employer. Mrs. Farrar was a very pious woman, and both were highly honored and respected. On one occasion (after his wife's death), Mr. Farrar, in company with Benjamin Browning and Charles Phellis, made a trip to England, for the Madison County Importing Company, and returned with a herd of fine cattle. At the time of his death, he was very comfortably fixed, financially and otherwise. William Farrar was reared on the home farm, receiving a common school education. In early life, he went to Dayton, Wis., and for a year was engaged in shipping grain and flour to Chicago. He then returned to Madison County, and on January 1, 1859, he, in company with his brother John, purchased the business now owned by Jones Bros., and soon after the property. He also bought wool, and was engaged there until January 1, 1876, when he, in company with his brother John, Robert Rea and others, organized the Central Bank, and was made Cashier, which position he still holds. He continued the wool business two years, and is now engaged in the grain trade with Thomas Wood, under the firm name of Farrar & Wood. The firm own the large elevator on the Pan-Handle Railroad, and have an office on Center street. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the past eight or nine years has been a Trustee in that body. He is a strong Republican, and has served as Trustee of Union Township, member of Council and Clerk of the Village. Mr. Farrar was married, February 8, 1860, to Harriet S. Thomas, a native of Genesee County, N. Y. They have five children—Ida, Jessie, Colburn, Wade and Morton. Mrs. Farrar and the three eldest children are also members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

FRANK FATH, London, retail dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 2, 1845. He is a son of Jacob Fath, who came to America in 1851. He was a miller by trade, and located at Miamisburg, in Montgomery County, Ohio, ten miles from Dayton, where he died in 1875. He married Phebe Mayer, also a native of Bavaria, and who bore him eight children, four now living. Mrs. Fath resides in Dayton, and is sixty-four years of age. Our subject was the second child of this union, and was six years old when he accompanied his parents to America. In early life, he was in the butcher business, and subsequently learned the printer's trade. He came to London in the spring of 1875, and worked at his trade the greater part of the time for the succeeding five years. He then engaged in his present business. In March, 1882, he refurnished his place of business, at a cost of over $3,000. His rooms are

fitted up in magnificent style, and his trade is of the best. Mr. Fath is Democratic in politics.

E. R. FLORENCE, ex-Treasurer of Madison County, London, was born in Paint Township September 7, 1837. His father, Robinson Florence, is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and came to Madison County about 1831 or 1832. He located in Paint Township, where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He married Elizabeth Williams, a native of this county. This union has been blessed with ten children, seven of whom are living. Our subject is a second child and son, and obtained a very thorough English education at a private school. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising on the old home farm until January, 1873, when he was elected Sheriff of Madison County, on the Democratic ticket. He served four years in this position, and during that period was further honored by being nominated and elected to the position of Treasurer of Madison County. He took possession of the latter office in September, 1878, and was subsequently re-elected in 1879. His second term expired 1882. Mr. Florence was an able and efficient public official and well esteemed by all. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Presbyterian Church, and has ever been Democratic in political matters. He was united in marriage in the spring of 1879, to Mary E. Cover, a native of Madison County. They have no children. Mrs. Florence is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. W. GARDNER, of Gardner & Lohr, the popular clothing merchants of London, was born in Adams County, Penn., November 17, 1846. His father, Daniel Gardner, was also a native of the Keystone State and a lime burner by occupation. He died in 1863, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Gardner married Harriet Arnold, a native of Pennsylvania, who became the mother of four children, one daughter and three sons, the former now deceased. Mrs. Gardner is living in her native State, at the good age of sixty-eight years. One son, J. M. Gardner, formerly of Gardner & Miles, resided in London from 1870 to 1877. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Jacob Gardner, and the maternal one Dr. Arnold. He was reared in old Pennsylvania, receiving a good common-school education, and subsequently attending a college for two years. He taught school for six months, subsequently cultivating tobacco for one year. He was then employed as a clerk five or six years, and in the spring of 1870 came to London, securing like employment from Gardner & Miles, with whom he remained two years. Then, in connection with William Ronemus, he purchased the stock and trade of his employer, and the firm enjoyed a good trade for six years, when Mr. Gardner purchased the half-interest of Mr. Ronemus, and subsequently sold a third interest to William F. Lohr, the new firm being the present one of Gardner & Lohr. They have met with fine success and enjoy a rapidly increasing trade. A merchant tailoring department is connected with the house, with Charles C. Corey as cutter, and employs from twelve to fifteen hands. Mr. Gardner is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of London, and connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Republican party. He was united in marriage, October 10, 1872, to Florence, daughter of George W. Lohr, a pioneer citizen of London. They have three children—Frank W. and Howard L., twins, and George D. Mrs. Gardner is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. C. GILLETT, dealer in coal, London, was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 17, 1852. His father, Dr. J. H. Gillett, is a native of Medford,

Mass., and a physician by profession. He came to Ohio about 1840, and located at Springfield, Clark County, where he was engaged in attending a large and lucrative practice until his death. He was one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Clark County, and died at Springfield October 16, 1881. He married Leonora Vickery, a native of one of the Southern States. They were the parents of four children, all living, and residents of Clark County except our subject. Mrs. Gillett is still living and resides in Clark County. Our subject was the youngest child, and was sent to Wittenberg College, Springfield, where he was in attendance only a short time. He left school to accept employment as clerk in a bookstore, and was engaged in that capacity four or five years. He then purchased a like business at Tiffin, Ohio, where he was in business three or four years. In 1880, he came to London and started a tobacco store. He then established his present business, in which he has an excellent trade and is meeting with increased success. Mr. Gillett is Republican in politics. He was married, October 16, 1877, to Hattie, daughter of Washington Wilson, a retired farmer of Springfield. Mrs. Gillett is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN GILLILAND, a well-known citizen of Madison County, and a merchant of London, was born in what is now Fairfield Township, July 25, 1812. His father, Andrew Gilliland, was a native of Virginia, and came to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1807 or 1808. He removed to Logan County, but subsequently back to Pickaway County, where he died in August, 1832. He was a son of Samuel Gilliland and Elizabeth Smith. He married Mary, daughter of John Williams, and a native of Maryland. Of their nine children, six are living—three daughters and three sons. Our subject was the second child of this family, and was reared in Pickaway County. He has been engaged in farming nearly all his life, and resided in Fairfield Township, where he now owns sixty-five acres of land. In March, 1874, he came to London, entering into the boot and shoe trade. He has gradually drifted into general merchandise, and his success has been fair. He was formerly a Democrat, but is now Republican in politics. He was married November 3, 1836, to Palmyra, daughter of Shubal and Esther Crippen Waldo, natives of the Eastern States. Of their ten children, six survive—all daughters. Mrs. Gilliland is a member of the Christian Church.

E. J. GOULD, of E. J. Gould & Co., proprietors of planing mill and lumber yard, London, was born in Essex County, N. J., January 6, 1828. He is a son of J. N. Gould, also a native of New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1841. He located in Pleasant Township, this county, and resided there for ten years. He was a Methodist Episcopal minister, but also carried on a farm, with the aid of his sons. He sold the farm about 1851, and removed to London, where he resided till his death, about twenty years ago. He married Elizabeth Reeve, a native of New Jersey. There were born to them five sons—three living. Mrs. Gould died about 1879. Our subject is the only son in this county (other two residing in Newark, N. J.), and was reared to manhood in Pleasant Township. He was a farmer in early life, but accompanied his father when the latter removed to London. Mr. Gould then engaged in the lumber business, in company with his brother William. They were also carpenters and builders, and remained together two or three years. Mr. Gould was in Oregon four years, building sawmills, but still carried on his business in London. In the spring of 1875, Gerald Fitsgibbons became associated in business with Mr. Gould, and the firm of E. J. Gould & Co. carry on the most extensive business in their line

of trade in Madison County. Mr. Gould is a conservative Democrat, and while a resident of Oregon represented Coose and Curry Counties in the State Legislature. He has had fair success in his business operations. Mr. Gould was married October 5, 1864, to Anna G. Kellogg, a native of Georgia, and daughter of the Rev. Ezra Kellogg, D. D., an Episcopal minister. Seven children have been born to them, six living—Theodore, Florence, Anna, Stephen, Donald and Cecil. Mrs. Gould is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of London, and Mr. Gould is a regular attendant on its services.

THOMAS GRAGG, farmer, P. O. London, was born in this township February 2, 1823. He is a son of Reuben and Phebe (Harpole) Gragg, natives of Virginia, of Dutch descent, who came to Ohio in 1810, and, after one year's residence in Chillicothe, settled in Union Township, where the father died in 1828. His wife still survives, at the age of eighty-six years. Our subject was the second child of a family of six children. His father died when he was a child, preventing him from obtaining more than a limited education. He early began the work of a farmer, and has since followed that avocation, now owning 125 acres of land. He commenced working by the month at the age of fourteen years, soon after rented a place, and finally purchased a small farm. He was married, in 1851, to Hannah E. Wagoner, a native of Paint Township, and a daughter of James Wagoner. They have seven children—Stephen D., Mary Elizabeth, Josephine M., Rhoda M., Emma, Grant W. and Lucy Lucinda. Mr. and Mrs. Gragg, and the four eldest children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected twenty-five years. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN M. GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Pleasant Township July 19, 1836, and is a son of John and Lydia (Alkire) Graham, the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Virginia, of German descent. Our subject attended school at London, and remained on the farm until seventeen years of age, when his father moved to London and opened a store, and John became a clerk, in which capacity he continued five years. He was married, in 1859, to Gertrude, a daughter of John Smith, and by her he had seven children—John K., Anna S., A. L., Lydia J., Gertrude, Milton and James S. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and owns a well improved and highly cultivated farm.

CHARLES GÜLCHER, baker and confectioner, London, was born in Rhine Bavaria, Germany, November 30, 1837; his father was Charles Gulcher, a native and farmer of Germany; he married Mary Weber, also of Germany. The former died about 1875 or 1876. The latter is still living in Germany, and is about sixty-five years of age. They have four living children, three in America. Our subject is the only one of the family in Madison County; he learned the baker's trade in the old country, and in July, 1855, came to America, locating in New York City. He there learned the confectioner's trade, and then came to Ohio; he worked at Waynesville, Warren County, two years, and then came to London. He was employed by his uncle, Peter Weber, for some time, and then returned to Waynesville. He came back to London again in April, 1861, and was once more employed by his uncle. About 1867, he commenced business for himself, and has succeeded very well; he has a nice restaurant in connection, and enjoys a fine trade. Mr. Weber visited the Paris Exposition in 1878, and Centennial exhibition in 1876; he was Chief of the London Fire Depart-

ment for five years, and with Philip Speasmaker purchased its first engine (one worked by hand), from Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Gulcher is a member of Madison Lodge and Hiawatha Encampment (I. O. O. F.); Presbyterian in religious belief, and a "Jackson Democrat" in politics. He was married January 16, 1859, to Miss R. K. Giegley, a native of Baden, Germany. Of their eight children six are living, three daughters and three sons—Mollie, wife of Joseph Rea, a farmer of Oak Run Township; Barbara, William, Harry, Edward and Matilda. Mrs. Gulcher is also a believer in the religion taught by the Presbyterian denomination.

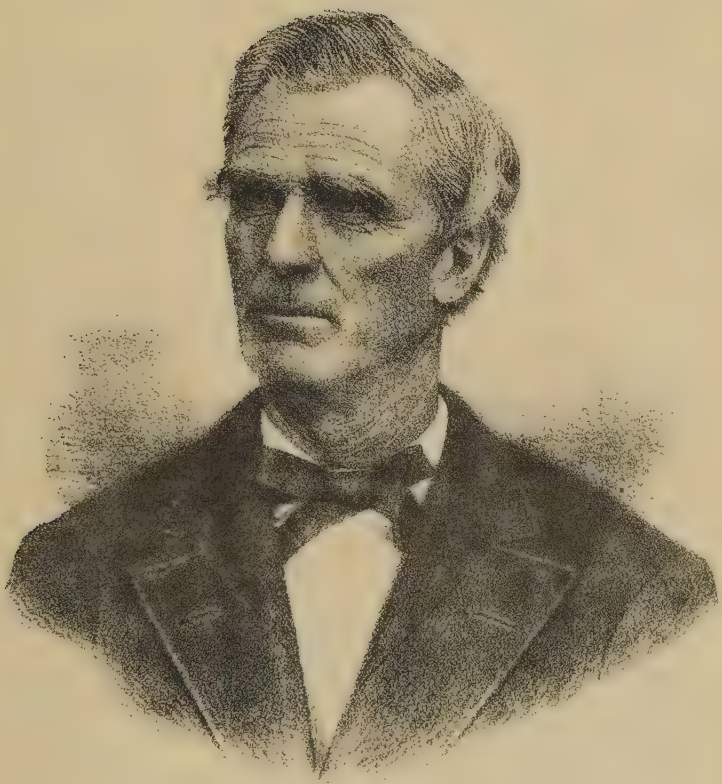
TIMOTHY HALEY, London, Deputy U. S. Marshal of the Eighth Ohio District, and U. S. Railway Postal Clerk, residence, London, was born in Ireland April 6, 1842. His father, Michael Haley, was a native of County Killarney, and came to America when our subject was seven years old; he located at Springfield, Ohio, and subsequently went to Mattoon, Ill., where he died. Mrs. Haley died in Ireland. Our subject came to London when but nine years of age; he was adopted by Mrs. Mary Freeman, and resided with her till of age; for two or three years, he was engaged in traveling over the Southern States. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Acton, and served the three months' term of the regiment. He then reenlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment; was in the Army of the Cumberland, and with Sherman marched down to the sea; witnessed the destruction of Raleigh, N. C., and participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C.; mustered out of the army as First Lieutenant of his company. After returning to London, in company with S. E. Freeman, he engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of Freeman & Haley. Three years later the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Haley then conducted the business alone; he subsequently went to Paulding County, Ohio, remaining a short time. In December, 1880, he was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal of the Eighth Ohio District, by Col. Ullery, of Cincinnati. In September, 1882, he was appointed U. S. Railway Postal Clerk. Mr. Haley is Adjutant of Lyons Post, G. A. R., of London, a member of the Lodge and Encampment (I. O. O. F.), and Republican in politics. He was married, October 25, 1880, to Ellen Holland, a native of Louisville, Ky. They have one daughter—Florence.

JAMES HAMILTON, dealer and shipper of grain, London, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., March 30, 1836. His father, James Hamilton, Sr., was a native of Scotland, and there reared. He came to America about 1831, locating in Livingston County, N. Y., where he died in 1878. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Grace Marvin, also a native of Scotland. They had eight children, six now living, James being the only one in Ohio. Mrs. Hamilton departed this life in 1875. Our subject was reared and educated in New York, and in early life was a school teacher. He located in Clark County, Ohio, in 1856, and taught school there for seven years. He was in the mercantile trade one year at Selma, that county, and next engaged in general merchandising at Plattsburg. He was there in business for nine years, and then sold his stock. He removed to Newark, Ohio, and resided there two years, being exclusively engaged in the grain trade. He came to London in the spring of 1876, and at present is probably the largest grain dealer in the county. He handles about 1,000,000 bushels of grain per year, buying and shipping from London and nine other points in Ohio. He employs an average force of twenty-five men during the grain season, and has the personal supervision of the entire

business. On June 16, 1879, Mr. Hamilton suffered the loss, by fire, of his warehouse at London, containing 2,000 bushels of wheat, and 400 bushels of corn—total loss, over insurance, about $4,000. Mr. Hamilton is a regular attendant on the services of the Presbyterian Church, and a Trustee in the official board. His politics are Republican, but he never aspired to office. Mr. Hamilton was married, March 8, 1866, to Addie Chamberlain, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Ralph, Grace, William L. and Mabel.

ROBERT M. HANSON (deceased), late United States Consul to Bremen, was born in Madison County, Ohio, on the 14th of April, 1837, being the youngest son in a family of four brothers and three sisters. He was left an orphan at an early age by the death of his parents. In his boyhood days, he was distinguished among his fellows and playmates as a boy of more than common energy and determination. On arriving near the years of maturity, and foreseeing the necessity of it, he determined to avail himself of the advantages of a more thorough education than the facilities of his neighborhood supplied. Having prepared himself, he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. The path of knowledge to him was no "flowery path of ease," he being obliged to earn the means to pay for his tuition. This he accomplished by teaching part of the time, and attending his studies the remainder. Having accomplished his studies, he chose the profession of law, and began reading in the office of Hon. H. W. Smith, of this place. Here again stern necessity held him back, and he returned to teaching to procure means. This life was a laborious one, for as soon as school hours were over, he was reading Kent and Blackstone. He was admitted to the bar late in the winter of 1860–61. Before he could locate himself, the distant mutterings of that storm of civil war that for four years deluged our land with blood was heard, and when, on the memorable 14th of April the wires flashed the news to us of the fall of Fort Sumter, and then the immediate call for 75,000 men—the formation of the first company of Madison County's quota—the enlistment of the Madison Guards—their departure for the front—the wild enthusiasm that pervaded the community—all these incidents are still fresh in the memory of most of us. Capt. Hanson was among the first to enlist under this call. His feelings and comprehension of the work before him can be better shown by quoting from his own correspondence with the writer, dated at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, May 2, 1861. Referring to some of his comrades who wished to return home, he says: "As for myself, I feel in duty bound, by *my oath*, to stand by THAT flag, and that only, and I will do so at all hazards and all sacrifices, and as long as there is a pulse in my arm I will be seen under her wide folds." And again, when en route for the front, he writes from Parkersburg, Va., June 24, 1861: "I have been sick for two or three days, but now feel better, and will go on with the regiment, *live or die on the way*. This war, my friend, will be no fool's play; thousands are entering the devouring jaws of death." How well and truly he carried out these assertions, the result lies before you. The Eagle Guards were mustered in under Capt. Acton as Company C, Seventeenth Regiment, and served their three months in West Virginia, and were discharged from service at the expiration of that time. The second call for troops was made soon afterward, and the Military Commission of the county appointed him Captain and gave him permission to recruit a company for service for three years. This was speedily done, and the company was mustered at Camp Chase, by Gov. Tod, on the 19th of August, 1862, as Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment, and immediately started for

the front. On the 30th of August, at Richmond, Ky., our army met the rebel forces under Kirby Smith, and the battle of Richmond was fought, resulting disastrously to our forces. Most of the Ninety-fifth were captured, paroled and sent to Camp Chase. In December following, they were exchanged, re-equipped and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., about the 20th of January, 1863; from thence, about April 1 to Vicksburg, thence back with other regiments into the interior, and on the 12th of May fought the battle of Jackson Court House. Here, Company B, under Capt. Hanson, took an active part, and distinguished themselves by capturing three pieces of artillery. Again they went back to the trenches at Vicksburg, and participated in that long, terrible siege that was followed by the fall of Vicksburg on the 4th of July. The regiment again went back to Jackson C. H., which had been re-occupied by the rebels and fortified, and after a siege of nine days again captured the town. From thence, they were sent out on the Charleston & Memphis Railway, to guard against the raids of Forrest, and were thus employed from October to the 1st of May, when a raid was made by our forces to a point near Ripley, Miss. A second raid was started from Memphis the 1st of June, of which the Ninety-fifth was a part, and on the 10th of June, near Guntown, Miss., they met Forrest with an overwhelming force; a severe engagement ensued, our army was driven back fighting over the ground, foot by foot. About 3 o'clock P. M., Capt. Hanson fell, terribly wounded, being struck by a minie ball in the left breast near the heart, the ball lodging under the lower point of the shoulder blade. He was carried back by his own men a mile and placed in an ambulance, and taken about six miles, when the driver, supposing him dead, cut the harness loose from the ambulance and fled, leaving him to be captured. The next morning about daylight he returned to consciousness, and about 10 o'clock was taken as prisoner a short distance to a cabin. Here the rebel surgeons removed the ball, and dressed the wounds. He lay at the cabin some two weeks, and was then taken to Catawba Prison, near Selma, on the Alabama River, where he was nursed by the Sisters of Charity until he was able to be paroled, about the 20th of November. All this time his friends supposed him dead. He returned North about the 1st of December, when his wound opened again, and for nearly three months it was very doubtful if he would ever recover. Having sufficiently recovered, he was placed in the Reserve Corps, and ordered as Judge Advocate to report at Milwaukee, Wis. Here he remained until his term of enlistment expired, and he was honorably discharged. Again we quote from his correspondence, dated July 5, 1865. He says: "On last Thursday I was made a citizen again. Congratulate me, for I am free to think and act for myself, and truly, my dear friend, after almost four years' service, it is no small gratification to be thus placed in this independent position. Knowing that I have faithfully labored for my Government, this people and the *people yet to come after me*, and that I can reflect on the past without scruple and without sorrow, only that I *could not have done more*." In the fall of 1865, after his return, he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and represented the county in the sessions of 1866–67, with credit to himself and the county. After the election of Gen. Grant as President in 1868, he received the appointment of Consul to Bremen, and arrived there in June, 1869. His strength had almost returned from the long weakening influence of his wound. Under the effect of the cool summers he rapidly recuperated, and was much elated, thinking the climate would make his recovery complete. But the long, northern winter began, and the piercing, chilly winds of the North



John B. Jones

Sea were more than his weak lungs could endure. In the spring, hemorrhage set in. We again quote his own language. He says: "On May 28, I went to Hanover, to visit some American friends, and to tear myself away from business and relieve the mental exertions under which I had been laboring for weeks. In the afternoon, we visited Herren Hausen, and other places of sight-seeing. Having walked several miles, we returned, and feeling fatigued, I retired early and slept soundly all night. I awoke about 7 o'clock in the morning, and arose, feeling perfectly well and natural. I was immediately attacked by a hard cough, and the first I knew of anything like hemorrhage, the blood flew splattering over the mirror and wash-stand before me. I was not frightened, for I had seen blood before, and from the same source. It continued for near half an hour, and at first was so rapid that it almost produced strangulation. What was, and always will be, strange to me, this spell of bleeding was a repetition of Guntown to me, *in feeling*. All the horrors of that day were emblazoned before my vision in a burning light, which produced a feeling as if I were again in the midst of the commingled reality. Artillery deafened my ears—powder burnt in my face—the din and smell of battle filled my nostrils, and oh! horrible! the skrieks of the wounded and dying paralyzed my very soul; and all the while I sat 'gulping' out blood. I shall never be able to account for this strange turning back into the midst of one of the active scenes of my life. The hemorrhage returned again about 6 P. M, and lasted near forty minutes. This attack was followed by a chill and fever, and was the climax of my case, and on my back I laid for thirteen days, and in my room for twenty-one days. This attack brought me near the valley, where I could look over and see the 'dark shadows,' once beneath the shadow of which you are lost from the sight of all things earthly forever. The sighs, and love, and friendship of those whom one leaves behind may go out faintly across that vale of immortality and futurity, but the departed never returns, and we close our eyes, enshrouded with his memory around us—that he was once among us, loved, but the still, deep, dead silence which comes back to us from the departed, says—'never to return'" From this attack, he never recovered his strength, and fearing to stay another winter in Bremen, he returned in December to the United States. On the 29th of February following, he was married to Miss Kate Williams, and with renewed hope and energy sailed again for Bremen on the 21st of March. From this time until his return, it was a gradual wasting away of life. He was advised by his physician to go to Meran, in the Tyrol Valley, among the Alps. From there they went to the Island of Sicily, and in early spring returned to Naples, Italy, where they remained until they embarked, on the 20th of August, 1873, for New York. He was then so weak that he had to be carried aboard the steamer, but he started with the strong hope of being able to reach home. A few days after the vessel sailed, the old wound opened again, externally, and from that time he sank rapidly. On September 14, while the bright sunshine of the calm Sabbath morn was throwing its first rays over the iron steamer, far out on the deep, rolling ocean—there, in the midst of that grand scene of beauty and holiness, with none but the faithful, grief-stricken wife kneeling by his side—the vail of man's immortal destiny was lifted, and long suffering and sorrow was with him no more. The officers of the steamer were very kind to the deeply-afflicted widow in her grief and loneliness, and did all they could with the means at hand. There was nothing aboard the steamer by which the body could be preserved. The carpenter made a coffin of pine, and it was placed on

the upper deck to get the sea breeze, which was fortunately cool. On Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock P. M. the vessel arrived at her dock in New York. The remains were brought to this county and interred in Paint Township Cemetery.

CYRUS HORNBECK, deceased, was born west of Midway in this county January 27, 1823. At the age of twenty-one years, he married Elizabeth Miliner, daughter of John Miliner, of Highland County, Ohio. Mr. Miliner was born in Halifax County, Va., August 25, 1800. With his father, moved to Highland County, Ohio in 1807, where he married Mary Slaughter when twenty-one years of age. He settled on a farm three miles from Leesburg, where he has followed the occupation of farming and milling ever since. His wife died three years after marriage leaving Elizabeth, who was the only child. She was taken when one year old, by her aunt, Elizabeth Slaughter, who cared for her until her marriage. Mr. Hornbeck started in life as a poor boy, but one year after marriage bought a farm of 200 acres, two and a half miles from London, on the Springfield road, which, by hard labor, he succeeded in paying for. He took great delight in raising fine stock, was of a cheerful disposition, kind to all, and at his death owned 400 acres of land. He died July 23, 1863, at the age of forty years. He was the father of four sons and three daughters, four surviving, viz.: Mary E., Cyrus R., Sidney E. and Isaac W. Cyrus was married at the age of nineteen to Rolla Parker; he is a farmer, and also studied theology at Union Christian College. He is a member of the Christian Church, and the father of one child—Roscoe Garfield. Sidney E. is the wife of Jackson Hays, and the mother of two children, one deceased. Isaac W., left the farm at the age sixteen, went to Colorado, and in two years came back to London, where he is engaged in photographing. John Q. Hornbeck, Cyrus Hornbeck's eldest child, married Cornelia Watson, and was the father of two children, one, Owen Edgar, surviving; John enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry for three years, but was only in the service one month, when he sickened and died at Nashville, Tenn., at the age of twenty years, another martyr to freedom. He sacrificed wife, children and life for his flag.

T. J. HOUSTON, of Houston & Burnham, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, London, was born in Somerford Township, this county, April 24, 1842. His grandfather, Joseph Houston, was a native of Kentucky, and located on Buck Creek, in Clark County, Ohio, in an early day. He subsequently removed to Charleston, same county. One son, J. M. Houston, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, being only two years of age, when his parents came to Ohio. He was reared near Springfield, Clark County, and married Maria Cartmill, a native of Clark County, and daughter of Nathaniel Cartmill, shortly after he removed to a farm in Somerford Township, this county, where he resided some years. He died June 30, 1879. He was the father of ten children, only two living —our subject and sister, Mary E., both residents of London. Mrs. Houston is still living, at the age of sixty-seven years. T. J. Houston was the fourth child of this family, and his early life was passed on the home farm in Somerford Township. He received only a common school education, and when young was engaged in trading and handling stock for a period of ten years. He then came to London, and, in connection with L. P. Burnham, purchased the hardware stock and trade of P. C. Cowling, the new firm being known as Houston & Burnham. They have been very successful for the short time they have been engaged in this business. Mr. Houston is Republican in politics. He was married, November 11, 1875, to Kate

Locke, a sister of the Hon. John F. Locke. Of their three children, two are living—Eva and John L.

A. A. HUME, ex-Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, London, was born in Paint Township, this county, September 30, 1809. His parents were Robert and Isabella S. (Davis) Hume, natives of Virginia, and pioneers of Madison County. The subject of this sketch was about two years of age when his parents removed to London, and he has since resided there, with the exception of four or five years in Kentucky. He enjoyed but limited educational facilities in early life, and when quite young was employed as a clerk. He soon after established himself in business on the northeast corner of Main and High streets, remaining in mercantile circles about four years. He subsequently engaged in bringing cattle into Madison County from the West, and in the business of hotel keeping. In 1841, he was appointed Clerk of the Courts of Madison County, and served in that position the remarkably long period of nearly forty-two years in succession, a case without parallel in the history of the State, and probably in the Union. He has now retired from public life, and is the oldest officer (that has served or is serving) in the county. Mr. Hume is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70, and London Encampment, No. 36 (I. O. O. F.). In early life, he was a member of the Whig party, and of late years has been identified with the Republicans. He has several times served as Councilman in the village of London. He was united in marriage in June, 1852, to Rachel Groves, a native of this county and a daughter of David Groves. Two children were sent to bless this union—a daughter and a son: the former is deceased, and the latter is a stock-broker at Quincy, Ill. Mrs. Hume died in 1860, and Mr. Hume's second marriage occurred in 1868, when he was united to Mrs. Matilda (Harpole) Cheney, widow of Jonathan Cheney. Mr. Hume's first wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the present wife of the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Hume's son, James R., enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently appointed Captain of another company in the same regiment. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company K, and was subsequently made an aid to Brig. Gen. Haskell. He served about three years altogether. A. A. Hume has been a resident of Madison County for seventy-three years, and his actions, in both public and social life, are well known to the present generation. The long term in which he held public office was a high appreciation of his sterling integrity and clerical qualifications. He is a quiet, unostentatious citizen, and a pioneer of Madison County.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Virginia, February 29, 1820. He is a son of William and Nancy (Rea) Jackson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Maryland, of Welsh descent. Our subject's education was limited to the subscription schools in the old log schoolhouses. He came to Madison County with his parents in 1828, and here grew up to farm life, which he still follows. He was married in 1851 to Melinda Peterson, daughter of Michael and Susan (Buffenbarger) Peterson, and has two children—Filmore and Eudora. Mr. Jackson is a Democrat, and he has served his county as a member of the board of Infirmary Directors.

JOHN F. JOHNSTON, London, Sheriff of Madison County, was born in Range Township, this county, June 15, 1844. His father, John Johnston, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He came to this county with his parents, William and Margaret (McClimans) Johnston.

They located in Range Township, where they reared a family of eight or nine children, and lived till death called them away from earth. Seven of this family of children are yet living. John Johnston has resided in Range Township all of his life. He married Elizabeth Mathers, a native of Ross County, Ohio. Our subject is the seventh child and second son of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living. He obtained a good English education in early life, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1881, when he was elected Sheriff of Madison County, on the Democratic ticket, for the term of two years, being the only man elected on that ticket. He took possession of his office January 2, 1882. Mr. Johnston is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138, of the Masonic fraternity, and has always taken a great interest in church matters. He was married, March 19, 1872, to Ella, daughter of William and Massey Warner. Of their five children, the following four are living—Myrtle, Eva, Howard and Florence. Pryor died at the age of six years. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIS D. JOHNSTON, farmer and machinist, P. O. London, was born in Oak Run Township, August 15, 1853. He is the son of William and Felicity (Hall) Johnston, natives of Ohio, of Dutch, Irish and English descent. Our subject attended the common schools of his township, and the graded school of London, after which he took up the occupation of farming. He has a natural inclination for machinery, operated a self-binder and steam thrasher, and is a good engineer of stationary engines, with which he has had a good deal of experience. He was married in 1879 to Mary K. Hust, by whom he has three children—Irene and Inez (twins), and Wilson Cooper. Mr. Johnston's father is a prominent and wealthy farmer of Oak Run Township.

DR. TOLAND JONES, physician and surgeon, London, was born four miles west of London, in Union Township, Madison County, Ohio, January 10, 1820. His father, Thomas Jones, was a native of Worcester County, Md., a farmer by occupation, and came of English parents on both sides. His great-grandfather, on his father's side, was among the early English settlers of Maryland. His mother, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Dr. Edward Cropper, who also came from England. Thomas Jones, father of the subject of this sketch, becoming disgusted with the institution of slavery, and wanting more room for an increasing family, emigrated to Ohio in 1816, locating first in Ross, but soon moved to what is now known as Union Township, Madison County, Ohio. Here he purchased a small tract of land which was afterward increased to 1,000 acres. Thomas Jones resided in Madison until his death at the old homestead in 1859. He was an Old-Line Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when his interest in the latter became as intense as it had previously been in the former. He took an active interest in politics, and under the old constitution served as Associate Judge from 1841 to 1851 inclusive, and was also a member of the Board of County Commissioners for many years. He was a charitable, warm-hearted man, and an enthusiastic partisan. He married Mary P. Truitt, a native of Eastern Maryland, who died in 1865. Their children, seven boys and one girl, all grew to maturity, and five are now living. Dr. Jones was reared on the home farm, where he remained until twenty years of age, obtaining only a limited education. He then came to London, and three months later went to Springfield, where he remained three months. Leaving Springfield he entered the preparatory department of Granville College, in which two terms completed his literary education. Delicate

health and inability to do farm work were perhaps the main reasons for his being sent away to school. He was named after Dr. Aquila Toland, of London, with whom he read medicine three years, and in 1847–48, attended one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. Scarcity of money precluded graduation, but the degree of M. D. was subsequently conferred by the Cleveland Medical College for the first successful amputation of the leg at the hip joint, in this State. After leaving college he commenced practice in London, ostensibly alone, but really under the tutelage of Dr. Toland. In 1862, he left a lucrative practice to enlist as a private in a company then forming in London, to assist in putting down the rebellion. He was, however, elected Captain of his company by unanimous choice. This was afterward Company A, of One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This position he continued to fill up to 1864, when he succeeded to the command of the regiment at the battle of the Kenesaw Mountain, and in this position continued to command it through all its fortunes, bivouacs, skirmishes and battles. His regiment belonged to that brigade which was always in the front--the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. At the battle of Jonesboro, it led the brigade that captured everything before it. Col. Jones halted his regiment within sixty yards of the enemy's works under a terrific fire, dressed it up for a final dash, and carried all before it. Gen. Goran, of the rebel army, surrendered in person to him on his own breastworks, with all his headquarters, papers, etc. The spoils of the day were many prisoners, two cannon, one battle flag, etc. He marched with Sherman to the sea and back through the Carolinas, and was in the last grand battle of Sherman's army, at Bentonville, where his regiment fought front and rear from both sides of its breastworks, capturing many prisoners. It was complimented by the Division Commander, in a general order with the remainder of the division, for saving the army on that day. His term of service lasted until July 6, 1865, when he and his regiment were mustered out at Louisville, Ky. Col. Jones returned to London, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1878, he purchased the drug store of Dr. A. H. Underwood, and has since been engaged in that business, in connection with the practice of medicine. He owns Toland Block, in London, and about sixty acres of land within the corporate limits. He is a member of the Ohio Medical Society, Central Ohio Medical Society, Madison County Medical Society and the Masonic Fraternity. He has been President of the Madison County Medical Society, and has undoubtedly performed more surgery than any other physician who has ever lived in this county. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as member of the board of the City Council of London, and of the board of Public Schools. In 1866–68, Dr. Jones was a member of the Ohio State Senate, from Madison, Clark and Champaign Counties. Dr. Jones was married March 19, 1846, to Frances Ann, daughter of his preceptor, Dr. Aquila Toland. They have four children living, viz.: Imogene, wife of E. K. Stewart, of Columbus; Eva, widow of Z. T. Graham, and now the wife of W. B. Hamilton, of London; William Pitt, and Bessie Mary, wife of John Riley, of London. Dr. Jones is a man of much natural ability, and considerable culture, firm in his convictions and just in his dealings with his fellows. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of his town and county, lends his assistance freely to any enterprise tending to the good of the people, and is always found ready and willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for the upbuilding of the moral condition of the community. His

military record, of which he may be justly proud, is one far above the average.

JOHN JONES, a well-known retired merchant of London, was born in that village October 31, 1818, and is probably the oldest native-born resident in it. His father, William Jones, was born and reared near Knoxville, Tenn. He accompanied his father, Solomon Jones, to Ohio, at a very early day. William Jones was a blacksmith and a pioneer in that trade in London, where he settled in November, 1814. He was also engaged in various occupations through life, such as buying property, dealing in grain, buying and selling goods, etc., and became very wealthy. He was a very liberal man, giving a great deal of money to assist those who needed financial help and for various charitable purposes. He was familiarly known as "Dad Jones," and was "everybody's friend." He suffered severely in the "crash of 1837," by paying security debts, and removed to his farm. A few years later, he died at London. John Jones was reared in the village of London, and the entire period he attended school would probably not exceed two years. He assisted his father in the store till of age, and was then employed as clerk in the store of William Warner, remaining in that position two years. In February, 1841, he married Jane H., daughter of John and Sarah Melvin, and a native of this county. After marriage, he rented a piece of land near London, where he farmed that following summer. The same fall, William Warner was elected Sheriff of Madison County, and Mr. Jones was made his Deputy, removing to town, and serving in that position for four years. He was then elected Sheriff of the county on the Whig ticket, and served one term of two years. He refused a re-nomination, and since then has retired from official life, with the exception of serving twelve years as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Jones, like his father, has engaged in various occupations, and has accumulated a good property. He purchased a stock of groceries and started his three sons in business, and about 1875 retired from active business labor. He took charge of a younger brother, sent him to school, started him in business and subsequently studying law, and he is now a resident of Champaign, Ill. Mr. Jones was once a member of the Sons of Temperance, and on September 18, 1846, became a charter member of Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.), of London. Six children have been born to himself and wife, four living—Frank, Horace, Dollie (wife of V. H. Wilson, of Lafayette), and Emma, wife of Harvey Chandler, of London. Frank, of Jones Brothers, wholesale and retail grocers, was born in London, February 26, 1847. He obtained a good education in the public schools of his native village, and in early life was engaged in farming. He then entered the employ of his father as a clerk, and subsequently farmed one year in Illinois. Upon the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, he made a trip to California, being absent eight or nine months. In 1874, with his elder brother, Lucien, he purchased his father's stock and trade, and they remained together until the death of Lucien, in 1876. A younger brother, Horace, then became a partner, the firm name still remaining "Jones Bros." The brothers have built up a very large trade, and no firm in London stand higher in the estimation of its citizens than they. Mr. Jones is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.), and is Republican in politics. He was married, September 30, 1875, to Lizzie Koogler, a native of Champaign County, Ill. They have one child—Nina K. Horace, the junior member of the firm, was born in London, September 6, 1852. He received a good education, and early in life was employed in his father's grocery. He subsequently clerked for his brothers, Lucien and

Frank, and upon the death of the former became a member of the present firm. He resides in a neat and pleasant frame cottage on East High street. Mr. Jones is connected by membership with Mystic Lodge, No. 36, Knights of Pythias, and Madison Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F. His political views are decidedly Republican. He was united in marriage, September 10, 1879, to Lizzie, only daughter of Dr. J. T. Houston, of London.

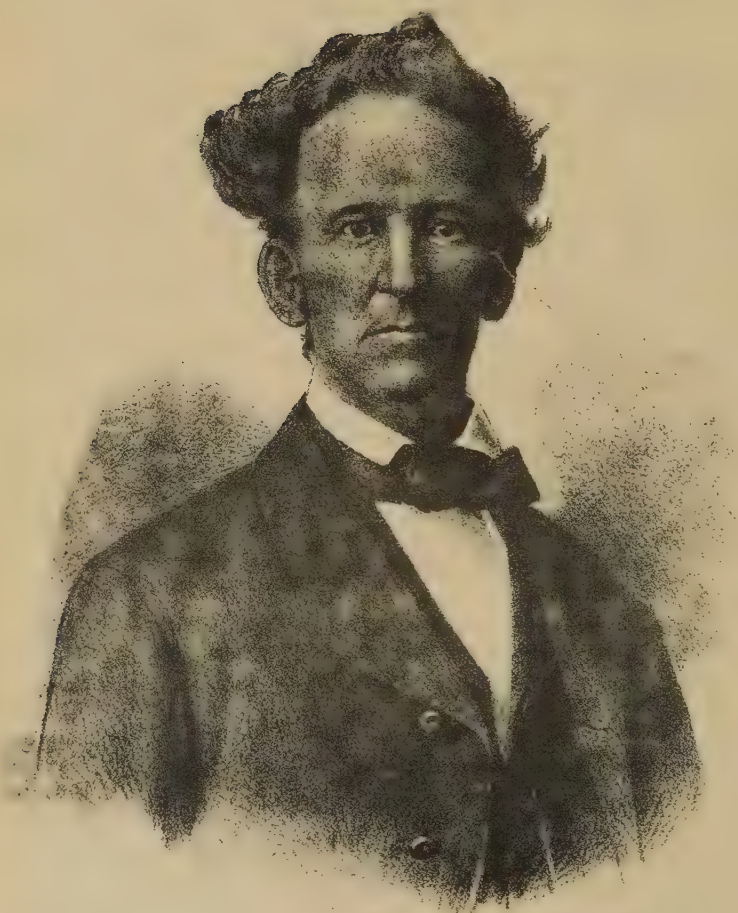
COL. WILLIAM JONES, ex-Sheriff of Madison County, London, is a life-resident of the county. He was born in Jefferson Township, November 13, 1832. His father, Isaac Jones, was a farmer and miller by occupation. He laid out the village of Jefferson; was its founder and principal citizen for some years. He was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and discoursed upon the views of that church whenever opportunity afforded. He married Eliza, daughter of "Old John Mills," who built a mill on Darby Creek in an early day, probably the first mill in that township. Our subject was reared in Jefferson Township, and was about ten years of age at the time of his father's death. He resided with his mother on the old homestead until the fall of 1877, when he was elected Sheriff of Madison County, on the Republican ticket. He took possession of the office in January, 1878, and served two terms, giving way to his successor, John F. Johnston, in January, 1882. Mr. Jones, in 1861, took out an order from headquarters to raise Company A., Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The order was speedily obeyed, and Mr. Jones made Captain. In the latter part of 1862, he was elected Major of the regiment, and the following February or March was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He served in the latter position until April, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out of service. Col. Jones was married, January 1, 1858, to Jennie Hukill, a native of Columbus, Ohio, but reared in this county. They have seven living children—Alta, Albert, Fannie (wife of Frank Speasmaker), Foster, Zura, Truman and Loraine. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church.

B. JUDY, manufacturer of wagons, carriages and buggies, London, was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 5, 1827. His father, John Judy, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Clark County about 1812. He resided in the eastern part of that county about fifty years, being engaged in farming and stock dealing. He subsequently moved to Springfield, and later, to Lawrence County, Ill., where he died in 1878, aged eighty-three years. He was twice married. His first wife was Lydia Hull, who bore him one son—Amaziah, now a resident of Plattsburg, Clark Co., Ohio. She died about 1824. His second wife was Ann Hull, a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children, all living. Mrs. Judy departed this life at Sumner, Lawrence Co., Ill., in 1880, aged seventy-eight years. Our subject was the oldest child, and in early life received a good common school education. Soon after arriving at his majority, he went to Springfield, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He then went to Plattsburg, in the same county, and there erected a grain warehouse and other buildings, and resided there four years. He then removed to Lawrence County, Ill., and "farmed it" for four years. He then removed to Marion, Ind., the seat of the Christian Union College, for the purpose of better educating his three children. He was married in February, 1849, to Rosanna Markley, a native of this county She died in Marion in 1868. Mr. Judy then returned to Sumner, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years. He then located at Yellow Springs, Ohio, remaining there three years. After another three years' residence at Plattsburg, he came to Lon-

don (March, 1877). He then established his present business, in which he has met with good success. He is a member of Yellow Springs Lodge, No. 329 (Masonic), and the Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Christian Church, and the Republican party. Mr. Judy has been twice married. Three children were born to the first union—Laurette, wife of W. W. Shepherd, of Sumner, Ill.; Charles C., who married Caroline Burgett, and Arthur M. The latter attended Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and subsequently prepared for the ministry at the Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Judy's second marriage was to Kate Miller, and occurred in 1870. She was a native of Clark County, and is the mother of three children, two living—Charity and Herbert B. Both wives were members of the Christian Church.

I. C. KEMP, farmer and stockman, P. O. London, was born in Maryland June 18, 1829. He is the son of Jacob and Julia (Lutton) Kemp, natives of Maryland, of Dutch descent. He received a common school education, and since then has followed various occupations. His early life was spent with his parents. In 1855, he came to London, and for twenty years was engaged in the grocery business. In 1867, he began farming, and has since followed that avocation with good success, now being the owner of 202 acres of good, well-improved land. He married Ellen Fullerton, by whom he had one child—Albert, now living at Xenia. Mrs. Kemp died in 1862, and in 1866 he married Mrs. Margaret (Witherow) Rankin, by whom he had four children, viz.: Fulton, Findley, Charles and George. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a class-leader. He is an earnest advocate of total abstinence principles, and votes the Prohibition ticket. He is the proprietor of the London stock yards, situated on the Little Miami Railroad, near London. These yards are conveniently situated, well watered, and furnished with ample accommodations for any amount of stock that may be consigned to him. The proprietor is an experienced stockman, and attends promptly to all orders. He keeps annually an average of 7,000 head of cattle, which are shipped to him to be sold at the London stock sales.

HENRY KILGORE, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 14, 1828. He is a son of James and Sarah (Hutson) Kilgore, natives of Kentucky, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. The former was a Captain in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a limited education. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He has followed farming during life, and now owns 116 acres of good land. He was married in 1872 to Martha Ellsworth, by whom he has two children—Simon G. and Charles H. Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics. We append herewith a sketch of his mother, written by a member of the family: * * * * Sarah Kilgore was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in the year 1789, and was married to Jonathan Denton in the year 1806. During the few years they were permitted to live together, their lives were full of suffering and danger, they finally being driven by the Indians from their home to the fort. Here she remained, and at the risk of her life, rode home each day to attend to the stock they were obliged to leave behind. But a short time elapsed until her husband was killed in a skirmish with the Indians, and with her three small children she was forced to flee to her parental roof. In the year 1814, she was married to James Kilgore, who still survives her. She departed this life



A. Mitchell

November 2, 1872, in her eighty-fourth year, leaving behind a family of eight children, thirty-eight grandchildren, forty-three great-grandchildren and one of the fifth generation. She united with the Methodist Church at the early age of sixteen years, and the prayer and class meeting, in which she assisted as leader for many years, were her delight. When she united with the church there was no house of worship but the cabin of the early settler. The cares of domestic life, and the privations of the pioneer did not cause her to falter in the path of duty. With a cheerful and brave heart she did what she could, and her children rise up and called her blessed, and though her family and friends mourn her absence here, yet they rejoice in the prospect of a re-union on the evergreen shore.

THOMAS LANGEN, JR., farmer, P. O. London, was born in New York State in 1846, and is the son of Thomas and Ellen (McCarty) Langen, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1832. In 1846, they came to Ohio, settling in Fayette County, where they remained until 1868, when they came to this township. The father died in 1873, leaving an encumbered estate, and making his son Thomas his executor. Thomas soon released the land from its encumbrances, made additions to it, but has recently sold it all with the intention of purchasing a larger tract. The family consisted of four children—Thomas, Francis, James and George. Thomas married Mary Mahan, of Clark County, in 1876, and has two children—Charles F. and William. George, who is assisting Thomas on the home farm, was born in Fayette County, June 28, 1860, and now owns 127 acres of land. These boys are all energetic, steady, industrious farmers, who look well to the interest of themselves, and of their community.

B. W. LAWSON, photographic artist, London, was born at Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1844. He is a son of Alexander Lawson, also a native of Maryland, and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1877. He married Susan, daughter of Harrison Gould. Eleven children were born to this union, eight now living. Mrs. Lawson resides in Monongalia County, W. Va., aged about seventy years. When our subject was ten years of age, his father removed to West Virginia, and he there remained till the war commenced. He then enlisted in the Third Virginia Cavalry, and served three years as a private. After the war closed, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and there learned his present trade. For the past eight or nine years, he has been located in Ohio, and came to London August 18, 1880. He has succeeded in establishing a very fine trade, and a far better one than anticipated. Mr. Lawson is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.). He was married, in 1875, to Anna Gronauer, a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., and a daughter of Joseph Gronauer, who located at Fort Wayne when it contained but five houses. One son born to this union died in infancy. Mrs. Lawson studied ornamental painting, at St. Mary's-of-the-Woods Academy, four miles west of Terre Haute, Ind., and portrait painting at St. Louis, Mo. She works in water colors, oil and crayon, and teaches several classes. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL LENHART, manufacturer of buggies and spring wagons, London, was born in York County, Penn., April 27, 1840. His father, George Lenhart, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. He now resides at Dover, Penn., in his sixty-seventh year. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Gerber, a native of Pennsylvania, who became the mother of four children, three sons living. Mrs. Lenhart is still living, at about the same age as her husband. The subject of this notice resided in

Pennsylvania until twenty years of age. When seventeen years of age, he learned the blacksmith trade, and worked at it three years. He then came to London (in 1860) and worked at his trade for one year. In April, 1861, soon after the call for troops by President Lincoln, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the three months term of the regiment. He re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Antietam was wounded through the left arm and body by a rifle ball. He was discharged on that account, and returned to London. He afterward went to Montana Territory, where he worked at his trade till 1868. He returned to London again, and in the fall of that year purchased his present shop of a Mr. Knapper, where he has since been engaged in business. Mr. Lenhart is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.). Democratic in politics, and has served as Councilman of the village. He was married March 11, 1869, to Isabella Crawford, a native of Paint Township. They have three sons—Eddie, Charlie and Samuel Glenn.

JAMES LILLY (deceased), was the youngest of his parents' nine children; he was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 4, 1816. His paternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Pollet) Lilly, the former a descendant of English ancestors, and the latter a native of France. They resided in Fluvanna County, Va. Mr. Lilly's father, Thomas Lilly, was born in 1771, in Virginia, where he married Theodosia Riley, who was born in New Jersey in 1773. They came to Ohio in 1809, with five children, and located in Ross County, where the father died in 1823. In 1830, Mrs. Lilly and family came to Madison County, and located in Fairfield Township, near the present site of Lilly Chapel, where the mother died February 4, 1839, aged sixty-six years. Their family consisted of nine children, four daughters and five sons; two died single, and five are now living; of the latter, two reside in this county. James Lilly was fourteen years of age when his mother removed to this county, and grew to manhood on the farm near Lilly Chapel. Previous to and during the war he was largely engaged in the grazing, trading and shipping of stock. He subsequently dealt extensively in land, and at the time of his death owned several large tracts. In 1866, he removed to London, and two years later removed to the "Judge Jones farm," four miles west of London. After a two years' residence on this farm, he returned to London, and there died of typhoid fever October 10, 1874. He was twice married, his first wife being Matilda Anderson, a native of Virginia, and a resident of this county, whom he married in 1843. By her he had seven children, four living, viz.: Emma, wife of J. B. Young, of Lexington, Iowa; Mary E., wife of J. S. Gardner, of Franklin County; George W., who graduated at Wesleyan University, Delaware, in 1879, with the degree of A. B., and at Michigan University in 1881, with the degree of C. E., since which he has been engaged as a civil engineer; and Eugene A. One son, William, enlisted when but seventeen years of age, in the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in a hospital in Kentucky. Mrs. Lilly died in 1859, aged thirty-six years, and in 1861 Mr. Lilly married Mrs. Susan (Melvin) Davidson, widow of George W. Davidson, deceased. Of their three children, two are living, viz.: Ella, a student at Wellesley (Mass.) College; and John W. A., who lives with his mother on East High street, London. James Lilly united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when quite young, and in after years donated the site of the present church to that denomination, the new building taking the name of Lilly Chapel, and the village is now known by the same name. He was a Republican

in politics, and at the time of his death was senior County Commissioner, serving a term of three years. He owned property in the village of London, and laid out James Lilly's Subdivision of that town. Honest and upright, firm in character and decision, full of benevolence and charity, and a shrewd business man, he accumulated a considerable fortune, and occupied a prominent and influential position in the community. Few men were more useful to the town in which they lived, and but few men contributed more to the moral and material prosperity of the county than he. Eugene A. Lilly, dealer in real estate, London, was born on a farm in Fairfield Township (now the site of Lilly Chapel), May 9, 1858. He came to London when eight years of age, and was there reared. He took a course of study at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and subsequently attended the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in the class of 1880, with the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. He then went to Chicago, where for a short time he was assistant to Prof. Wheeler, of the University of Chicago. He then returned to London, where he has since resided, with the intention, however, of resuming his work in chemistry in the future. He is still a young man, but so far in life has met with good success in his business transactions. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council, and a Republican in politics.

GEORGE W. LOHR, London, a resident of Madison County over sixty-two years, and the oldest liveryman in the business in the county, was born in Rockingham County, Va., December 24, 1813. His father, Michael Lohr, was a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation. He married Catherine Miller, also a native of the Old Dominion, who bore him four children—two daughters and two sons, three living in this and one in Fayette County, Ohio. Mr. Lohr died about 1818; Mrs. Lohr married for her second husband Samuel Messmore, a native of Pennsylvania. Of the three children given them, two are living. George W. Lohr accompanied his mother and step-father to Madison County in 1820, coming the entire distance from Virginia in a one-horse wagon. They located on the present site of the Kreider farm, South Charleston pike, three miles from London, and subsequently moved to Paint Creek. Mr. Lohr was apprenticed to George Phifer, to learn the saddler's trade, and finished it with William H. Squires. He then started in business, in partnership with James Q. Lotspeich, on the present site of the storeroom now occupied by Gardner & Lohr. The firm was known as Lotspeich & Lohr; a year later the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Lohr commenced business alone, on his present property (fall of 1837), making saddles, and carrying on the business for fifteen years. During the latter five years of this time, he had been running a livery on a small scale, and finally concluded to go into the business. This was 1840 or 1842, and since that time, Mr. Lohr has attended to the wants of his customers to "anything on wheels." He has been in the undertaking business with his son, J. M. Lohr, for the past two years, and has been very successful in all his business operations; he owns a business block or two, and some other city property. Mr. Lohr's political views are Republican; he has served an unexpired term as Coroner of the county, and some time as Councilman of London; he was united in marriage, February 12, 1837, to Sarah F. Reeder, a native of Clark County, Ohio. Of their eight children, five are living—James M., who married Molly K. Pringle, of Clark County, Ohio; Josephine; Mary H., wife of Martin Dungan, a merchant of London; Florence, wife of Arnold W. Gardner, of Gardner & Lohr, and William H., Jr., member of the latter firm; Irvin, George and Fannie are deceased. Mrs.

Lohr departed this life December 3, 1875, aged fifty-eight years six months and twenty-two days; she was a faithful Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady well respected by all.

JOHN LOHR, London, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., April 1, 1816. His father died when he was but three years old. His mother afterward married Samuel Messmore, and the family moved to Madison County, Ohio, and settled within two miles of London, in 1820. Until eighteen years of age, Mr. Lohr worked on a farm, after which with the consent of his mother and step-father he learned the saddler's trade; was engaged at this trade about twelve years, and was travelling part of the time. Coming to the conclusion "that a rolling stone gathers no moss," he settled in business in London. In 1844, was united in marriage with Ann Noteman. This lady was the fortunate possessor of an interest in a farm, and Mr. Lohr thinking to better himself by returning to agricultural pursuits, purchased his brother-in-law's interest in the farm, and selling his property in town moved to the farm in 1847, which is situated only five miles distant from where he first settled in this county, and where he at present resides. Mr. Lohr has been the father of ten children, eight of whom are now living. When these children were growing up, Mr. and Mrs. Lohr realized that other and higher duties should claim their attention, and they united with the First Presbyterian Church at London. We here will quote whatMr. Lohr writes regarding this change. "This was one of the best steps of my life. In our Presbytery and Synod the question has often been discussed. What is the best mode of getting children to attend church? My experience is to go yourself and take the children with you; the result is, my family all belong to the church but one. A short time after I united with the church, I was elected one of the ruling members."

JAMES Q. LOTSPEICH (deceased) was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 30, 1809. His father, Ralph Lotspeich, was a native of Tennessee, and located at Chillicothe, Ohio, in an early day. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and a pioneer in the missionary work in the State of Ohio. He was an able and earnest advocate of the religion of Christ, and possessing a remarkably tender heart, could never mention the name of his Master, or tell of His sufferings on the cross, without shedding tears of sympathy. In fact, it was seldom he preached without crying, and this gained for him the title of "the Weeping Prophet," and by that name he was generally known. When twenty-four years of age, he married Amelia Rigby, who bore him one daughter and three sons, two now living. He died at the early age of thirty-two years. Our subject was the oldest child, and came to Madison County about 1830, or perhaps a little earlier. He was a saddler by trade, and located in London, where he was engaged in business until 1874, a period of forty-three years, with the exception of two years. He was an honorable and upright citizen, and a man highly respected. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Methodist Episcopal Church of London, and one of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike until it was sold to the county of Madison. In early life he was a Whig; later a Republican, and served as Justice of the Peace a number of years. Mr. Lotspeich married Sallie, daughter of William Jones, and a sister of John Jones, a retired grocer of London. They were the parents of two daughters and four sons, all living but one, and four in this county. Mr. Lotspeich died in February, 1875, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Lotspeich is yet living, and in fair health. She is sixty-nine years old.

W. RALPH LOTSPEICH, saddler and harness maker, London, was born in London June 8, 1834. He was the oldest child, and received a fair education. At fourteen years of age he learned his present trade with his father, and in 1866 went to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1873. He then returned to London, and in 1874 purchased the stock and trade of his father. He has since conducted the business with moderate success. Mr. Lotspeich is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Knights of Honor, and a Prohibition Republican in politics. He was married, November 13, 1859, to Ellen Melvin, a native of Union Township, this county, and daughter of Joseph B. Melvin and Elizabeth Gardner. Her grandfather was a pioneer of Georgesville, Franklin Co., Ohio. Two children have been given them—Leon and Joseph Edgar. Mrs. Lotspeich and her youngest son are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. LOTSPIECH, with John Kinney, dry goods, and chief of the London Fire Department, was born in London September 12, 1837. He grew to manhood in his native place, and when quite young served as messenger in the Ohio House of Representatives, session of 1855–56, and 1856–57. He next entered the employ of Addison Shanklin, in the dry goods line, London, remaining with him four or five years. He then went to Springfield, but subsequently returned to London, and for the past thirteen years has been connected with John Kinney in the dry goods business. Mr. Lotspiech has been a member of the London Fire Department since its purchase of a steamer, and in 1880 was elected to his present position. He has made an efficient officer, and takes an active interest in his business. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and Republican in politics. He was united in marriage, May 23, 1866, to Mary L. Davidson, a native of Madison, Ind. They have four children—Howard, Annie, William, and Robert. Mrs. Lotspiech is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

J. W. MACKINNON, Superintendent of the London Public Schools, London, was born in Logan County, Ohio, February 13, 1850. His grandfather, William MacKinnon, located in Logan County in an early day, and there became an Associate Judge of the Courts. One son, Daniel W., the father of our subject, was born in Clark County, and was a farmer and stock-raiser through life. He died at a son's house in Auglaize County, Ohio, March 16, 1864. He was united in marriage to Phebe Hogge, a native of Clark County, and daughter of John Hogge, a native of Ireland. Mrs MacKinnon still resides in Logan County, is fifty-three years of age, and in the enjoyment of good health. Our subject is the elder of five children, four living. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and when nineteen years of age entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, where he remained five years, and graduated in June, 1874. Soon after he was made Principal of the Bellefontaine High School, holding that position three years. He then came to London to accept his present position, tendered him by the School Board of the latter place. Prof. MacKinnon has had charge of the London schools for six years, and their high standing among the graded schools of the State is due in a great measure to his energetic and tireless energy in their behalf. Mr. MacKinnon is a member of and Secretary of each of the Ohio State Teachers' Associations and the Central Ohio Teachers' Association. He is also a member of the Madison County Teachers' Association, the Knights of Honor, American Legion of Honor, and the Presbyterian Church. Previous to coming to London, Prof. MacKinnon was a member of the Logan County Board of School Examiners, and since his residence here has held a like position in Madison County for the past five

years. He was married, July 23, 1874, to Clara E. Wallace, a native of Logan County, Ohio, and daughter of Dr. John P. and Emeline (Hover) Wallace, of that county, both now deceased. They are the parents of one son —Lee. Mrs. MacKinnon is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB MARCH, dealer in foreign and domestic marbles, and proprietor of the London Marble and Granite Works, London, was born in Pennsylvania February 25, 1839. He is a son of Daniel March, also a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer in early life, and subsequently a merchant. He lived in Pennsylvania until his death, about seven years ago. He was united in marriage to Rebecca Sparh, also a native of Pennsylvania, who became the mother of ten children. Four of these are now living, and two residents of Madison County. Mrs. March died over thirty years ago. Mr. March was reared in his native State, and after his mother's death went to live with a drover, remaining with him over two years, and assisting in driving stock to Baltimore. He then learned the drug trade at East Berlin, Penn., where he was employed for four years. In 1858, he came to London, and learned the marble cutter's trade with Samuel Menter, remaining with him until his death, in September, 1861. He then carried on the business for his employer's widow until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Wilcox commanding. He was in the service three years, serving as a private the greater part of the time, and was honorably discharged July 11, 1865. Upon coming back to Ohio, he engaged in business at Springfield until June, 1866, when he returned to London, and bought a half interest in the marble trade of M. M. Hutchinson. He became sole proprietor a year later, and has remained such, with the exception of six months, when his brother Levi was a partner. Mr. March is an enterprising business man, and has succeeded in building up a good trade. He is a member of all the organizations in London pertaining to the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, the American Legion of Honor, and is a member of and Treasurer of the Board of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. March is also Treasurer of the Homestead Aid Association, of London. Politically, he is Democratic. He was married, November 27, 1867, to Katy Crawford, a native of this county. Of their five children, four are living—Arabell, Ida May, Kittie Z. and Algeraus C. Mrs. March and daughter Arabell are also members of the Presbyterian denomination.

JACOB MARTIN, superannuated minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, was born near Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, April 3, 1806. His father was Charles H. Martin, a native of England, who came to America previous to the Revolutionary war. He served in the Colonial army, and subsequently drew a pension for services rendered. He was a single man, and in 1789 removed to Marietta, Ohio, one year after its first settlement, and where he met and afterward married Mary M. Gayler, a native of Pennsylvania. The date of their marriage was 1797. Soon after their union, they located on the Muskingum River, about six miles above Marietta, and in 1815, to Licking County, Ohio, where both passed the remainder of life. The father was a member of the Seceder Church in early life, but subsequently let his thoughts turn to things of a more worldly nature. He was again converted through the ministration of his own son, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in August, 1833, and died in the full faith of a blissful immortality, in November, 1838, aged eighty years. His wife became a member of the Baptist Church in 1821 or 1822, but for convenience, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, living in that faith

till her death, December 8, 1860. She was born March 31, 1777. Jacob Martin, born 1806, was in his tenth year when his parents in 1815, removed to Licking County. His educational facilities, like those or all "pioneer boys," were limited, he receiving only fifteen months' schooling in all his life (outside of his theological studies), and that at scattered intervals, between the ages of five and twenty years. He remained with his father until he entered the university. He first thought of taking the step when twenty-one years of age, and in 1831 joined the Ohio Conference when twenty-five years of age. He was first assigned to the Wilmington (Clinton County) Circuit, and his subsequent locations are as follows: In 1832, to the Tiffin Circuit; in 1833, to Fort Defiance, and thence to Logan County, W. Va., one year, his circuit covering 600 miles; thence to Gallipolis; in 1836, to London Circuit; next to Franklinton Circuit, one year; Granville Circuit, a like period. At close of that year, superannuated on account of failing health, and removed to Range Township, in this county, and was there engaged in farming for fourteen years. He then returned to the regular ministry again, and, in 1853, was assigned to the Dublin Circuit; thence to Groveport two years, and two years later to Worthington, where he had formerly bought property; two years later, was assigned to the Darbyville Circuit, in Westport, Franklin County, while family remained at Worthington; was there one year; thence to Mount Sterling, this county, and then to Johnston, Licking Co., two years; Baltimore, Fairfield Co., one year; thence, again to Mount Sterling, one year; Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., one year; Frankfort, Ross County, two years, and finally, in 1867, again superannuated, and purchased his present property in London, where he has since resided. Rev. Mr. Martin has been an able and efficient worker in the Lord's vineyard, having traveled a great deal in the State of Michigan, doing missionary work, and prior to his entering the regular ministry. In the latter, he has labored over a period of twenty-two years, averaging over 3,000 miles traversed each year, and probably a grand total of 75,000 miles, or three times the circuit of the globe. He is now resting from his labors, amid pleasant surroundings and hosts of admiring friends. Before long his bark will pass over the river to the great beyond, and where a crown of righteousness awaits him at the last day. Mr. Martin was married in March, 1836, to Johanna C. Leonard, a native of the District of Columbia, now a portion of Fairfax County, Va. Three sons were sent to bless this union, two living. The elder, James D., has been in Washington, D. C., in a dry goods house, part of the time as partner. Near the end of the rebellion, he was sent to Savannah, Ga., as Post Office Agent; thence to Charleston, S. C., where he remained in charge some six months, after which he returned to Washington. He was then appointed one of the "Tax Commissioners" of the South, with headquarters at Beaufort, S. C. At the end of eighteen months, he returned to Washington, D. C., where he still is, in single blessedness. The younger son, Joseph S., is a farmer and stock-raiser of Range Township, where he was born and reared. He married Isabel, daughter of Benjamin Harrison (deceased). They have three children—James F., Benjamin H. and Joseph S. The youngest son of Jacob Martin, John Wayland, died September 23, 1845, aged fourteen months. Mrs. Martin is still living, aged seventy-three years. Like her husband, she has also been a faithful worker, and with her husband, will enjoy the Gospel sweets of the great eternity.

WILLIAM McCABE McCLOUD, London, the oldest son and oldest living child of J. C. McCloud, is the junior member of the firm of J. C. & Mac

McCloud, druggists. He was born at Milford Center, Union Co., Ohio, June 25, 1855. He was but a year old when his parents removed to Madison County, and was reared and educated here. In early life, he was employed as clerk in the grocer trade, and, in 1875, entered the employ of Abram Smith, a prominent druggist of London. He remained in this position for five years, and then, in company with his father, established his present business, August 7, 1880. His trade has slowly increased, and his business proven profitable. He is a member of the Republican party. Mr. McCloud was married, September 22, 1877, to Josie B., daughter of William G. Jones (deceased).

L. G. McCOLLUM (deceased), formerly of Squires & McCollum, grocers, was born at Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, March 17, 1840. His father, John McCollum, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America in 1812. He was a pioneer of Clark County, and there resided a number of years. He subsequently lived in both Union and Madison Counties, but now resides at South Charleston, Clark County, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a cabinet-maker, and later a carpenter, through active life. He married Margaret Irven, a native of London. They are the parents of thirteen children, all living but two. Mrs. McCollum is still living, and is seventy-two years of age. The subject of this notice was the fourth child, and was reared mostly in Clark County. He learned telegraphy when quite young, and worked at it eight years. On August 22, 1865, he came to London in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and took charge of their office, remaining in that position four years. He was then engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years, and when the C. S. & C. (now the I., B. & W.) Railway was opened to Georgesville, Franklin County, he was put in charge of the office. He was subsequently employed for Fitch & McCorry, coal dealers, two years, and then accepted a position as passenger conductor on the C., S. & C. Railroad, which he held for nine years. On May 9, 1882, in company with W. S. Squires, he purchased stock and trade of Isaac G. Peetrey, grocer, of London, and was a member of the firm of Squires & McCollum until it was dissolved, August 26, 1882. He died September 9, 1882, and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, near London. He was a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity, a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Columbus, also connected with the Railroad Conductors' Union and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was Republican in politics. Mr. McCollum was married, June 13, 1867, to Laura B. Squires, daughter of W. H. and Catherine (Phifer) Squires. There were three children given them—Louise G., Reed S. and Harry K. Mrs. McCollum and the two oldest children are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ERNEST McCORMACK, London, Clerk of the Courts of Madison County, was born in London, December 31, 1853. His father, Edwin McCormack, was born in this county in 1819, and resided here during life. He was Deputy Assessor of Internal Revenue of this district for many years, and once served as Sheriff of Madison County. He died in 1875, aged fifty-six years. He married Adelia Webb, a native of Connecticut, who bore him six children. Two of these yet survive—our subject and brother Edward, a clerk in Jordan's coal office, London. Mrs. McCormack is still living and resides in London. Ernest McCormack attended the public schools of his native place, and subsequently the Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio. Upon leaving the latter institution, he secured a position as book-keeper for

Wm Allen

(DECEASED)

I. G. Peetrey in the mercantile trade. He remained there five years, and was then appointed Recorder of Madison County, to fill an unexpired term of six months. Upon the expiration of this time, he entered the Auditor's office as a clerk, remaining there one year. In the fall of 1881, he was the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Courts of this county, and was elected for a term of three years, commencing February 9, 1882. Mr. McCormack is connected by membership with Mystic Lodge, No. 36, Knights of Pythias, of London.

W. H. C. McCOY, London, a life resident of Madison County, and a resident of London, was born in Deer Creek Township August 10, 1828. A sketch of his father is well worth a place in our work. William McCoy (deceased), was born in Washington County, Penn., January 30, 1785; his father, Daniel McCoy, emigrated to Kentucky in 1787, and there resided till 1806. He then removed to Clark County, Ohio; he departed this life in Highland County. He married a Miss Sutherland; on March 10, 1815, William McCoy came to Madison County, locating in Deer Creek Township, one and a half miles east of the present site of La Fayette; he was a farmer and stock-raiser through life, and took great interest in the breeding and raising of horses. He owned 300 acres of land at the time of his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; a Whig in early life, subsequently a stanch Republican, and for many years was a Justice of the Peace in Deer Creek Township; he was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of London, and among its first Elders. He died September 3, 1869, aged eighty-four years eight months and three days. His wife was Ann Tweed Fielding, who was born in Washington County, Penn., January 17, 1793; they were the parents of nine children, six daughters and three sons, two now living—Mrs. M. M. Davidson, of London, and our subject. Mrs. McCoy departed this life March 28, 1854. Both parents were buried in the cemetery, two and a half miles east of La Fayette. Our subject was the eighth child, and grew to mature years on the old home farm. In early life he walked two and a half miles to district school, and subsequently attended an academy at Jefferson; he has been engaged in farming the most of his life, having inherited 100 acres of the home farm, and afterward buying the other 200 acres, and then adding 140 more to it; he came to London February 23, 1873, and sold his farm in December, 1879; since his removal to London, he has been working at the carpenter's trade, which he learned about 1855. Mr. McCoy is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138 (Masonic), Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.), and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination for twenty-eight years; he was class leader of the church at La Fayette, and has held the same position in the church of London; he is Republican in politics, and has served as Justice of the Peace of Deer Creek Township. He was united in marriage, March 6, 1853, to Elizabeth Simpson, a native of Nottingham, Eng., who came to America when but ten years of age. Four children were born to this union, three living—William, in A., T. & S. Fé Land Office, Topeka, Kan., who married Jennie McCoy; Henry C. and Celestia B.; Lydia T., the oldest child is deceased. Mrs. McCoy departed this life February 7, 1880; she was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The full name of our subject is William Henry Clay, and the manner in which it was given him will be of interest. When his parents lived in Kentucky, they were well acquainted with Henry Clay, and when our subject was born, he was named for the Kentucky statesman. When he had attained the age of two and a half years, Henry Clay stopped at the Gwynne farm,

and sent word to the parents to bring his namesake over. He then presented the child with a five dollar gold piece. This money was taken charge of by an elder brother, and used in the purchase of calves. At the time of the latter's death, the sum amounted to $200. This money was put on interest for two or three years, and then the father saw a chance to buy forty-one acres of land adjoining the homestead, which he purchased. When our subject grew of age, he was presented this piece of land, and kept it till he finally disposed of the whole farm.

GEORGE G. McDONALD, London, is a retired farmer, and has been a resident of Madison County for three-quarters of a century. He was born in Washington County, Tenn., on Christmas Day of 1803. He is a son of James McDonald, a native of Botetourt County, Va. He left his native State when quite young, and emigrated to Tennessee, where he married Nancy Cook, a native of New Jersey. They came to Ross County, Ohio, in the winter of 1806–7, and the following spring came to Madison County. He located on a farm in Union Township, six miles from the present site of London, and on the Georgesville pike. He was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of that part of Madison County. There was only one house in what is now the village of London when he came to this county, and Indians and wild beasts were entirely too plentiful for comfort. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, six living, and their ages are as follows: daughter, eighty-one; our subject, seventy-eight; daughter, seventy-six; daughter, seventy-four; daughter, seventy-two; and son, fifty-nine, an average of over seventy-three years each. This is probably the highest average of any family in Madison County. Our subject was the third child and second son, and in early life assisted his father in the general duties of the farm. He was accustomed to clearing land, and burning up the walnut timber to get it out of the way. His mother was a good scholar, and taught him what early education he possessed. He married Melinda Ferguson, a native of Lexington, Ky., and a resident of Franklin County, Ohio. He remained with his father three years after marriage, and then purchased 335 acres of land in Deer Creek Township, where he resided until 1878. In the meantime, he had increased his farm to 623 acres. His original farm he gave to his daughter, and now owns and farms the remainder, 288 acres. In 1878, he removed to London, where he now resides. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination fifty-five years, probably as long as any present resident of Madison County. He was formerly a Whig, but became a charter member of the Republican party on the date of its organization. He has always enjoyed perfect health, and to use his own language—"When I am a little indisposed, I don't take any medicine, but just starve the sickness away. I find that the best plan." Thirteen children have been given to him, only one living—Mary A., wife of "Judge" Robert C. Fulton, of Columbus. "Uncle George," as he is familiarly known to the greater part of our readers, possesses a most remarkable memory. He can relate many stories of "days gone by," when the little band of pioneers in this county had all they could do to keep body and soul together, and wait for the day when the white settlers would predominate. He has been a "tiller of the soil" for three-quarters of a century, honest in every action, and enjoys the true esteem and respect of every citizen in the county.

W. H. McKINNON, London, is a member of the firm of McKinnon & Watts, the well-known saddlers and harness-makers. He is a native of Lisbon, Clark County, Ohio, and a son of Theophilus McKinnon, who came

to Ohio in 1802. He was born in Harrison County, Ky., in November, 1774. His father came to Ohio with his family in 1802, and settled on Buck Creek, a few miles north of Springfield, Ohio, he being the first settler on that stream above the site of Lagonda. He also planted the first apple-orchard in that part of the country. At the time the family settled in Ohio, this entire region of the State was inhabited by many Indians. Mr. McKinnon, in his younger days, witnessed a number of councils of Indians, at which the "pipe of peace" figured prominently. He once heard the famous Indian chief and warrior, Tecumseh, make a speech at a council in Springfield. He was married to Pricilla Houston, sister of Dr. J. T. Houston, of London, January 2, 1823. Mrs. McKinnon departed this life July 24, 1872. Nine children were born to them, all of whom lived to the years of maturity, and six of them are now living—Mrs. Reed Marquart and Mr. J. Q. McKinnon, of Atlanta, Ill.; Mr. J. T. McKinnon, of Washington Territory; Hon. J. H. McKinnon, of Ashland, Neb.; Mrs. E. R. Watts and W. H. McKinnon, of London. For almost thirty years Mr. McK. was a resident of Madison County, with the exception of a short time of residence at Xenia, spending the last fourteen years of his life in London. Mr. McK. possessed a remarkable memory, and, with his mind stored with the numerable facts gained from many years of diligent reading, he was a veritable living history of Madison County. Always interested in the affairs of the nation, he kept himself posted upon all subjects of importance, so that it was a pleasure to hear from him through his knowledge of affairs seventy and seventy-five years ago. During the last thirteen years of his life, he was blind, and it seemed to be true in his case, that the loss of one of the powers strengthens the remaining, for up to within a short time of his death his mind remained perfectly clear and ready, and his memory surprisingly accurate. During the years of his blindness, he was kept informed upon all matters of interest by friends reading to him, and he continued to manifest a great interest in matters of daily concern. For nearly sixty years, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, having been converted while a resident of Lisbon, Clark County, Ohio. He was active in his church relations, and made his house a home for ministers, delighting to entertain and keep them with him. His days of life reached from the days of George Washington to the present. He lived under every administration since the organization of our present government. His first Presidential vote was cast for James Monroe, in 1820, after whom he voted for President at every election for that office, making in all, for him, sixteen such votes. He said that he had crossed the Alleghany Mountains twelve times on horseback, a feat that few would care about performing at the present day. He was a grandson of Maj. Harrison and a great-grandson of Col. Crawford, both of whom were tortured to death by the Indians, the former having been "squibbed" to death with powder, at a place near the present site of Zanesfield, Logan County, Ohio, and the latter having been burned to death at a stake, near Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, Ohio. Mr. McKinnon passed away from earth the evening of Friday before Easter Sunday, in 1882, aged eighty-eight years, being, with possibly two exceptions, the oldest man in the community. He sleeps the sleep that knows no awakening in Oak Hill Cemetery, east of London. W. H. McKinnon was reared in Clark and Madison Counties, and served a four years' apprenticeship at his present trade with an uncle, Thomas Houston, of South Charleston, Ohio He worked at his trade in Logan County, Ill., for two years, and then returned to South Charleston. After a short time, he went to Catawba, Clark County, and subsequently to

Jefferson, in this county. In 1865, he came to London with his uncle, and three or four months later the present partnership of McKinnon & Watts was formed. They are among the oldest merchants in the village, have met with very good success, and both members of the firm are highly esteemed. Mr. McKinnon is Republican in politics, and once served two years as a member of the County Central Committee.

ABRAM MILLER, of Lohr & Miller, undertakers, London, was born in Virginia January 24, 1817. He is a son of John Miller, a native of that State, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio about 1822, locating near New Lancaster. He resided there a year or two, and then, becoming dissatisfied, went back to Virginia, where he died about 1831. He married Mary Groves, also a native of Virginia, and daughter of John Groves. They were blessed with eight children, three living. Mrs. Miller subsequently married Thomas Lang, but there were no children born to this union. She died about 1862. Our subject was the third child of the first union, and the only one residing in this county. He lived in Virginia until twenty-one years of age, and in April following came to Urbana, Champaign County, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He worked at it there for ten years, and in 1848 came to Madison County, locating at Midway, Range Township. He still worked at his trade, but about 1862, commenced keeping hotel, which latter business he followed for ten years. During a portion of this time, he worked at his trade. In 1869, he came to London, and was landlord of the old Miller House for nine years. In September, 1879, he became associated in business with George W. and James Lohr, in his present business. Mr. Miller is a good undertaker, and thoroughly understands the embalming process. The firm has met with good success in business. Mr. Miller is a Prohibition-Democrat in politics. He was married, in October, 1841, to Harriet Minshall, a native of Madison County. Of their three children, two are living—Ella, wife of Robert Morris, and Theodore W. Mrs. Miller departed this life in January, 1848. He was again married, November 2, 1848, to Sophronia Chappell, daughter of William P. Chappell, who was born in Virginia January 28, 1804. He accompanied his father, George Chappell, to this county, when quite a small boy. Five children were born to this second marriage, four living—Leora A., wife of Isaac N. Fisher, of Midway, Range Township; Fannie, wife of W. H. H. Williamson, of Danville, Madison County; Amanda B. and Vincent C. Cordelia J. is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES Q. MINSHALL (deceased) was born in Paint Township, this county, March 7, 1815, and died in London August 28, 1878. His parents, Jonathan and Eleanor Minshall, came from Virginia to Ross County, Ohio, in 1806, and moved from there to Paint Township, Madison County, one year later. James Quinn Minshall began life for himself at twenty-one years of age, by accepting a position with a Mr. Anderson, who kept a stage station near, and subsequently a hotel at La Fayette, in this county. After remaining three years with Mr. Anderson, during which time he accumulated about $300, he engaged in farming and stock-dealing, renting the John Creamer farm in Range Township, in connection with Jesse Watson. In this business he continued until his death, accumulating property which, clear of all indebtedness, was worth not less than $200,000. During his lifetime, he paid, interest included, not less than $70,000 as security for others. He was the owner of between thirty-four and thirty-five hundred acres of land in Range, Paint and Union Townships, and was a large stock owner in the

Madison National Bank, of which he was President for a long time prior to and until his death. He was married to Hannah Watson, daughter of Samuel Watson, and by her had five children, viz., Wyatt, Clarestine (deceased), Leon, Sarah and Ada. Mrs. Minshall died in June, 1866, after twenty-seven years of happily married life, and in April, 1867, Mr. Minshall married Lydia Powell, by whom he had no children. Mr. Minshall was one of the best known, most influential and wealthy citizens of Madison County. From a penniless boy, he gained his high position in the world by his own personal efforts, and though he lost a great deal of money, during his life, his business ability and untiring energy enabled him to overcome all reverses, and to reach a position of the highest honor in the community. Some time before the beginning of his residence in London, in 1865, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ever afterward a steadfast, working Christian. Tireless in doing good, and unbounded in his charity, with a warm heart and sympathetic nature, he never turned a deaf ear to the cry of want, but always stood ready to help the deserving poor. In his death the community mourned the loss of one of its most noble members.

LEON MINSHALL, of Armstrong & Minshall, dealers in furniture and queensware, London. He was born near Midway, Range Township, April 7, 1847, and is a son of James Q. Minshall and Hannah Watson. Our subject was reared and educated in Madison County, and in 1866 located in London. He was first engaged in the grocery business with Watson, Cowling & Co., and in 1870, went to Bloomington, Ill., where he was engaged in the transfer business with William Armstrong, the firm being known as Armstrong & Minshall. He continued there in business for two years, and then returned to Ohio. His next step was taking a course of study at Dickison College, Carlisle, Penn. In 1878, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and three years later, November 1, 1881, sold out to William Ronemus. In June, 1882, he formed a partnership with Edward Armstrong, in his present business, and the firm have so far secured a very substantial and encouraging trade. Mr. Minshall is Republican in politics. He was married March 15, 1877, to Mary Ganlin, a native of England. They have two children—Imo and Elsie. Mr. and Mrs. Minshall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES MINSHALL, with W. S. Squires & Co., grocers, was born in Range Township, Madison County, Ohio, July 30, 1859. His grandfather, Jonathan Minshall, was a native of Maryland, and came to Madison County about 1805 or 1806. He was an early and honored pioneer of this county, and a very successful man in business. He died at the age of eighty-eight years. One son, W. W. Minshall (deceased), the father of our subject, was born in Paint Township, on the farm now owned by David Watson, December 25, 1810. He was a stock-dealer through life, and late in life removed to London, where he died, October 18, 1873, aged sixty-three years. He was probably the first white child born in Madison County. He was twice married, his first wife bearing him six children, all of whom are living. His second wife was Mrs. Hannah (Littleton) Beers, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Littleton, natives of Virginia and Maryland. They had three children, our subject the oldest and only one living. Mrs. Minshall is still living, resides in London, at the age of sixty-two years, and in the enjoyment of splendid health. Charles Minshall lived in this county till fourteen years of age, and then spent three or four years in the States of Missouri, Texas and Iowa, being engaged during this period in the

stock business. He then came back to Madison County, and since March 17, 1882, has been engaged in his present business. He was united in marriage, February 7, 1882, to Florence, daughter of Seth McCollum, grocer, of South Charleston.

ELISHA MOORE (deceased) was a native of Virginia, born near Winchester in 1797. His father, John Moore, was also a native of the "Old Dominion," and came to Ohio about 1811. He located in Ross County, and a year later came to Madison County, settling on 300 acres of land belonging to the Littler family, in Union Township. He was a farmer by occupation, a quiet and unobtrusive citizen, and a great lover of fun. He was a "Jackson Democrat" until 1840, then joined the Whig party and remained that way till his death. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Smith, who bore him two children, both now deceased. His second wife was Sarah Littler. They were the parents of nine children, probably two now living. Our subject was about fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to this county. He farmed two or three years in early life, in Ross County, raising wheat and floating it down to New Orleans to market, on a flatboat. He then located on his father's land, in Union Township, and resided there till 1840. He then removed his family to Noble County, Indiana, and there departed this life in 1861. He was also twice married. His first wife was Annie Cooms, a native of Virginia or Maryland, and daughter of Jacob Cooms. They had four children, three living. Mrs. Moore died in the fall of 1836, and Mr. Moore married for his second wife Nancy Scott, a native of Madison or Clark County, and daughter of Robert Scott. No children were born to this union. Mrs. Moore is still living, and resides at Pearson, Kosciusko Co., Ind. Politically, Mr. Moore was a Whig, a "Know Nothing," and subsequently a Republican. Robert Moore, a carpenter of London, and the only member of the family now residing in this county, was born on the old home farm, in Union Township, April 17, 1828. When twelve years of age, he went to Noble County, Ind., with his parents, and assisted in "clearing up" a large "patch of timber" which then covered the farm. Wild beasts and Indians were very plentiful then, and Mr. Moore remembers a day when his father killed three deer and brought them home. Wolves and wild turkeys were numerous, and the former were so bold as to steal close to the log cabin, attack and kill the dog which stood on guard. Mr. Moore's father was in rather poor health after going to Indiana, and his two sons were engaged in doing all the work of the farm. At twenty-two years of age, Robert Moore left the old fireside, and that summer assisted on another farm in the same county. The following winter he came to this county, and the next summer worked in a saw-mill. He was then employed to drive 100 head of cattle from London over the mountains to Philadelphia. He returned to London, and then to his father's. He rented the home farm, remained there two years, and then returned to London again. He was then engaged in different occupations, visiting both the East and the West, for some time, but was principally employed in working at his trade in London and Madison County. Failing health has caused a cessation of active labor for the past seven or eight years. Mr. Moore united with the Masonic fraternity in 1855 or 1856, and is a member or Chandler Lodge, No. 138, of London. He is a stanch Republican, but has never been an office-holder. He was married in the last week of 1863 to Thoressa Lohr, a native of London, and daughter of John Lohr. Of their five children, three are living—Annie, Mary and

Clara. Mrs. Moore is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of London, and Mr. Moore is a regular attendant on its services.

MAJ. WILLIAM ALLEN NEIL, stock-dealer and farmer, residence London, was born at Columbus, Ohio, January 28, 1836. His father, Robert Neil, is a native of Clark County, Ky., and in early life was proprietor and manager of a line of stage running between Washington, D. C., and Lexington, Ky. In 1811, he removed to Ohio, locating at Urbana, Champaign County, and there resided during the war of 1812. He subsequently went back to his native State, and afterward came to Ohio again, this time locating at Franklinton, now Columbus, the capital of the Buckeye State. He now resides there, and is probably the oldest living pioneer resident. He was one of the early Presidents of the Little Miami Railroad, and its principal executive officer for many years. He married Mary M. Hoge, daughter of Rev. James Hoge, one of the first settlers in Franklinton, Ohio, and by profession a minister of the Presbyterian denomination. He preached one of the first sermons of that body in the new village, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church there for over fifty years. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Neil, seven of whom yet survive, and two are residents of Madison County. William A. Neil was reared on the old homestead farm (now within the limits of the city of Columbus, and cut in parts by three railroads), and educated in the high school of the town. In early life, he was employed as clerk in a dry goods house, and also learned the jewelry trade. Indoor life proving disastrous to his health, he resolved to try farming, and to further that purpose, on April 14, 1856, he came to Madison County, locating a farm of 1,030 acres on the Midway pike in Union Township. At this time, there were but two pikes in Madison County, and the Major, seeing the necessity for good roads for travel during the rainy seasons, was largely instrumental in bettering the condition of the roads, and in building the "Midway pike," considered one of the best in the county. He greatly improved his farm by drainage, etc., and subsequently sold 230 acres, until at present it embraces 800 acres of the best farming land in the county. Maj. Neil also took an active interest in the breeding, rearing and handling of fine stock, and deserves great credit for his efforts in behalf of the farmers and stockmen in the county. In 1870, he removed to the city of London, taking up his residence in the fine mansion on South Main street, erected by Jesse Watson, late President of the Madison National Bank. Maj. Neil is a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Council (Masonic) of London, and of Mount Vernon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of Columbus, Ohio. He is also a member of Lyons Post, G. A. R., of London. He is Republican in politics, a Councilman and Chairman of the Committee on Streets. On May 4, 1864, Mr. Neil enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and accompanied them to Camp Dennison, and was mustered into duty on the 9th of the month as First Lieutenant.* Through the kindness of the Governor, he obtained a furlough, came home, and on the 12th was married to Sarah E. Chrisman, daughter of Jacob Chrisman, a native of Virginia, and a large land-owner in Madison County. Leaving his bride at home, he rejoined his company in West Virginia. While here, he was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel, and soon after returned to his home, having served about four months. Maj. Neil and wife have three children—Louise, Robert Allan and Grace. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

*He was subsequently elected Captain and Major while at Camp Dennison.

S. B. NORRIS, Principal of the Colored Schools of London, was born at Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Penn., November 17, 1838. His father was Zaccheus Norris, a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. He resided in his native State till his death, in 1838. He married Nancy Batch, also a native of the Keystone State. Our subject was the only child of their union. Mrs. Norris subsequently married George Myles, a widower, with two children. There were three children born to this latter union, all living, but none residents of Madison County. Mrs. Myles departed this life in Pennsylvania, in 1879. S. B. Norris grew to manhood in the old "Keystone State," obtaining a good common school education. At twenty-two years of age, he came to Ohio, and entered Iberia College, located at Morrow, then under the management of the Free Presbyterian Church (now Jefferson College, of the United Presbyterian faith). Mr. Norris remained there the greater part of three years, taking a scientific course, and graduating in 1867. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One hundred and Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops, of Ohio, at Pittsburgh, Penn., and was re-organized at Camp William, near Philadelphia. It became a part of the Twenty-fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. The regiment went out late in the war, participating in the battles of Big Bottoms, on the James River, Fort Harrison, Hatcher's Run, witnessed the evacuation of Petersburg, and the pursuit and surrender of Gen. Lee and the Confederate forces at Appomattox Court House. The regiment was then transferred to Brazos Santiago, Texas, arriving there June 1, and being mustered out of service September 12, 1865. Mr. Norris was Quartermaster Sergeant of regiment, and was subsequently detained there as Forage Master under the Post Quartermaster Sergeant. He remained in that position until January 28, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Ohio, and was placed in charge of the colored schools of Delaware for two years. He came to London in the fall of 1871, and in September of that year accepted his present position. The fact of his having been kept in this position ever since shows the high esteem in which his professional services are held, by both races of people. Mr. Norris has been an indefatigable worker in the cause of education, and to him is due the praise for the high standing of the London colored schools, and the fine school building in which they are located. Mr. Norris is a member of the Colored M. E. Church of London, and Trustee in that body. He is connected with the Widows' Sons Lodge, No. 4 (colored Masons), of Philadelphia, and a thorough Republican. He was married, March 21, 1866, to Elmora Osborn, a native of Delaware, Ohio. Of their five children, the following are living: Mary E., Jesse and William H. Birny O. and James B. are deceased.

HENRY ORCUTT, farmer, P. O. London, son of B. and Mary A. (Miller) Orcutt, who came to Ohio in 1820, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 9, 1821. He was reared on the farm, and in 1852 came to this county, where he engaged with his brothers in operating a saw mill; he was married, in 1848, to Maria F. Little, a native of Virginia, of German descent, and a daughter of John Little, of Greene County. They have had three children—Rufinia Almira, Victoria P., wife of William Evans, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of James W. B. Evans; Mrs. Orcutt died March 21, 1882. Mr. Orcutt has retired from active life and only works when he thinks it would be beneficial to his health. He started in life as a poor man, but now has a comfortable home and a nice farm; he is a moral,

Jas. M. Willard

conscientious man, who carries his principles into politics, voting for the man and not for the party.

DANIEL ORCUTT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. London, was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 2, 1831. He is the son of B. and Mary Ann (Miller) Orcutt, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject received a common school education in Greene County, and remained on the farm until twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in milling. He operated a saw mill in this township in connection with his brother, for twenty years. He was married, in 1859, to Mary E. Cryder, a native of this county, and a daughter of William Cryder, whose biography appears in this work. By his marriage, Mr. Orcutt has had two children—Louella F. and J. H. Mr. Orcutt is a Republican in politics; he owns 120 acres of land, having turned his attention entirely to farming.

JACKSON ORCUTT, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Ross Township, Greene Co., Ohio. He is a son of B. and Mary A. (Miller) Orcutt, who came to Ohio in 1820, and settled in Greene County, where they remained until their death, he May 27, 1871, in his seventy-fourth year, and she January 2, 1846, in her forty-eighth year. The father was a very religious man, and took great delight in his Bible, which was his constant companion, and a source of much pleasure and comfort to him. His opinions were always founded on the truth as found in the Gospel, and they were so sound in theory as to be seldom questioned. His walk through his long and eventful life may well serve as an example to his posterity, and the true Christian spirit manifested by him will ever shine as a beacon light to guide them in the path of rectitude and morality. He died in the full hope of a complete salvation, without aught to regret in his well-spent life. Our subject received an ordinary education in Greene County, and has passed one-third of his life in a saw mill with his brother, the rest of his life having been devoted to farming. He was married to Ruth Watson, a daughter of Samuel Watson, by whom he has had a family of five children—Leroy, Clinton, Olive, Edgar and Viola. Mr. Orcutt started in life with $1 in money: he now owns 100 acres of good land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL PAINE, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 20, 1820, and is the son of Jesse and Ann (Griffith) Paine, natives of Maryland, the former of English and the latter of German descent, who came to this county in the latter part of 1820, and settled seven miles southeast of London. Our subject was married, in 1858, to Sarah Black, by whom he has one child—William, born in 1859. Mrs. Paine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Paine is a life-long farmer. He began life as a poor boy, working by the month for three years, and has given his attention to anything by which he could turn an honest penny; he has driven cattle from here to the Eastern market at Philadelphia, and now, though over threescore years of age, he is full of vigor, and is capable of doing a hard day's work at anything.

SAMUEL T. PEARCE, London, is one of the oldest residents of London and vicinity. He was born in Fleming County, Ky., June 24, 1798, and is therefore in his eighty-fifth year. His grandfather was a native of Virginia, and located in Tennessee at an early day. He subsequently settled in Kentucky, and afterward removed to Clark and Champaign Counties, Ohio, passing away from earth in the latter county. His son, Joseph Pearce, father of Samuel T., was also born in Virginia, and

worked at the carpenter's trade at Harper's Ferry. He was there married to Martha Taylor, who sacrificed her life in giving birth to our subject. In 1801, Mr. Pearce married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Hubbard, of Virginia. The same year he visited Ohio with his wife and son (our subject), going to see his father, in either Clark or Champaign County. On this journey they camped one evening about the present site of Somerford, in this county. Samuel T. Pearce, although but then three years of age, told the writer he distinctly remembered this camping-out episode. Our subject was subsequently put in charge of his mother's brother, Judge Samuel Reed, near Portsmouth, Ohio, and four years later his father took him to his home in Ross County. The latter died at Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1836, and his wife about 1866. In 1812, Mr. Pearce went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship at the saddler's trade. He then returned to Chillicothe, commenced business for himself, but in 1831 came to London and opened a shop. Three or four years later, he purchased 385 acres of land in Jefferson Township, and there resided, with the exception of two years in business at Jefferson, until March, 1880, when he retired from active labor, and purchased a residence property in London. Mr. Pearce owns 335 acres of his first purchase, and in connection with a son has another farm of 258 acres, lying in Jefferson and Deer Creek Townships. Mr. Pearce was married, in June, 1825, to Elizabeth, daughter of John McDonald, who planted his first crop in Madison County in 1808. They had ten children, five living—Mary, wife of A. A. Gregg, of Jefferson Township; Sarah Jane, wife of E. B. Haynes, a farmer Jefferson Township; Thomas, who married Sarah McCollum, and resides on George G. McDonald's farm in Union Township; Harriet, first married Vesuvius McCollum, and now the wife of John Gilbert, and Lemuel, probably a resident of Texas. Mrs. Pearce departed this life, December 1, 1848, and Mr. Pearce was again married April 23, 1850, to Mrs. Mary (Lilly) Durflinger, widow of Philip Durflinger, by whom she had two sons—Philip S., residing on the home farm in Jefferson Township, and S. W., attorney at law, of London. They have one child—Theodosia, wife of John Silvers. Mr. Pearce has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church sixty-seven years, and is probably the oldest church member of that denomination in Madison County. Mrs. Pearce is seventy-two years of age, and has been connected with the church for half a century. Mr. Pearce became a Whig in 1824; since 1854, he has been a member of the Republican party, until recently, when he joined the ranks of the Prohibition party.

L. C. PECK, farmer, P. O. London, was born in the Buckeye State August 12,1804, and came to this county in 1828. He is the son of George and Mary (Lancisco) Peck, natives of Germany. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a district school education. He has made farming the occupation of his life, and has passed through the routine of a poor boy, who by industry and perseverance became a well-to-do farmer. He owns a good farm of 213 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation. On December 28, 1829, he married Mary Melvin, a daughter of Benjamin and Ruhamia (Crabtree) Melvin, who came to this county in 1800. By this union, six children were born, viz.: Amanda, Henry, John, Jane, Francis and Ann. These children are all married and doing well.

PETER PEETREY, an old and respected pioneer of London, was born near Boonesboro, Washington Co., Md., February 6, 1810. His father was Ludwick Peetrey, a native of Maryland, and of German ancestry. He was a pattern-maker by trade, and worked at that through life. He

owned a mill in Maryland, run by water-power. In the winter of 1810–11, he was cutting away the ice from the over-shot wheel, and caught cold. This proved a fatal ending, and he passed away from earth at the age of forty-two. He married Elizabeth Summers, a native of Maryland, who was the mother of six children, three daughters, and a like number of sons. Mrs. Peetrey died in 1812, seven months after the death of her husband, leaving our subject an infant of eighteen months' age. He was reared by an uncle, Jacob Summers, and resided with him until fourteen years of age. He then learned double coverlet and figured weaving and dyeing, remaining at that occupation till obtaining his majority, a period of seven years. He then went to Lexington, Ky., and learned jeans weaving. Returning home, he remained but a short time, and in the summer of 1831 went to Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio. In December of the same year, he came to London, and after a short time engaged in weaving, purchased 115 acres of land, where he resided five years. At the expiration of this time he removed to his present residence on East High street, where he has since resided. Mr. Peetrey cast his first vote for a Democrat; was subsequently a Whig, and lately a Republican. He was Treasurer of London Village for two years, during this time handling large sums of money with no loss either to the town or himself. Mr. Peetrey was formerly a member of the Good Templars and Odd-Fellow fraternities, but at present is not connected with any secret organization. He was married, June 13, 1833, to Jane, daughter of William and Jane (Burris) Patterson, and a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. Of the eight children born to this union, only two are living—Jacob, a general insurance agent, and Isaac G., just retired from a sixteen years' mercantile trade. The latter enlisted as a Sergeant in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was a prisoner nine months, and mustered out as First Lieutenant. The former, on account of ill health was refused admission to the service.

JACOB PEETREY, prominently identified with the insurance business of Ohio and Madison County, residence, London, was born in London February 14, 1837. He is a son of Peter Peetrey, an old and honored citizen of this county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Peetrey received a fair common school education, and from 1853 to 1856, was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods house of London. He was a year in the "Great West," and was employed a like time in the Franklin Branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Columbus. In 1860, he was appointed Postmaster of London by President Buchanan, serving about one year. The same year, he was made local agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was elected Auditor of Madison County in the fall of 1862, on the Democratic ticket, and served from March, 1863, to March, 1865. He then engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1868, he was made a special agent of the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, and a year later, was made general agent. In 1872, he was elected Secretary of the company, holding that position one and a half years. He was then appointed supervising agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. A year and a half later, he was appointed manager of the Southern Department of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penn. He resided at Philadelphia during the time he held the two latter positions. In February, 1879, Mr. Peetrey returned to London, and since that period has been special agent of the following Insurance Companies: Shawmut of Boston, Mass.; New York Alliance of New York, and is now State agent for Ohio and West Virginia of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, with headquar-

ters at London, Ohio. Mr. Peetrey was married September 11, 1861, to Fannie Vethake, a native of New York City, and a niece of Col. Henry Brush, a prominent Mason and politician of the Empire State. They have one child —Henrietta. Mrs. Peetrey and daughter are members of Trinity Episcopal Church, of London.

ISAAC G. PEETREY, retired grocer, London, born in London January 27, 1839. A sketch of his parents will be found in this work. Our subject was reared and educated in London, and in early life assisted his father on the farm. When sixteen years of age, he commenced active business as a clerk for John M. Smith, a pioneer merchant of London, in the dry goods line. He remained with him till his death, in the spring of 1858. Mr. Peetrey continued as a clerk until the war broke out. Then, with three others, including Charles L. Cover, of London, he went to Springfield, Ohio, and enlisted in Company F., Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, "ninety-days men." He accompanied the regiment to Washington, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the ninety days, he was mustered out, but immediately re-enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, but six weeks later, came home. In August, 1862, he again re-enlisted, this time in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1863 was made Second Lieutenant of the company. The following year (1864) he was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant. He accompanied Sherman, when the latter "marched down to the sea," but was captured, in June, 1864, at Guntown, Miss., and was in the rebel prisons at Macon and Savannah, Ga.; was thence transported to those at Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and exchanged at Wilmington, N. C., March 5, 1865, after nine months' imprisonment. He then returned home on a short furlough, but was soon ordered to report for duty at Mobile, Ala. He was finally mustered out in August, 1865. For two months, he was Provost Marshal of a war district in Mississippi, with headquarters at Enterprise, in that State. After his return to London, he purchased the interest owned by James M. Warner, of Wildman & Warner, grocers, and was in that business till May, 1882, a period of seventeen years. He then disposed of his stock to W. S. Squires and L. G. McCollum. Mr. Peetrey is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council, of London, Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Springfield, and Lyons Post, G. A. R., and American Legion of Honor, also of London. Politically, Mr. Peetrey is a strong Democrat. Gov. Bishop appointed him one of the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, which position he held two years. He has been Chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee for a number of years. He was married, in August, 1863, to Delia Willis, a native of Pleasant Township, this county. They have two children—Willis G. and Donna P. Mrs. Peetrey is a member of the Universalist Church.

ELIJAH PETERSON, retired farmer, P. O. London, was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 30, 1825. He is the son of Michael and Susan Peterson, natives of Hardy County, Va., of German descent. He received his education in Clark and Madison Counties, and adopted the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed. He was married, in 1848, to Mary Wilbur, by whom he had three children, viz.: Barger, married and living on the home farm; Clinton, a teacher, also married; and Cadmus, a farmer, married and at present living in London. Mrs. Peterson died in 1881. Mr. Peterson is a Republican in politics, and for eighteen years served as an officer of Paint Township. He owns a farm of 240 acres, well improved

and most of it highly cultivated. Mr. Peterson has retired from the active duties of life, and is now taking the rest that his years merit, while the work of his farm is being performed by younger and stronger hands.

JAMES PHIFER, retired farmer and stock-raiser, London, was born in Stokes (now Paint) Township July 12, 1815. His paternal grandparents were John and Catherine (Rader) Phifer, natives of Virginia. One son, Abraham Phifer, the father of James, came to this county in 1809 or 1810, locating 270 acres of land in what was then Stokes Township (now Paint), where he resided till his death, April, 1875. He married Ann Withrow, probably a native of Pennsylvania, who departed this life in July, 1860. Our subject is the oldest of four children, one daughter and three sons, all yet living. In early life, he assisted his father with the farm duties, obtaining only an ordinary education. He married Phebe Harpole, a native of Greene County, Ohio. Soon after marriage, he rented a piece of land for farming purposes, and three years later bought 310 acres. During the intervening years, by perseverance, energy and strict economy, he has added to his first purchase until he now owns over 1,700 acres, and he is considered one of the wealthy citizens of London and the county. About 1872, Mr. Phifer removed to London, where he has since resided. He is Republican in politics. Mr. Phifer and wife have four children—Albert, who married Vinnie Neiberger and resides on the home farm; Vandalia, wife of H. D. Strowbridge, of Washington, D. C.; Melissa, wife of Thomas Duncan, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mary. Mr. Phifer, wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STEPHEN PHIFER, farmer, stock-raiser and horticulturist, P. O. London, was born in Madison County in 1833, and is a son of Abraham and Ann (Withrow) Phifer, the former a native of Virginia, of German descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained at home until 1852, when he went to California *via* Panama. In the next year, he went to Australia *via* the Sandwich Islands, landing at Sidney, New South Wales. From there he went to Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, where he engaged in mining and hotel-keeping for several years. He subsequently returned to America, and bought 215 acres of land in Paint Township. In 1875, he came to Union County, where he is engaged as above mentioned. He was married in Australia, in 1859, to Alice Haub, a native of Germany, by whom he has one child, Anna. Mrs. Phifer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Phifer is comfortably situated in life, and enjoys the respect of the whole community.

FREDERICK PLACIER, London, proprietor London Mills, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 2, 1834. His father was George Placier, who married Katrina Boisal, also a native of Germany. They resided in their native country till their death, the former dying in 1861, and the latter in 1863. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven daughters and seven sons, thirteen now living, seven residents of America, but our subject the only one in this county. He was reared in Germany, and obtained a fair education. He learned the miller's trade, and when nineteen years of age came to America. He remained in New York State six months, and thence went to Lehigh County, Penn., where he worked on a farm for six years. In 1860, he located in Pickaway County, Ohio, engaged in farming a few years, married and then bought a flouring mill in Walnut Township. He operated this mill from 1865 to 1874, and then came to London. At this time, there was no grist mill in the village, all

flour being shipped in from neighboring cities and villages. Mr. Placier erected the present London Mills at a cost of $12,000, and has been very successful in his milling operations. He was one of the organizers of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of London, and at present is a Trustee and Treasurer of the official board. He is Democratic in politics, but has never been an ardent politician. Mr. Placier was married April 17, 1854, to Sophronia Scothorn, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, and daughter of Louis and Susannah Scothorn, natives of Ohio. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Placier, four living—Charles R., William A., Henry W. and Harry W. (twins), Lizietta is deceased. Mrs. Placier and sons are also members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Placier is a prominent German citizen of Madison County, an enterprising manufacturer, and a man highly esteemed by all of his acquaintances.

JOSEPH PLOWMAN, London, a prominent farmer of Paint Township, residence, London, was born near London, England, September 25, 1827. He is a son of Joseph Plowman, who came to America in 1828. He was a silversmith by trade, and first worked at his trade in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He subsequently located at Springfield, Ohio, and in 1833, came to Madison County. He married Phebe Tankard, also a native of England. They were the parents of six children, three living, and our subject the only one in this county. Mr. Plowman died in September, 1849. The subject of this notice received but a limited education. He early worked on a farm (his mother having died in 1836, when he was but nine years of age), near South Solon, this county, for Joel Irvin, at $3.75 per month. He remained with him three years, and was then employed in a like capacity for Abraham Phifer, remaining with him for four years, wages averaging $10 per month. He then secured employment with Jacob Pearce, in Clark County (adjoining Stokes Township, this county), for four years at $200 per year. On December 24, 1851, he married Miss M. S. Phifer, sister of James Phifer, now of London. After marriage, he remained with his father-in-law, Abraham Phifer, for two years, and has since been engaged in farming for himself. While in the employ of Jacob Pearce, he was engaged in attending to thoroughbred cattle, and since that time, has always taken an interest in pure blooded stock. Mr. Plowman has been very successful in his farming operations, and now owns a good farm of 330 acres in Paint Township. Mr. Plowman and family reside on the farm during the summer months, and in London during the winter. Mr. Plowman has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-four years. He is Republican in politics, and has served as Trustee of Paint Township. One child has been born to him, George, who married Lizzie Cooper, of this county. He is engaged in farming with his father. He has one child, Gertie, who resides with her grandparents. Mrs. Plowman is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Miss Gertie of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.

JAMES G. PORTER, farmer and stockman, P. O. London, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 2, 1825, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Kilburn) Porter. The former, a native of Maryland and a soldier of the war of 1812, came to this county soon after that war, and located where our subject now lives. He owned 1,000 acres of land, on which he, in 1813, planted an orchard which is still standing. He died in 1856. Our subject remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he rented his father's place and farmed for himself. In 1847, he married Mahala Girard, by whom he had two children—Frances, wife of W. Wilson; Napoleon, a

student of Dartmouth (N. H.) College, from which he graduated in 1881, and now studying law. Mrs. Porter died in 1872, and in 1879 Mr. Porter married Rachel G. Judy, of Clark County, by whom he has one child, Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and an enthusiastic stockman, his farm of 142⅓ acres being well stocked with the finest and best cattle and horses obtainable. He spares no expense in getting the best breeds.

ISAAC POTEE, London, retired farmer, was born near the National pike, in Somerford Township, September 16, 1823. He is a son of Sutton Potee, a native of Maryland, who came from Baltimore to Somerford Township, this county, in 1816. He purchased 270 acres of land, paying for a portion of it the sum of $16 per acre. He was a butcher by trade, and a farmer by occupation. He resided on his farm in Somerford Township till death ended his earthly labors, in March, 1863. He is buried in the "Old Wilson" or "Mill Graveyard." He married Hannah Makley, also a native of Maryland. Six children were the fruits of this union, four now living—one sister and three brothers. Mrs. Potee died in February, 1868, and is buried near her husband. The subject of this notice was the youngest child, and consequently his education was somewhat limited. He grew up amid pioneer surroundings, often seeing a drove of twenty deer pass his father's door. He resided on the old homestead until twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, and in 1850 married Rachel Marsh, a native of Madison County, and daughter of Josiah L. Marsh. He remained with his father-in-law one year, and until his wife's death, which occurred the same year (1852). His second marriage occurred March 25, 1853, when he was united to Elmira, daughter of Claudius Mitchell, and a native of Champaign County, Ohio, near Mechanicsburg. A year after this second marriage, Mr. Potee removed onto a farm of fifty acres in Somerford Township, and the following fall to Mr. Mitchell's farm in Champaign County. On March 10, 1857, he returned to Somerford Township, and bought a farm of 158 acres from Thomas Taylor, and located one mile northeast of Somerford Village, on the old Columbus road. He there resided, and was engaged in farming until January, 1880, when he removed to his present residence in London. Mr. Potee is connected with no organization whatever, except the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been an able member for over forty years. In 1873, while a resident of Somerford Township, he erected, at a cost to himself of over $2,500, what is known as the Somerford Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was dedicated in fall of 1874 by the Rev. Granville Moody. Mr. Potee was a Trustee of the congregation at that time, and also served as a member of the school board, being Republican politically. Ten children have been given Mr. and Mrs. Potee, seven living. They are as follows: Claudius D., who married Emma Brown, of Logan County, Ohio—he owns a farm of 105 acres, in Somerford Township, but is now in the employ of the Howe Sewing Machine Company; Amelia, wife of Frank J. Kiefer, a farmer, residing two miles west of Somerford; Idelia, Della, Gabriel, Isaac Milton and Cordelia. Both wives have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PATRICK POWERS, grocer, London, was born in Ireland March 12, 1816. His father, Martin Powers, came to America about 1825, locating in Baltimore, Md. Two or three years later, he came to Zanesville, Ohio, and there resided four or five years. He subsequently resided at Columbus and Springfield, being naturalized in the latter place. He was a teacher by profession and went to Hocking County in 1838, where he died

in 1840. He married Nancy Blanshaw, also a native of Ireland. They had six children born to them, two now living, and Patrick the only one in this county. Mrs. Powers departed this life in Clark County in 1838. Our subject came to Madison County in 1843, locating on the "Sawer place," near Somerford, and was engaged in farming for some time. He then removed to Somerford Village, and there resided twenty-five years, the greater part of this time being spent in "keeping tavern," etc. He removed to London in the spring of 1872, purchasing his present property. He opened a grocery, and has since been engaged in that business. He has met with fair success in business life. Mr. Powers is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Democratic party. He was married, in the fall of 1868, to Mrs. Catherine (Hayes) Rohan, widow of John Rohan. They have two children—Nannie and Margaret. Mrs. Powers is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

THOMAS W. PRESTON, a prominent blacksmith, London, was born in Lancaster County, Ky., January 25, 1841. His father, Thomas Preston, was also a native of Kentucky, and a carpenter by trade. He resided in his native State until his death, in 1851. He married Mary Owens, of Kentucky, and our subject was the only child born to this union. Mrs. Preston died in 1841. Our subject was reared by Mrs. Polly Baker, of Lancaster County, Ky., till sixteen or eighteen years of age, obtaining a very fair education. He then went to Flat Rock, in his native State, and learned general blacksmithing, remaining there three and a half years. He then removed to Cincinnati, and two years later (in fall of 1860) located at Pittsburgh, Penn. He subsequently went to Columbus, Ohio, and in 1861 to Jefferson, in this county. Soon after, he came to London, and thence to Newport. He was there married, August 7, 1862, to Almira, daughter of Laban Willoughby, of Range Township. On May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. David Watson, and served one hundred days. He then re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, March 1, 1865, and received an honorable discharge at Baltimore, Md., in September, 1865. He then returned to Newport, and in 1870 removed to London. Mr. Preston has met with fair success in his trade. His shop is located on the south side Fourth, between North Main and North Oak streets, where he does blacksmithing and general repairing. Mr. Preston is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.), of London, Gilroy Lodge, No. 695, of Lilly Chapel, and London Encampment, No. 126 (I. O. O. F.). He is Republican in politics. Mr. Preston has been thrice married. His first wife died February 22, 1875. His second marriage, November 14, 1878, was to Lizzie Wilson, a native of Madison County, who died June 10, 1879. His third marriage occurred February 21, 1882, to Angie M. Fuller, a native of New York. The first and second wives were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the present one, of Trinity Episcopal Church, of London. Seven children have been born to Mr. Preston—Viola, May, Katy (wife of John W. Maddux, of Lilly Chapel), Ada M., James E., Maud M., B. Frankie and Jessie M.

SAMUEL M. PRUGH, London, Auditor of Madison County, was born in Union Township, January 15, 1854. His grandparents, George and Margaret Prugh, were natives of Maryland, and came to Ohio when their son, Samuel Prugh, the father of our subject, was but a year old. They located in Somerford Township, where Samuel was reared and educated. He has been a farmer all through life, and moderately successful. He married

S. N. Gardner

Nancy Bradley, a native of Greene County, Ohio. Of the thirteen children given them eleven are living, all being of age, and nearly all married. Our subject was the eleventh child and fifth son of this large family, grew up on the farm, and received a fair education. When eighteen years of age, he commenced teaching school, following this profession at intervals for a period of eight years. During this time he also engaged in the book and music trade, with a brother, at Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and subsequently attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In 1875, he again engaged in business at Springfield, where he remained two years. On August 4, 1877, he married Mary F. Yeazell, a native of Clark County, Ohio. After marriage, he once more engaged in teaching, and continued the same until the summer of 1880, when he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the London *Enterprise*. On October 12, of the same year, he was elected to his present position, for a term of three years. Mr. Prugh is a stanch Republican. Himself and wife have one child, Earl E., a bright little son of three years of age.

ALBERT G. RANKIN (deceased) was born in Worcester County, Md., March 7, 1814. We will here endeavor to trace his ancestry back to about the middle of the eighteenth century. Rev. John Rankin was probably a native of the North of Ireland, born in 1750. He located in Lancaster County, Penn., thence went to Berlin, Md., and was the first pastor of Buckingham Church, of the Presbyterian denomination. He there died in 1798. He married Mary Atkinson, a resident of Berlin, Md., who bore him five children—John, James, George, Mary Priscilla and Sally Atkinson. The second son, James, married Margaret Truitt, of Worcester County, Md., and they started for Ohio in the spring of 1817. They were all summer on the road, and arrived in Madison County in the fall. The first winter, they stayed at the sugar camp of Mary Truitt, the entire party, consisting of fourteen persons, sleeping in a log cabin of one room during the winter. The next spring, Mr. Rankin located on the land now known as the County Infirmary farm. He was a carpenter by trade, and a farmer by occupation. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian denomination, and one of the original members of what is now the First Presbyterian Church of London, when it was re-organized in 1829. He was a Whig in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was born May 20, 1786, and died August 21, 1857, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Rankin was born January 1, 1788, and died December 12, 1871, aged eighty-three years. She was a daughter of George and Martha Truitt. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, near London. They were married February 10, 1808, and were the parents of ten children, namely: Sarah Maria Purnell, born April 2, 1809; John T. N. December 16, 1811; Albert G., March 7, 1814; Charlotte Ann Selby, January 23, 1817; Eliza White, September 4, 1819; Caroline Matilda, October 25, 1821; Joshua Truitt, April 29, 1824; Mary Atkinson, May 3, 1826; James, May 11, 1829; and Washington Purnell, July 6, 1831. Five of these children are now living, and three residents of this county. Albert G. Rankin removed to this county with his parents, and grew to maturity here. About 1842, he commenced dealing in cattle, and about 1845 or 1846 engaged in the dry goods business at South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, in company with his brother, John T. N. A short time after, he went to Midway, this county, and there engaged in the same business. He remained there for some years, and then bought a farm in Paint Township. He subsequently sold this land, and purchased the "Gossard farm," in the

same township. He afterward purchased the old "Rayburn farm" of 400 acres, in Union Township, close to London, where he resided till his death. He was largely engaged in handling stock during his lifetime, and was very prosperous in whatever occupation he engaged. At the time of his death, he owned over 1,000 acres of land in this county, and about a section in Illinois. He was reared a Presbyterian, but subsequently united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rankin lived a truly Christian life, enjoying the full confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was Republican in politics. He was married February 15, 1848, to Abigail Cooper. They had one child—George W., born November 3, 1848, and died December 6, 1878. She died November 29, 1848. On the 24th of September, 1850, Mr. Rankin married for his second wife Margaret A., daughter of Washington and Catherine (Truman) Withrow, honored pioneers of Paint Township. They were the parents of six children—Harford Toland, an infant daughter, Fulton A., Carrie M. (now wife of A. J. Blue, of Union Township), Fannie (now wife of James Winans, of Xenia, Ohio), and William Moody. Mrs. Rankin married Isaac C. Kemp, December 21, 1865 and still resides on the old homestead.

J. T. RANKIN, farmer, P. O. London, was born in this county April 29, 1824. He is a son of James and Margaret (Truitt) Rankin, who were among the early settlers of the county. Our subject has been a farmer during the whole of his life. When twenty-two years of age, he worked by the month, after which he rented land until able to buy. He finally purchased a small tract, to which he added from time to time until he owned 200 acres, on which he lived until he concluded to retire from active life, when he sold it. He is now living on a small farm of thirty-two acres, on which he has erected a neat and comfortable home. He was married, in 1850, to Sarah E. Evans, a native of this State. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rankin is a live and enthusiastic Republican in politics.

JAMES RANKIN, farmer, P. O. London, was born three miles west of London May 11, 1829; he is the son of James and Margaret (Truitt) Rankin, natives of Maryland, the former of English and Irish, and the latter of Dutch descent; his father was one of the early settlers of this county; he became a prominent farmer, and was ever characterized by his honesty and fair dealing. Our subject attended the common schools in his younger days, and early adopted the occupation of a farmer, in which he still continues. He owns a farm of 136 acres, part of which lies within the corporation limits of London; he was married in 1852, to Ann Eliza Warner, a daughter of William Warner; they have three children—Flora L., Willie Mc. and James D. Mrs. Rankin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rankin is a prominent farmer and stock dealer of the county, and occupies a handsome residence adjoining the corporation.

CLINTON D. RAYBURN, London, an old citizen of Madison County, and a well-known grocer of London, was born in Range Township July 22, 1833. His father, John Rayburn, was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation; he died in 1838. He married Rebecca Dungan, a sister of John and Wilson Dungan; they were the parents of five children, four living—subject, and sister, Mrs. F. M. Chapman, being the only ones now residing in the county. Mrs. Rayburn is still living, and resides with her son James at Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio. Our subject was the third child, and accompanied his parents to London when quite a child. They lived on a farm near the village, but "Clint" was mostly reared in Lon-

don, learning the tanner's trade with John Dungan, and remaining with him several years. He was a resident of Finley, Hancock County, two years, and Superintendent of the Gwynne farm in Deer Creek Township for five years. He then removed onto the farm of Gideon Peck (now owned by James Phifer), in Paint Township, where he resided seven years. Mr. Rayburn then came to London, and for two years was associated with James Hamilton in the grain trade. On December 16, 1880, he purchased the grocery stock and trade of William Ronemus, and his success in this line of trade has been very good. Mr. Rayburn is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter, is Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the City Council. He was united in marriage, September 22, 1853, to Sarah J., daughter of Gideon Peck, of Paint Township. Of their two children, one survives—Frank G., with his father in the store; Emma B., is deceased; Mrs. Rayburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT REA, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. London, was born on a farm in Union Township, this county (now in the corporate limits of London), September 6, 1831. His father, Matthew Rea, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 22, 1793, and died at the house of his son-in-law, Marion Chenoweth, in Fairfield Township, September 23, 1873, aged eighty years. He removed with his father, Joseph, to Ross County, Ohio, in 1810, and was subsequently in the American Army, when Gen. Hull surrendered his forces to the British at Detroit, Mich. He first visited Madison County in 1812, and purchased a large tract of land in Oak Run Township. In 1818, he removed to Madison County, and up to within a few years of his death was one of the largest live-stock dealers in the county. Mr. Rea was as largely identified with the growth and prosperity of Madison County as any within its borders; he was a man of rare good judgment, fine business qualifications, renowned for his probity—a man whose word was as good as his bond. He married Ann Amos, a native of Maryland; they were the parents of seven children, only three living, and those residents of this county. Mrs. Rea departed this life in 1857. The subject of this notice grew to manhood on the old homestead, and when young assisted his father in his stock operations, gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. He has been engaged in farming, and the raising, grazing and feeding of stock all through life. He resided in Oak Run Township till 1870, when he removed to his present residence on South Main street, London. Mr. Rea is the owner of 1,250 acres of land in Oak Run Township, and is still engaged in handling stock. He is Democratic in politics, and since his residence in London has served one term as member of the Village Council. He was united in marriage, September, 1856, to Ann Thomas, sister of M. M. and Owen Thomas, of London. One daughter was born to them—Anna Laura (wife of John Pancake, who resides on the home farm in Oak Run Township). Mrs. Rea departed this life in September, 1858, and Mr. Rea was again married, March 13, 1862, to Louisa G. Bales, a native of this county, and a daughter of Moses Bales, of Fairfield Township.

H. W. RICHMAN, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, London, was born in Salem County, N. J., May 7, 1824. He is a son of David Richman, a native of New Jersey, and there reared. He was a farmer and merchant by occupation, and came to Ohio in 1827, locating in Dayton, where he resided till his death, about 1838. He married Ruth Johnson, also a native of New Jer ey, who became the mother of four children, two living—William Richman, of Montgomery County, Ohio, and our subject. Mrs. Richman sub-

sequently married Robert Hutchison. They had one child—Laura, wife of Augustus Prugh. Mrs. Hutchison died in July, 1879. Our subject was the eldest child, and as his mother was a widow during his early life, he received but a limited education. When twenty years of age, he took a drove of horses across the mountains to New Jersey. He returned to Somerford, in this county, where he sold general merchandise for three or four months. He then took another drove of horses to New Jersey, and finding that business profitable, engaged in it with his brother William for the succeeding thirty-five years. His business having proven good financially, he purchased a farm of 475 acres in Somerford Township. He subsequently purchased eighty acres in Deer Creek, and two farms in Union Township (one of the latter is his present home residence, fifty-five acres of which is in the corporate limits of London), aggregating in all about 1,300 acres. Mr. Richman is still engaged in farming, stock-raising and dealing, although since the spring of 1870 he has resided in his beautiful residence on East High street, London. He is Democratic in politics, but never an office-seeker. Mr. Richman was married, September 23, 1856, to Emeline, daughter of Valentine Wilson, and a sister of Mrs. Robert Boyd. They have three children—Alice, wife of Edward Armstrong, of Armstrong & Minshall, dealers in furniture and Queensware, London; Charles, engaged in same business as father; and Emma, the two latter being at home. Mrs. Richman and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM RIDDLE, deceased, was born near Troy, Ohio, October 11, 1810, and died in London, Ohio, March 15, 1882. His father, John Riddle, came to Ohio from Virginia, and located near the town of Troy. He had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom one son and two daughters survive, the other two sons, Abner and William, dying within twenty-three hours of each other. Our subject grew up on his father's farm; about the time of his majority he went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming for two years. At the expiration of this time, he returned to Ohio, and located at Mt. Sterling, Madison County, where he engaged in business for fifteen years, first with William Graham, and afterward with J. Swetland, Harry Moore, Daniel Wickle and N. T. Tenny. He came to London about 1860, but during his residence here was engaged in no particular business, other than managing his farm, as he had a sufficiency of this world's goods to retire from active life. On October 21, 1853, he married Elizabeth Warner, a daughter of Henry Warner, and by her had three children, viz.: Sarah, wife of E. J. Robison, May and William H. The latter is engaged with Mr. Robison in the drug business in London. Mr. Riddle was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for about eighteen years previous to his death, and always lived a true Christian life. He was one of London's most highly respected citizens, a man of unquestionable integrity, generous, warm-hearted and affable in his manners, and just in all his business transactions. His death was a heavy blow to the community.

JOHN RILEY, of M. Riley & Son, grocers, London, was born at Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio, May 8, 1859. His father, M. Riley, was born in County Meath. Ireland, May 9, 1830. His parents were Edward and Bridget Riley, both now deceased. Mr. Riley was reared in his native land, and when seventeen years of age came to America. He landed at New Orleans, and from there went to Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, where he was employed as foreman of Alfred Watt's distillery. He there learned the distilling business thoroughly, remaining with Mr. Watts for fourteen years. During the last four years of this time, he was engaged in the manufacture

of liquors for himself. In April, 1866, he came to London, and established a wholesale liquor and grocery trade. Mr. Riley enjoys a very large trade in both lines of goods, selling at wholesale and retail. In 1879, he erected his present building, which is a brick, 100x25 feet in size, three stories high. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church and the Democratic party. He was married, July 3, 1856, to Anna Malloy, a native of Ireland. Of the four children born to them, three are living—John, Edward and Katy, the latter attending convent school. Mrs. Riley and the family are also members of the Roman Catholic Church. John Riley came to London with his parents when but seven years of age. He obtained only a fair education, and has been clerking in his father's store mostly during life. In June, 1877, he became associated with his father in business, and the firm have prospered exceedingly. Mr. Riley was married November 1, 1881, to Bessie, daughter of Dr. Toland Jones, of London.

JOHN J. ROBERTS, deceased, was born in Frederick County, Md., December 17, 1782, and died in Somerford Township April 26, 1860. He was a pioneer in the fullest sense, as he came to what is now Columbiana County before Ohio was a State. He was compelled to flee into Virginia, by the Indians, and remained in that State one year, when he returned to his former residence in this State. He removed to what was then called New Lancaster in the year 1809, and to Delaware, Delaware County, in 1810, where he resided till 1812. He was drafted as a soldier in 1812, but being sick at the time was unable to go, and procured a substitute. After this time, a volunteer company was enlisted in his neighborhood; he joined this company and marched to the frontier. The company to which he belonged built Fort Stephenson, which was afterward named Fort Croghan, in honor of its defender, who successfully defended the fort against the combined forces of British and Indians, August 2, 1813. He would have been in this engagement had he not been confined to his bed by a severe attack of camp fever. Several persons having been killed while conveying dispatches from this fort to the army which was stationed at Franklinton, in Franklin Co., Ohio, he volunteered to act as bearer of dispatches, which he did for some time, or until the headquarters of the army were removed from Franklinton. The carrying of the dispatches was the most difficult and dangerous service in the army, as they had to be carried through an unbroken wilderness, over fifty miles in one day, and nothing to indicate the route except blazed trees. The company to which he belonged was very unfortunate, and most of the members died of sickness brought on by exposure to the malaria of the wet, flat country in which they were compelled to encamp. During the war, his family, with many others, fled from Delaware to Franklinton, as a report had been circulated in the neighborhood that the Indians were coming from the north, killing all the white people they found in their line of march. He never returned to Delaware to live, but removed soon after the war closed to Darby Plains, in the northern part of Madison County. He removed to Somerford Township in 1823, where he resided until the time of his decease, except about three years which he spent in Illinois. He was a man of wonderful physical power, and was capable of performing a great deal of labor. He was engaged for several years in trading with the Indians, and was able to act as interpreter. He kept a tavern on the old Federal road, one mile north of Somerford, for several years, but the building of the National road diverted the travel from that route so much that he could no longer make the business pay, and so abandoned it. He built a grist mill, and had a small distillery for several years. His father was born in Wales, and in

early life had followed the sea, and crossed the Atlantic thirteen times before he settled in America. John J. Roberts' sister married a Colonel in the English Army. This man was present at the meeting which Gen. Hull, of unsavory memory, had with the English officers who bought the men and stores composing the United States Army of Gen. Hull. This man said that Gen. Hull received so much money for every man surrendered by him to the English. This matter was revealed after Hull's trial and told to John J. Roberts by his brother-in-law, when he visited him in Canada. Charles Roberts, son of John J. Roberts, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1805, died in Madison County, Ohio, in 1853; married Harriet Macan, in 1832. He taught school in Madison and adjoining counties for eighteen years. He moved from Somerford Township, Madison County, to Union Township, in 1839, and built the Roberts Mill, in 1844. This mill, which is still running, is three miles west of London, contains two run of buhrs, and is capable of doing merchant work. It was property originally owned by Judge Jacob Garrard, who owned a custom mill with but one pair of raccoon buhrs. Judge Garrard also carried on the distilling business, up to 1839. Charles Roberts, however, being conscientiously opposed to the manufacture and sale of whisky, would not purchase the still-house and fixtures, so that business was discontinued when he took possession of the property. In 1849, Charles Roberts purchased 200 acres of land in Jefferson Township, and built a saw-mill on Little Darby, two miles south of Jefferson. Having contracted consumption by exposure while engaged in building the saw-mill, he leased the mill to Dr. J. Randall, and removed from Darby to Union Township, where, after a lingering illness, he died. A great many of the older citizens of London received their education in the schools taught by Charles Roberts, and his name is frequently mentioned by them in speaking of the pioneer teachers of Madison County. He had traveled in nearly every county in Ohio, but was never outside of the limits of the State. He was the father of nine children, as follows: John U. Roberts, born August 21, 1833, married and resides in Union Township, Madison County; William H. Roberts, born 1835, married and resides in Clinton, Henry Co., Mo.; Catharine M. Roberts, born 1837, died, never was married; B. F. Roberts, born 1839, unmarried, and resides in Jefferson Township; Mary E. Roberts, born 1841, unmarried, deceased; Charles C. Roberts, born 1843, married, resides in Union Township; Malvina Estelle, born 1849, married to Michael B. Wilson, resides in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio. Mrs. Harriet Roberts, *nee* Macan, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1814, married to Charles Roberts in 1832, resided in Madison County fifty years, and resides three miles west of London, near the Roberts Mill. She came to the county before the National road was surveyed, and was acquainted with the people of London before a solitary turnpike road was built in the county. John M. Roberts received a common school education, and attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He has followed teaching since old enough; has taught twenty-seven years, twenty-five in this county. In 1859, he married Emeline Truitt, by whom he has three children—Flora, Alma and John F. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat. Charles C. Roberts was married in 1872, to Virginia Ann Douglass, by whom he has two children—Olive and Charles W. Mr. Roberts enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Jones, and served until 1865. He was a merchant for a short time in Jefferson, and operated a lime-kiln in this county in 1861 and 1862. He also operated a saw-mill for a time, and is now engaged in the Roberts flour mill.

E. J. ROBISON, of Robison & Riddle, proprietors Eagle Drug House, London, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 7, 1850. His father, S. S. Robison, is a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He has been a resident of Pleasant Township for many years. He married Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of Judge Fitzgerald, a well-known citizen of Fairfield Township. They were the parents of three children, two now living. Mrs. Robison departed this life in December, 1878. E. J. Robison received a good collegiate education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, graduating in 1875. He then came to London, and, with Edward Armstrong, engaged in the drug business. This relationship continued about four years, when Dr. Platt King purchased Mr. Armstrong's interest, and the firm remained as Robison & King until July, 1882, when the junior partner was drowned at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. In August of the same year Mr. Will Riddle became associated in the business with Mr. Robison, under the firm name of Robison & Riddle. Mr. Robison is a young man possessing good business qualifications, and will certainly succeed in life. He is connected with the American Legion of Honor, the Masonic Lodge and Chapter, Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, an earnest and outspoken advocate of Republican principles. He was united in marriage, November 20, 1878, to Sarah K. Riddle, a native of Madison County. They have one child—Margaret C. Mrs. Robison is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE RONEMUS, London, merchant tailor and gents' furnisher, was born in Jefferson County, Va., February 12, 1824. He is a son of Conrad Ronemus, a native of Germany, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Virginia when quite young, and died there in 1832. He married Sarah Fizer, a native of Jasper County, Va. They were the parents of eight children, six now living. Mrs. Ronemus departed this life in 1873. Our subject was reared in the "Old Dominion," and obtained but a limited education. He learned the tailor's trade at Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va., and worked at it there for five years. He came to Ohio in 1855, locating at Springfield, and in 1863 came to London. He worked steadily at his trade until September 1, 1881, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. Ronemus is Democratic on political questions, and has served two years as Village Councilman. He was married, September 27, 1860, to Maggie Heaton, a native of Clark County, Ohio. They have nine children—Florence, Charles S., Laura, Fannie, Ettie, Arthur, Lulu, Mabel and George, Jr. Mrs. Ronemus is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE H. ROWLAND, Superintendent of construction of the Ohio Penitentiary, residence Columbus, was born in Chester County, Penn., July 8, 1836. He is a son of Charles Rowland, also a native of the same place, and whose ancestors came to America with William Penn. Charles Rowland was a stone mason by trade, and a farmer by occupation. He resided in Chester County, Penn., till his death, February 19, 1857. He married Margaret Shriver, born in the same county. They were the parents of seven children, our subject the only one in Ohio. Mrs. Rowland departed this life January 22, 1858. George H. resided in his native place till seventeen years of age. He then went to Philadelphia, and was employed as a shipping clerk in the B. & O. R. R. offices, for a period of three years. He then went to East Tennessee, and was engaged in lead mining until the commencement of the war. In August, 1861, he started for Pennsylvania, and at London, Ohio, stopped off on account of sickness. Upon recovery from his illness, he went to work, and remained there one year. After a short

time spent at home, he returned to London, and there remained till 1878. He was an architect and builder, and erected many of the business blocks and residences of London. He removed to Columbus, March 1, 1877, and worked at his trade till September, 1878, when he was appointed to his present position by Warden McWhorten. He was subsequently re-appointed by Warden Dyer, and twice by the present Warden, Noah Thomas, also a former resident of Madison County. Mr. Rowland has had good success in his present position, and likes its duties very much. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138 (Masonic), of London, and Masonic Council and Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Columbus; also McCoy Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of the latter city. Mr. Rowland is an Independent Democrat, and while a resident of London, was a member of the Village Council two terms. He was married, November 26, 1866, to Almira Betts, a native of London, and daughter of John Betts. They have one son—Neal C. Mr. Rowland and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of London.

JOHN P. SEARLE, blacksmith, London, and a well-known and esteemed citizen of London, was born in Cornwall, England, July 16, 1833. He is a son of William Searle, also a native of Cornwall, and a farmer by occupation. Our subject was apprenticed for six years to a blacksmith in his native country, remaining with him till his trade was fully learned, besides buying his clothes, and paying his "master," $5 per annum. In December, 1857, he came to America on board the *James Morton*, forty-two day's passage. He came direct to Ohio, and first worked six miles east of Newark. He remained there nine months, and then went to work near Jacksontown, Licking County, on the National pike. He was employed on a threshing machine during the grain season, and in September following went to Thornville, Perry County, and worked five months for David Rank. He then rented a shop, and carried on his trade in that county for five years. He came to London, April 1, 1864, and went to work at his trade. This increased rapidly, and in the summer of 1867, he purchased thirty-four feet front on Main street, from William Farrar, paying therefor $3,100, and assuming an indebtedness on it of $1,600, with three years in which to pay it. When this purchase was made, after making the $1,500 cash payment, Mr. Searle had but $35 left in his pocket, but in two years he had paid for the property. He remained there eight years; sore eyes caused him to quit work four months. He then purchased his present property for $2,500, and erected his shop. He came to London with $400 in ready cash, and by energy and perseverance, coupled with a thorough knowledge of his trade, has succeeded in gaining a comfortable competence, and is the owner of a nice brick cottage on South Main street; besides this he owns a large tenement property on Oak street, estimated at $3,500. When Mr. Searle landed at New York he had only $4.84, but his property in London to-day is valued at over $10,000, and this in spite of many obstacles which he has had to encounter. Mr. Searle is a member of the Madison Lodge, No. 70, and London Encampment, No. 126 (I. O. O. F.). He is Republican in National and State politics, but in local matters gives his support to the "right man in the right place." He was married April 27, 1857, to Elizabeth R. Coplin, a native of St. Austle, Cornwall, England. Ten children have been sent to bless this union, only two living—Kate A. and Spartan C. Mr. Searle, wife and daughter, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Searle sees in his life the guiding hand of an over-ruling Providence, which has more than once led him into paths that opened to

Philip Marsh

success. It was only three days after his marriage that he bade his wife farewell in his native land, and started on his long journey to America. The future seemed uncertain to him, and though he possessed a brave heart and a ready hand, he was unwilling to take her from her home to an unknown land. He went from St. Austle to Liverpool by steamer, and, on arriving, a tug approached to convey the passengers ashore; all except him boarded the tug, but an indescribable hesitancy held him back. As he stood there alone, a stranger on the quay inquired if he did not wish to land. His reluctance disappeared and he landed at once. This stranger, whom he only met by obeying his impulse to remain aboard the steamer, while the others landed, proved a friend indeed. He invited him to his house, treated him as a son, and in various ways assisted and befriended him. When in mid-ocean there appeared to Mr. Searle a distinct picture or vision of a blacksmith shop, which he afterward recognized as Mr. Lippencott's in Licking County. The vision and reality corresponded and agreed in every particular. After his arrival in Ohio, while walking along the railroad between Newark and Louisville to his work in the harvest field, the thought flashed into his mind to inquire for a letter at the latter post office. He did so and received one, directed to himself and written by John Lippencott, an entire stranger to him, asking him to work in his shop. He accepted the offer, and on approaching the shop recognized it at once as the shop he had beheld on the ocean. From that day to the present, he has never lacked work. His wife joined him in America after sixteen months' separation.

JAMES SELF, architect and builder, London. Mr. Self was born in England May 12, 1829. He is a son of Stephen Self, a native of England. He married Lydia Loudon. Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, residing there till twenty-nine years of age. He learned his present trade when sixteen years of age, working at it for five years. On September 11, 1857, he came to the United States and direct to London, Ohio, where he has since resided. Mr. Self has resided here over a quarter of a century, and during that time has been prominently identified with the building interests of Madison County. He owns a farm of forty acres adjoining the village, where he manufactures brick. In 1881, he made over 1,000,000 He has been fairly successful in life, and owns some good village property. He was married in 1856, to Lavina Johnson, also a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Self are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY J. SHARP, physician and surgeon, London, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, March 2, 1845. His father, Dr. E. T. Sharp, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio at an early day, where he reared a large family, practicing his profession for over forty-five years and, by natural selection, the subject of our sketch has transferred to his own the professional mantle which the father, through declining years, let drop from his shoulders. The father and mother both having surpassed the limit of life, as sung by the Psalmist, are now residing at Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio. Henry was the ninth of a family of eleven children, and is the youngest of three brothers now living. Living so close to the border, and at the important rendezvous, Gallipolis, the headquarters of the military department of West Virginia, during the late war he became imbued with the war spirit, and though too young for the volunteer service, enlisted while not yet sixteen years old in the Ohio National Guard, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment. His company, during the raids and threatened

raids of the rebel Gens. Wise and Morgan, was frequently under arms, doing guard duty at Gallipolis and other points on the Ohio River, until the call for the hundred-days men by President Lincoln, when the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio National Guard, Col. Jaynes commanding, was transferred to West Virginia and divided into detachments, were stationed at the different garrisons on the line between Charleston and Guyandotte, West Virginia, thus relieving the garrisons at these places and permitting them to be transferred to the more active services at the front, under Grant in East Virginia. After about four months' service, the One Hundred and Forty-first was ordered to Gallipolis, discharged and mustered out of the service. The subject of our sketch entered a local academy, and after a few months here, his parents moving to Franklin County, he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he continued his studies, leaving there in 1868, to take up the study of medicine. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Columbus, and being his only student for nearly two years, gained largely in valuable experience and practical participation, as an assistant to his preceptor in an extensive surgical and general practice. He graduated in medicine from Starling Medical College, in the spring of 1871, and settled during October of the same year in London, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice, and is now doing an extensive and remunerative business. Dr. Sharp belongs to the students and progressive men of his profession, finding time, aside from the actual practice, to contribute to the literature of his profession by articles written for the various medical journals, and for participation in the proceedings of various medical societies, being a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Central Ohio Medical Society and the Madison County Medical Society. He was married to Miss E. C. Dooris, of Zanesville, Ohio, April 10, 1872. His wife is a lady of culture and of future promise in literature, she having contributed in the past to different periodicals, and having only laid down her pen for devotion to the growing demands of an interesting family, that, for the time, overshadow all other pleasures and duties of less moment. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and by their devotion and work have aided largely in the erection of a handsome church building on Fourth street, in the city, where the society hold their services. They have living three children—Henry J., Leighton and Wilfred.

W. STALEY SHEPHERD, London, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 25, 1823. He received such an education as the public schools of that vicinity could give him, which, with a taste for reading, enabled him to become a well-informed man. He was married at Woodstock, Ohio, January 1, 1850, to M. Louise Clark, daughter of Jeremiah Clark, of Connecticut. In the spring of 1857, he removed to London, Madison County, and was soon thereafter appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county. He so discharged the duties devolved upon him that in the fall of 1858 he was elected Sheriff, and was re-elected in 1860—serving out the two terms in succession to which he was restricted by the Constitution. At the expiration of his term as Sheriff, he was appointed the first collector of Internal Revenue for his county, which office he held until 1866, retiring, with an unblemished record, to the business pursuits of private life. In 1870, he was elected to the position of Clerk in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly of Ohio, and discharged his duties with fidelity and efficiency. In 1872, he was appointed chief book-keeper in the Auditor of State's office, which posi-

tion he held for eight years, a portion of which time he served as Deputy Auditor of State. Soon after retiring from the Auditor's office, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C.; there he remained until June, 1881, when he resigned his position and returned to London. Soon after this, he purchased a half-interest in the London *Times* and entered at once upon the field of journalism, in which capacity he now devotes all his time and energies. In politics. Mr. Shepherd is a firm but candid Republican. In manners, he is agreeable, and tolerant of the views of others differing from him.

AUBURN SMITH (deceased). In 1862, two brothers, Mincher and John Littler, came from England to America, locating near Philadelphia. There is a tradition in the family that these two belonged to the colony founded by William Penn. The son of John, John Littler, Jr., settled near Winchester, Frederick County, Va.; he was the father of ten children, one of whom, Ann Littler, was born October 17, 1782. She was married in February, 1800, to Robert Smith, also a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Robert Smith's father, a widower, with part of his children, emigrated from Virginia to this county, as early as 1804 or 1805, and occupied the land on Walnut Run, which belonged to the late Samuel Watson. The children became dissatisfied, and eventually dispersed, leaving the old gentleman alone, some going back to Virginia and others going back toward the southern part of the State. Robert and Ann Smith emigrated to this county with five children, and had one born after their arrival. Mrs. Smith's father, John Littler, had previous to this purchased 4,000 acres of land in Union and Deer Creek Townships, paying about 12½ cents per acre. Ann inherited from her father 200 acres, what is now known as the "Phifer farm," where she and Robert lived. He died in 1816, about one year after their arrival. They had six children —John, Rosanna, Rachael, James, Samuel and Robert. Samuel is now living in Ligonier, Ind., and Rachael married William T. Davidson, whose son is now the Superintendent of the Infirmary. Mrs. Smith subsequently married William Noteman, by whom she had five children. She died in 1826. Her son, James Smith, was born in Virginia, but was reared in this county, coming here at the age of seven years. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and in 1833 married Ann Rosser, a native of England. They lived in Springfield for a time, and in Somerford, but permanently located in London about 1844. In 1851, he established himself in the drug business, and in 1854 lost most of his stock by fire. He died in September of that year, leaving four children, of whom Auburn, then aged fifteen, was the only son. He was born in Somerford December 14, 1839; came to London when four years of age, and resided here until his death. Having assisted his father in the drug store, he became imbued with a liking for the business, and in 1865, with J. S. Davidson, he purchased the Ridenour drug store. Three years afterward, he became sole proprietor, operating one of the largest and best regulated drug houses in Central Ohio. In 1870, he began dealing in ice, hauling it from Deer Creek. About 1875, he made a pond in the northern limits of London, and adjacent to the pond erected three ice-houses, from which he supplied the home demand and shipped a great deal of ice. He was married to Anna E., the third daughter of E. V. Arnett, of West Jefferson, in 1863, and by her had five children—Robert, Harriet, James, Arnett and Gertrude. Mr. Smith was a strong adherent to the doctrine of Methodism, having united himself with that church in 1864. He was for several years Assistant Superintendent and a regular attendant

of the Sabbath school, and his whole church-work seemed to be devoted to the Missionary work and Sabbath school. He was a loving father and husband, a good neighbor and a most estimable citizen, whose place in life will not be easily filled either in a social or commercial relation, and whose loss is deeply felt and deplored by the church, State and community at large. He died on Tuesday, October 10, 1882, of Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering since 1876. The nature of his disease was unknown to him until several years later.

JONATHAN M. SMITH, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 1, 1847. He is a son of John and Sophia (McFarland) Smith, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. Our subject received a common school education, mostly in this county, and chose the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed. He was married, in 1875, to Rebecca M. Paine, a daughter of Zadock and Martha (Mooney) Paine. They have had one child—Pearl Raymond. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics; he has held several minor township offices, and is now one of the Trustees.

PHILIP SPEASMAKER, London, a well-known and popular hardware merchant of London, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1837. He is a son of Cassimere and Catherine Does Speasmaker, both natives of Germany. Our subject was reared in his native land, and there educated. At the age of fifteen years he came to America, and apprenticed himself to learn the tinner's trade, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He remained there three years, and then came direct to London, this county. He was employed at his trade by John Dungan for one and a half years, and then worked for C. D. Rayburn for a short time. He then purchased the stock and trade (stove and tinware business) of his employer, and has since been engaged in this business. This was in 1857, and it will therefore be seen that Mr. Speasmaker is the oldest merchant in his line of trade in London, and he certainly enjoys the largest trade. He deals in all kinds of agricultural implements, hardware and manufactured tinware, and as a business man is highly respected for his business qualifications and strict integrity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge, Chapter and Council, of London, Palestine Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Springfield, Ohio, and also of the I. O. O. F. He is Democratic in political views; is a member of the Board of Education of London, but no active politician. He was married, November 28, 1857, to Caroline Dies, a native of Franklin County, Ohio. They have ten children, all living.

J. B. SPRAGUE, London, a prominent physician and surgeon of London, was born in Harmony Township, Clark County, Ohio, June 15, 1821. His father, James Sprague, was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Ohio about 1816 or 1818. He was an early pioneer of Clark County, residing eight miles east of Springfield until his death. He was born December 9, 1784, and died July 10, 1844, leaving an estate of 360 acres, and considerable personal property. He married Polly Bailey, a native of New Hampshire. Eight children were given them, five daughters and three sons. Six of these are living to-day, four daughters and two sons. Mrs. Sprague departed this life in 1871 or 1872. James B. Sprague was reared on a farm, receiving a high school education. He taught school in early life for seven years at different intervals, and during the latter part of this time studied medicine for two years with Dr. Rogers (now deceased), of Springfield, Ohio. He then took a course of lectures, studied another year, then a second course of lectures, and in 1851 graduated from the

Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. He first located at Vienna Cross Roads, Clark County, Ohio, and after a few years engaged in the practice of his profession with Dr. Burkley Gillett, of Springfield. The latter died a year later, and our subject then went to Plattsburg, and subsequently to Vienna Cross Roads once more. In 1871, he came to London, where he has since resided, and been engaged in attending to a very fair practice. In June, 1862, Dr. Sprague went into the United States service, as Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in that position nearly three years. By his own consent, he was detailed as surgeon of a colored regiment. They were located on the banks of a stream in the South, and soon after the measles and small-pox broke out among them. Dr. Sprague vaccinated over four hundred of them, and never lost a man by either disease, although some of the men had both diseases at the same time. He remained with them two or three months and then returned home. Dr. Sprague was formerly and is now a member of the Clark County Medical Society, and is also connected with the State and Madison Societies of a like nature. He is thoroughly Democratic in his political views, and once, while a resident of Clark County, served as Justice of the Peace. He was married, November 8, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Chamberlain, an old and respected pioneer of Clark County. Of the six children born to Dr. and Mrs. Sprague, only two are living—Cecelia F. (wife of William H. Wragg, of Plattsburg, Clark County, Ohio), and Milton C. (a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College, and a practicing physician of Somerford, this county). Dr. Sprague has been a member of the Masonic order since about 1845, having been initiated at Fielding Lodge, South Charleston, Ohio. He is now a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Council at London, and of Mt. Vernon Commandery at Columbus. He has taken the first eighteen and the Scottish Rite degrees, and will soon advance, if his life is spared, to the thirty-second degree. His connection with the I O. O. F. has been equally as long and honorable.

W. S. SQUIRES, of W. S. Squires & Co., grocers, London, was born in London, Madison County, January 2, 1844. His father, W. H. Squires, was a native of Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, who came to London at an early day and there carried on the saddler and harness trade for a number of years. He subsequently learned the dental trade, and also kept a hotel at London and Dayton for ten or twelve years. He died in London January 15, 1870. He married Catherine Phifer, a native of Virginia, who bore him eight children, two now living—Laura (widow of L. G. McCollum, deceased), and our subject. Mrs. Squires is still living, and resides in a large and comfortable residence in west part of London, at sixty-seven years of age. Our subject grew to manhood in his native city, receiving a good education. When young, he rented land of H. W. Smith, and "farmed it" for five years. He farmed eight years altogether and then came to London and engaged in the livery business. He subsequently learned paper-hanging, and worked at that and painting for about ten years. Then, in company with his brother-in-law, L. G. McCollum, he purchased the grocery stock and trade of Isaac G. Peetrey, May 9, 1882, the firm remaining as Squires & McCollum until August 26, 1882, when it was dissolved. The firm of W. S. Squires & Co. was then formed, and they have since conducted the business with fair success. Mr. Squires is Democratic in politics. He was married November 14, 1867, to Ellen A., daughter of H. W. Smith, a prominent attorney of London and Madison County. Of their three children, two are living—Jeanette and Catherine. Mrs. Squires

is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. H. Squires raised Company K, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied it to the field. He finally became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Our subject enlisted in Company K, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Cincinnati, serving three years and three months and being mustered out with the rank of Sergeant.

JOHN STAHL, London, the second oldest merchant in the boot and shoe line in London, was born in Germany April 11, 1831. His father, Henry Stahl, died in that country. Our subject was reared in Germany, and when of age came to America. He first located at Cincinnati, where he learned the shoe-maker's trade. He remained there only a short time, and then went to Covington, Ky., just across the river. Some time after, he went to Richmond, Ind., and in July, 1857, came to London. He started a little shop for repairing purposes, and gradually worked himself into the retail trade, until now, he carries a very large stock and enjoys a custom in proportion. Mr. Stahl has done away with manufacturing and is still located on the spot where he first commenced business in London twenty-five years ago. He is one of the oldest members of the Catholic Church of London, and Trustee of the Catholic Benevolent Society. Politically, Mr. Stahl is Democratic, but has never aspired to office. He was united in marriage, March 19, 1857, to Mary Weber, native of Germany. Of the twelve children born to this union, ten are living—John P. (with father in business), Lizzie, Edward, Annie, Flora, Charlie, Frank, Walter, Benedict and Lee. William and Harry are deceased. Wife and family are also members of the church.

A. J. STRAIN, physician and surgeon, London, was born at Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, January 3, 1845. He is a son of Allan Strain, a native of South Carolina, whose father was John C. Strain, also a native of South Carolina, whose parents were from Pennsylvania. John C. Strain came to Highland County, Ohio, in 1809, where he lately died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His son, Allan Strain, the father of our subject, has been a farmer through life, and now resides in that county at seventy-five years of age. He married Eliza McMillen, a native of Highland County, and daughter of William and Margaret Linn McMillen, the latter of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of a Mrs. Gettis, near Gettysburg. Allan and Eliza Strain were the parents of eight children—four now living. Mother died in December, 1880. Our subject is the seventh child and fourth son of these parents, and grew to manhood on a farm in Highland County, to which his father removed when our subject was but ten years of age. He obtained a fair education at South Salem Academy, in Ross County, Ohio, and at twenty-three years of age commenced the study of medicine with an uncle Dr. W. A Strain, of Greenfield, Ohio. Two years later, he entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating therefrom in March, 1873. He first located for practice at Danville, Highland County, and seven months later, went to South Salem, Ross County, where he remained two and a half years. In October, 1876, he came to London and became associated in practice with an uncle, a practicing physician of Madison County for thirty-five years. Two years later, this partnership was dissolved, and since that period Dr. Strain has been alone in his practice, having met with fair success. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and has been a member and Secretary of the Madison County Medical Society for the past two and a half years. Politically, Dr. Strain is Republican. He is also a member of the Presby-

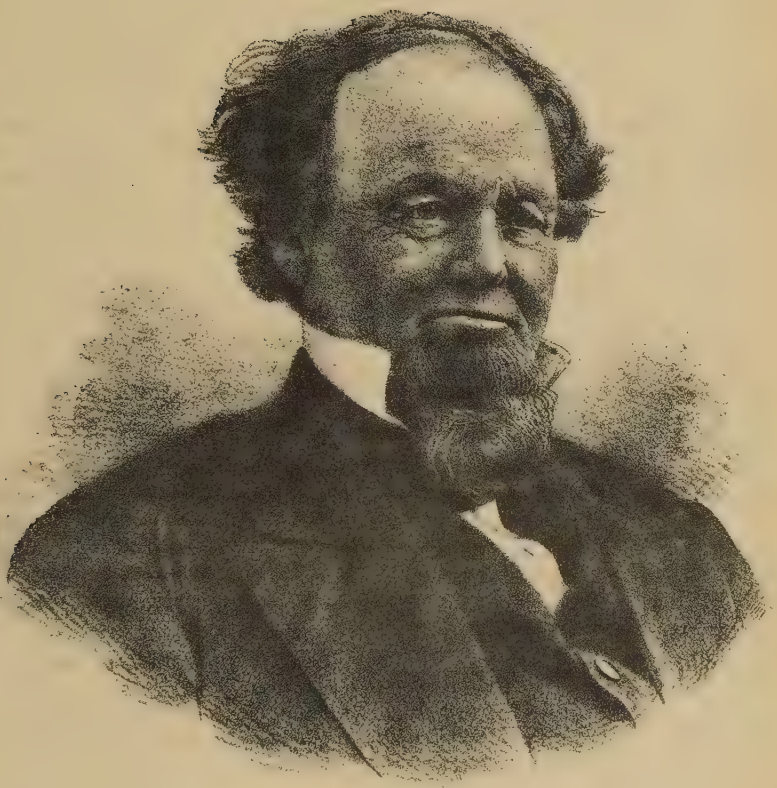
terian Church and the Knights of Honor. He was married, January 7, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Washington Wilson, of Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Strain is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

T. S. STRICKLAND, agent I. B. & W. Railway, London, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, October 3, 1845. He is a son of Franklin M. Strickland, a native of Vermont, who located in Ohio about 1840. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1852, when but twenty-nine years of age. He married Hannah Chapel, a native of Connecticut. They were the parents of three chilrden, all living, and our subject, the only one in Madison County. Mrs. Strickland subsequently married Rodney Mason, and one child was born to them, now deceased. Mrs. Mason resides with our subject in the sixty-sixth year of her age. T. S. was reared in Sandusky County, and early in life was in the commission business at Clyde, Ohio, under the firm name of M. C. Beamer & Co. This was in 1866. He remained with the firm six months, and then engaged in the clothing business. In the fall of 1869, he went to Iowa, coming back to Ohio in the fall of 1870. He was next employed by the L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Clyde, Ohio, in the capacity of baggageman and yardman. He remained in that position until the spring of 1878, when he came to London, and on April 1, accepted the position of agent of the C. S. & C. R. R. On May 1, 1881, this road was purchased by the I. B. & W., Mr. Strickland still retaining his position. Since he took charge of the London office, he has labored earnestly and faithfully to secure better facilities to shippers to and from this point, and to the increase of public travel. It is safe to say his efforts have met with good and increasing success. Mr. Strickland is a member of the Lodge and Encampment (I. O. O. F.), and Republican in politics. He was married the first Tuesday in 1867, to Kate Stokes, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio. They have two children—Franklin and Elta.

JERIAH SWETLAND, London, one of the more prominent retired merchants of this village, was born in Springfield, Sullivan County, N. H., April 28, 1817. His grandparents on his father's side were Jeriah Swetland and Mary Burnham, the latter of whom was an heir to a vast estate in England. One of their sons, Roswell Swetland, was born in Connecticut, was a miller by trade and a farmer by occupation. He resided in New Hampshire during his natural life, and there married Naomi Rockwell, also a native of Connecticut. Of the ten children born to bless this union, only three are living—our subject, a sister in San Francisco, Cal., and a brother in New Hampshire. Mrs. Swetland died in 1858, and her husband two years later (1860). Jeriah Swetland was the ninth child and fourth son of this large family, and consequently he did not receive the educational training afforded some of the older members of the family. He resided with his parents until nineteen years of age, and then learned the saddler and harness trade, working at that in his native village for eight years. On August 4, 1843, he arrived in London, and soon after engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing in such two years. In 1847, he went to Pickaway County, and in 1850 to Mt. Sterling, in Pleasant Township, this county. In 1856, he returned to London, and again engaged in mercantile pursuits, this time associating himself in business with William H. Chandler, Sr. In 1866, Mr. Swetland disposed of his interest and retired from business, although the partnership between the two gentlemen has never yet been dissolved. They still own property together. Mr. Swetland, while in business, was very successful in a financial way, and at present owns a half-in-

terest in 185 acres of good land, and also in Swetland and Dixon's business block, in London, and eight acres of home property, upon which is located a very large and comfortable residence. Mr. Swetland was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1850, and is connected by membership with the Lodge, Chapter and Council, at London. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in 1856 was made a member of Mt. Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar, of Columbus, Ohio, the finest organization of its kind in the State. Politically, Mr. Swetland is an able advocate of Democratic principles, and in 1867–68 and 1868–69 represented his district in the Ohio Legislature, being the only Democrat in Madison County elected on the "straight ticket." He has also been a member of the Village Council of London. Mr. Swetland became a member of the Supreme Lodge, American Legion of Honor some years ago. He was united in marriage, May 23, 1841, to Arabella Fellows, who was born at Hanover, N. H., February 5, 1816. Three children were born to them, all deceased—Isabella Miranda, born in Lebanon, N. H., June 20, 1842, died in London August 26, 1843; William Jeriah, born at Palestine, Ohio, July 1, 1848, died in London February 12, 1857; Sarah Willis was born at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, May 11, 1851, died in London September 7, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Swetland are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

NOAH THOMAS, P. O. London, Warden Ohio Penetentiary at Columbus, residence London, was born in Fayette, near the Madison County line, Ohio, August 1, 1834. He is a son of William Thomas, a native of Virginia. He was a farmer by occupation, and upon coming to Ohio, located in Fayette County. About 1835, he came to Madison County, and has since lived there. He now resides in Stokes Township, and is about sixty-nine years of age. He married Lavina Beauchamp, a native of Clark County, Ohio. They are the parents of thirteen children, eleven now living. Mrs. Thomas is still living in her sixty-eighth year, and both parents enjoy reasonably good health. Our subject is the oldest of this large family of children, and obtained only a limited education in his earlier life. He remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and then entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he was in attendance when the war broke out. He returned home, and in December, 1863, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, commanding, and served until June 2, 1864, the date of the battle of Cold Harbor. In that affray he received a musket ball in the left arm, which caused the loss of that valuable member. He lay in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., from June 10 to July 29, of that year, and during that period was nominated for County Auditor, on the Republican ticket, by his admiring and sympathizing friends in far away Madison County. He was triumphantly elected, and re-elected three times in succession, serving eleven years in all (lacking a few months). At the expiration of this time, he was employed in a clerical capacity in one or two of the county offices, and also served as Justice of the Peace of Union Township. In April, 1880, he was elected Mayor of London, and two weeks later was appointed to his present position by the Boards of Directors of the Ohio State Penitentiary for a term of three years from April 1 after appointment His term will there end April 22, 1884. Warden Thomas has made a faithful and efficient public officer, and has made a host of friends throughout every part of the State. He is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.), Knights of Honor and American Legions of Honor, all of London. He was formerly a member



D. Haskell

of the Christian Church, but of late years has been connected with the Presbyterian denomination. He has always been an advocate of Republican principles. Mr. Thomas was married in February, 1866, to Geneva, daughter of James Smith, and sister of Auburn Smith, deceased, of London. One child was given them—Maud. Mrs. Thomas died May 25, 1871. He was again united in marriage September 16, 1874, to Alice Dorris, a native of Muskingum County, and residing at Zanesville, Ohio. Four children have been born to this latter union, three living. They are John D., Alice and Helen J. Mrs. Thomas is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of London. During his army career, Warden Thomas was successively offered the position of First Lieutenant and Captain, but declined both honors, preferring to serve in the ranks.

OWEN THOMAS, buyer and dealer in grain and hay, London, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, June 18, 1835. He is a son of Jeremiah Thomas, a native of Virginia, who became a pioneer settler of Fayette County, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, and came to Madison County about 1856. Our subject was reared in Fayette County, obtaining only a moderate education. He came to this county when twenty-one years of age, and for two years was a farmer of Oak Run Township. In 1859 or 1860, he removed to London, and was in the wholesale and retail grocery business for ten years. Since that time, he has been engaged in his present occupation, which has proven fairly successful. Mr. Thomas is Democratic in politics; served two years in the Village Council, a like number as Village Treasurer, and one year as Treasurer of Union Township. He was married February 14, 1859, to Miss M. G. Farrar, daughter of Henry Farrar, now resident in Marshall County, Kan. Eight children have been given them—Byron, married Jennie, daughter of S. P. McLain, of Range Township; Minnie, Georgie, Nattie, Walter, Farrar, Mary and Glenn H. Mrs. Thomas and the three eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SIMON TINGLEY, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Union Township January 26, 1831. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Tingley, of German descent, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. His father died when our subject was a child, and he was deprived of most of his school privilege. He has been a life-long farmer and is now dealing in cattle. He is a Democrat in politics, and has twice been sent as a delegate to County Conventions. He was married in 1880, to Dora Andrews, of Clark County. She was of French descent. They have had one child—Mary G. Mr. Tingley is a member of the Christian Church.

AQUILLA TOLAND (deceased), was born in Harford County, Maryland, September 26, 1793. His early opportunities afforded him only the common branches of an English education, but later in life he obtained a fair knowledge of Latin. When quite young, he became a pupil of Dr. Luckey, of Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1818 he attended one course of lectures in a University of Maryland. In the same year, an under-graduate, he started West to seek a fortune through labor in his profession. After a short tarry in Franklinton, now a part of the City of Columbus, he came to the then new town of London, in the fall of 1818, and where he continued to reside until his death. On the 11th of April, 1822, Dr. Toland was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Philip Lewis, a full sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and to the union were born Francis A. Harford, Aquilla and Jane D. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth

(Lewis) Toland, was born in Adams County, Ohio, October 14, 1805, and is yet numbered among the venerable citizens of London. Although very young, Dr. Toland did duty as a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as a volunteer in the defense of Baltimore, and was in the battle of Stony Point. In the winter of 1836–37, he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, and received a diploma from the Institution. His practice was not limited to Madison County alone, but extended beyond its boundaries. In the years of 1823–24–25, he undoubtedly had the largest practice of any physician in the county, or perhaps in Central Ohio, and with a supply of instruments superior to that of any other physician in the county, and with a strong liking for that branch of the profession, his superiority as an operative surgeon was soon recognized and conceded. In 1843, he was elected as a Whig, a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. He became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society soon after the organization, and always manifested a lively interest in its meetings. Dr. Toland was not in the ordinary sense of the word a brilliant man, but he was a strong one. His natural good sense, his habit of careful preparation for anything to be undertaken, his pertinacity in following an enterprise to success, together, with his unswerving integrity, were, perhaps, the only principal traits of character that distinguished him. As a physician, he relied greatly upon his own judgment, and while he listened cautiously to suggestions from others, yet rarely adopted any measures that did not correspond with his views of the case. It common with other physicians of his day, he was a strong believer in the use of the lancet in sthenic diseases, and persisted in its use long after the profession generally had to a great degree discarded it. As a surgeon, he was cautious, using great care in determining the propriety of an operation, making no pretension to rapidity or brilliancy as an operator, but rather looking to ultimate success. He had a feeling of fear in the use of chloroform, much stronger than was shared by the profession generally, and rarely consented to submit his patients too complete anæsthesia. Although devoted to the profession, Dr. Toland was always interested in every question affecting the interests of his town or neighborhood, and it was mainly through his exertions that the L. M. R. R. was secured to London—a straight line from Xenia to Columbus, and a favorite route with the projectors, carrying it some miles south of that place. He also took an active interest in the building of the Springfield and Columbus Railroad, and was its first President. He was closely identified with the growth of London, and built the first and only public hall in the town. His active life would not seem to have left him much time for literary labors, and yet he has left some valuable contributions in the medical journals. In the "Medical and Physical Societies" for February and March, 1837, then conducted by Daniel Drake, we find an interesting case of wound of the intestines and omentum, reported by Dr. Toland. In his long and extensive practice, he acquired a competency. He was economical, and by judicious investment of his early professional profits in real estate, which in later years appreciated rapidly, he died possessed of a large estate. While he was a thorough business man, and attended well to collections, yet he gave liberally of his time and professional skill to the indigent. In fact he never seemed to make any distinction in his attentions between rich and poor. In person, he was tall, and with a bearing that at first impressed one with the idea of haughtiness. He had a massive head, a solid, strong lower face, with heavy brows shading rather small blue-gray eyes—altogether, a head and face that would attract

attention in any group. He was mild and even in his temper, cheerful, fond of society, and of genteel, but rather awkward, address. He was a man of strong attachments, and yet a "good hater," or in other words he cherished his friends, and did not forget his enemies. He was a good conversationalist, but a very ordinary public speaker, in fact we think he very rarely attempted public speaking. His death occurred in London, Ohio, December 30, 1866, at the age of seventy-three years, caused by erysipelas of the face and scalp.

JAMES A. TREHEARNE, farmer and teacher, P. O. London, was born in Maryland June 23, 1841. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Hazzard) Trehearne, natives of Maryland, the former of German and English descent, and the latter of Irish descent. He received a common school education, and from the age of seventeen until 1861 worked out by the month. On July 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. W. H. Squires, and acted in the Commissary Department on detached duty most of the time. He served three years, and in that time was only one week on the sick-list. After the war, he located a soldier's claim of 160 acres in Kansas, but not liking the country, returned to Ohio and has turned his attention to gardening. Since 1864, he has spent his winters in teaching, and is never better satisfied than when he has a good school. In 1868, he married Elizabeth Cryder, a daughter of William and Susan Cryder, and by her has two children—William S. and Annie. Mr. Trehearne is a Freemason and a Republican, and has served as Township Assessor.

JOHN TROUD, farmer, P. O. London, son of Ansel and Elizabeth (Schwartz) Troud, was born in Germany January 22, 1822, and in 1846 emigrated to America, locating in Cincinnati, where he followed his trade, tailoring, three years. He subsequently worked at his trade one year in St. Louis, and then moved to Illinois, where he conducted a business for himself in Mt. Pulaski for eight years. In 1857, he came to London, and for three years was engaged in business. In 1862, he commenced farming on the place now occupied by him, which consists of 132 acres. In 1840, he married Sarah Brown, who died two years after marriage. He then married Sarah Fletcher, who lived only three years after marriage, and he then married Amelia Ann Porter, a sister of James G. Porter, who has since died. Mr. Troud is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received a fine classical education in his native country, where he also learned his trade, and is familiar with four languages—Hebrew, French, German and English.

SAMUEL P. TRUMPER, Recorder of Madison County, London, was born in Bloomingsburg, Fayette County, Ohio, May 10, 1838. He is a son of Lewis Trumper, a native of New York, who located in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1818. He was a farmer by occupation, and died June 10, 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His companion for life was Margery Boggs, a native of Pennsylvania, but reared in Highland County, Ohio. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom yet survive—Mrs. Trumper is still living, and resides with her oldest son Joseph, at Bloomingsburg, Ohio, being eighty-seven years of age. Our subject is the youngest child and fourth son of this family, and remained on the farm until twenty years of age. He enjoyed the then rare blessing of a good common school education, and subsequently taught school for two years. He then took a course of study at Duff & McCoy's Commercial College at Columbus, Ohio, and afterward resumed teaching until the com-

mencement of the civil war. He was then anxious to respond to duty's call, so resigned his position as teacher, and enlisted as a private in Company C, Capt. George B. Gardner, of the Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A short time after enlistment, he was made Sergeant, and subsequently Orderly Sergeant. Upon the death of the Second Lieutenant three months later, he was elected to that position by a unanimous vote of the company, and served as such till the close of the war. The Sixtieth was under Gen. Fremont, in the noted Shenandoah campaign, and in the advance brigade. Mr. Trumper was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1863, and placed in a parole camp at Annapolis. He was afterward transported by rail to Camp Douglas at Chicago, Ill., where he was honorably mustered out with the regiment at expiration of term of enlistment. Going back home, he resumed teaching for two years. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he came to Madison County. He was engaged in farming for a short period, and then was engaged in teaching again for three years. In the fall of 1880, he was nominated and elected Recorder of Madison County, on the Republican ticket, for a term of three years. Mr. Trumper is a member of Lyons Post, No. 221, G. A. R., of London, and of Leanore Lodge, No. 512 (Masonic), of Midway, Ohio. He was married, May 16, 1867, to Maria L. Hidy, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. They have five children—Frank E., Lena M., Minnie L., Samuel O. and Bessie H. A very singular coincident connected with this family is that the second and fourth children were each born on their father's birthday.

DAVID TURNER, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 1, 1826. He is the son of William and Lydia (James) Turner, natives of Maryland, of German descent. The former was a wagon-maker, and died at the residence of our subject in 1876. David received a common school education, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon partially acquired the trade of his father, which, however, he never followed. He rented land for a time, but now owns a place of his own. He was married in 1850, to Margaret Cornwell, a daughter of Addison Cornwell. By this union seven children were born, viz.: J., May Ellen, J. W., Eliza J., Viola, Charles and Florence May. Mr. Turner is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. He was the seventh child of a family of eight children.

THOMAS D. TURNER, dealer in fresh and salt meats, London, was born in Richmond, Ind., September 1, 1833. He is a son of James Turner, a native of Lancastershire, England, who came to America with his brother when but ten years of age. He first located in New Jersey, and subsequently in Indiana, and Warren County, Ohio, now residing in the latter place. He was a tallow chandler by trade, and also served as foreman in woolen factories. Mr. Turner is eighty years of age, and still in the enjoyment of good health. He married Lydia Dixon, a native of Yorkshire, England, now seventy-eight years of age. Our subject is the second of eleven children, nine of whom are living. He was reared in Warren County, and in early life was a farmer. He resided in Licking County a number of years, and was there married, August 17, 1856, to Harriet Lees, a native of that county. Mr. Turner resided with his father some time after marriage, and was a farmer till 1864. He then engaged in butchering, at Granville, Ohio, and remained there six years. In the spring of 1870, he came to London, and opened out in business. His trade increased rapidly, and he now runs two shops—one on East High, and the other on South

Main—where he supplies his many customers with the best of fresh and salt meats. Mr. Turner is connected by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chandler Lodge, No. 138 (Masonic), Madison Lodge, No. 70 (I. O. O. F.), American Legion of Honor, and an advocate of Democratic principles. He has never been a politician or aspired to office. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have eleven children, seven sons and four daughters—Samuel L. (in business with his father), Ida M., Clara B., Mary F., Hattie, Nellie, Annie, Orin, William, Robert and Grace. Mrs. Turner is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID TWAY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O London, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 24, 1834. He is the son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Salmon) Tway, natives of Ohio, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of Dutch descent. Our subject received his education principally in the high schools of Shelby County, and early commenced farming, an occupation which he has since followed. He is the owner of a 300 acre farm, formerly known as the "Watson farm," but latterly as the "Spring Branch Farm." It is well improved, thoroughly cultivated, and graced with a good and substantial brick residence, which our subject has built since his residence there. Mr. Tway is one of a family of thirteen children. He was married, October 20, 1864, to Miss Maria Louise Hidey, a native of Fayette County, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Carr) Hidey, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio, of Dutch and English descent. Six children have been born to bless this union, viz: Albert, Joseph H., Mary S., Eliza, David Ross and Margaret. Mrs. Tway is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Tway is a stanch Republican and takes a great interest in the political welfare of his party. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and he had a brother Nathaniel, who fought in the late rebellion as Orderly Sergeant, in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. Mr. Tway is a live, energetic business man, and has made his property by his own personal efforts.

JOHN WALLACE, editor and proprietor of the London *Enterprise*, London, was born in London June 4, 1838. At the age of twelve years, owing to the want of means, he was compelled to leave school, and entered the office of the London *Sentinel*, then published by G. W. Sprung, where he remained until the winter of 1855–56, when through the influence of friends, he was appointed as page in the Ohio Senate by Lieut. Gov. Myers. At the organization of the Senate, in January, 1860, through the influence of Hon. R. A. Harrison, he was elected Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and given the post office department. On May 26, 1862, he was married to Miss E. F. Baker, of Franklin County. In 1863, in connection with J. B. Stine, he bought out the London *Union*, now the London *Times*, and operated it one year, which embraced the famous Brough-Vallandigham campaign. On January 1, 1872, Mr. Wallace established the London *Enterprise* as an independent newspaper. In April, 1879, the *Enterprise* was made Republican at the solicitation of the Republican County Executive Committee, and is to-day the Republican organ of Madison County. Mr. Wallace has printed the paper eleven years, three of them under the disadvantage of loss of sight. During the eleven years, the paper has neither changed hands or name, or missed a publication.

W. C. WARD, freight agent Little Miami Railroad, and agent Adams and American Express Companies, London, was born in Range Township, this county, June 15, 1841. His father, Cyrus Ward, was a native of Mary-

land, and came to Ohio when a young man. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Range Township until the date of his death. He married Maria Linton, a resident of this county, and daughter of William Linton, a native of England. They were the parents of three children, our subject being the last and only living member of the family. Mrs. Ward departed this life in 1852. W. C. Ward was reared in Range Township, and when still a lad was employed as a clerk for A. & D. T. Johnston, merchants of Midway. He remained with them two years and then went to Cuba, Fulton County, where he was employed in a like capacity for one year. He then returned to Range Township, and alternately went to school and clerked until the commencement of the civil war. Ohio answered the President's call for 75,000 men in a very short time, and as her quota was filled, Mr. Ward went to Kentucky, and enlisted in the First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, serving the three months' term. He then re-enlisted in Company C, of the same regiment, but impaired health caused him to be discharged while in West Virginia. He returned to Madison County, and subsequently re-enlisted again, this time in Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Toland Jones, Col. William Jones, commanding. He remained with the regiment until the war closed. He then went to Missouri, and for a year was engaged in the stock trade. He returned to London, and for eleven years was engaged in the boot and shoe trade, eight years of the time with John Stahl. On March 1, 1877, he was made freight agent of the Little Miami Railroad; March 10, 1877, agent of the American, and November 1, 1881, of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Ward is well-known by everybody in Madison County, and equally well-liked for his genial manners, and good business qualifications. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138 (Masonic), and Democratic in politics. He was married February 14, 1867, to Laura Huston, a native of Fayette County, Ohio.

WILLIAM WARNER, retired, London, Ohio, was born in Fairfax County, Va., about nine miles from Alexandria, March 15, 1793. His parents were William and Betsy (Denty) Warner, both natives of Virginia. William, Jr., was reared to farm life, residing on his father's farm in Virginia until in the spring of 1805, when he came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Belmont County, where they remained until the fall of 1812, engaged in farming, and then removed to Madison County, purchasing land adjoining the town of London, on the east. The parents resided in the county a number of years, raised a large family and removed in town, where both died. Our subject had only meager educational advantages; having a stout and robust physique, his labor was required on the farm. After becoming of age, he learned the tanner's trade with William D. Pickard, of London, but only followed it a few years. On the 29th of February, 1819, Mr. W. was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Kelley, a native of Virginia, and to them have been born the following-named children: Mary, Nancy, Adaline, John, Kate, Anna E., Josephine and Helen Mr. Warner has been variously occupied during his long life in London and vicinity; and as farmer, tanner, carpenter, merchant and public officer, having been Sheriff of the county twelve years, and for a period of four years Deputy Sheriff, beside filling several minor offices, his honesty and integrity were never questioned. Early in life both himself and wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his early life, Mr. W. was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He being a liberal man and of an easy turn in business matters, has not accumulated wealth, but has lived a life highly com-

mendable, and is greatly esteemed and respected by all. In politics, he is Republican. "Uncle Billy," as he is familiarly called, is the oldest citizen of the town, and the oldest person in the county, where he has passed nearly seventy-one years. He is now nearing the goal of ninety years, and the venerable couple who have lived in the marriage relation nearly sixty-four years are now passing the evening of their life together in a comfortable house in London, where they are only awaiting the final summons.

HENRY WARNER, deceased, was born in Fairfax County, Va., nine miles from Alexandria, on the Potomac River, June 15, 1795, and came to Ohio with his parents and grandparents in the spring of 1805, settling in Belmont County. He removed to London in September, 1812, where he lived consecutively until the day of his death, a period of sixty-four years. When he came to London, it was a collection of less than a dozen huts, and he assisted Judge Patrick McLene in laying out the town. He was married, February 27, 1823, to Keturah H. Gosslee, by whom he had eleven children, seven now living, viz.: Mrs. William Riddle, of London; Mrs. R. A. Harrison, of Columbus; Capt. James R. Warner; Gen. D. B. Warner, U. S. Consul at St John, N. B.; Mrs. Eliza Baker, of Chicago; Mrs. Asa Myers, of Brooklyn; and Miss Mary Warner, who lives at home. Mr. Warner came of a long-lived family, his grandfather having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and four years, his father eighty-eight, and his only living brother, the venerable William Warner, of London, is now one of the oldest citizens of the city. Mr. Warner was a merchant, surveyor and dealer in real estate, besides having held several county offices. He was four years Sheriff of the county, fourteen years County Treasurer (elected in 1834) and for a number of years County Surveyor. He retired from business, more than twenty years prior to his death. By industry, frugality, sound sense and force of character, he became possessed of a considerable fortune. Many anecdotes are related by old citizens, illustrative of his rigid honesty and eccentricity, for honest he was and eccentric to a marked degree. Kind of heart when convinced of duty or when charity deserved, he was, nevertheless, one of the most sarcastic of men. For instance: Once when he was representing his own cause before a magistrate, the lawyer for the other side remarked that he "did not wish to take advantage of Mr. Warner, as he saw he was there without counsel." "Oh, go on," said Mr. Warner, "your side of the case is in the same condition." Mr. Warner had been an invalid for thirty years previous to his death. Mr Warner was an invalid, but he was always a pleasant and instructive gentleman, and a worthy member of the Methodist Church, to which he had belonged for more than half a century. He was a Whig in politics, so long as that party had an existence, and endorsed the Republican party at its birth, with which he ever after affiliated. He never missed voting at an election in his life until the fall before his death, when his physical health was such that he could not get to the polls. He died Friday, January 31, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-three years six months and sixteen days. His remains were interred in Kirkwood Cemetery, on the afternoon of Monday, February 2, 1879, the funeral sermon being preached by Rev. J. C. Jackson. Mr. Warner was one of the oldest, best known, and most highly respected citizens of this county. As an officer, citizen, parent, or friend, he was conscientious, liberal, faithful and affectionate, and his loss was deeply felt and lamented by the church, State, and society, as well as by a large circle of mourning relatives. Mrs. Warner is a daughter of Richard Gosslee, who was born in Sussex County, Md., in 1781, and died in London November 26, 1872,

aged ninety-one years six months and one day. He emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1804, and to Madison County in 1816. Before his death he represented the oldest of five generations living in London. He was married three times. He left fourteen children, thirty grandchildren, and over thirty great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for seventy-one years. If he had lived three months longer he would have been enabled to have witnessed the golden wedding of his daughter, Mrs. Warner.

DENNIS WARNER, London, one of the oldest physicians and Surgeons of Madison County, was born in Union Township, this county, near London, May 19, 1818. His father, William Warner, was a native of Virginia, and is a planter by occupation. He never owned any slaves, but hired them, paying them amply for all service rendered. He married Elizabeth Denty, a native of Virginia, who bore him six children and then passed away from earth. He subsequently married Susannah Weiser, of German parentage, who was the mother of eight children. William Warner came to this county with his family in 1812, locating 200 acres of land adjoining the now corporate limits of London. He subsequently sold this, and removed to the city, where he died in his eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Warner departed this life in October, 1797. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained there until twenty years of age. He received only a fair education, and about 1838, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Malsby, an old practitioner of London. He was subsequently under the tuition of Dr. Toland, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, March 2, 1847. He then located in London, and for nearly forty years has been ministering to the sick of Madison County. During this time, Dr. Warner has been moderately successful in a financial way, but has also been an acute sufferer from that terrible disease, rheumatism. Politically, Dr. Warner had always been a Whig, and later a Republican. He was Pension Examiner a few years, and also served a short time as Assessor. He was married, October 10, 1847, to Mary, daughter of John F. Chenoweth, an old and honored citizen of this county. They had two children, a son and a daughter, the latter dying in infancy. The former, James McLene Warner, is Deputy County Clerk, and married Ida, daughter of William Hall, now of Iowa. They have one daughter, Gertie P.

ELI G. WARNER, farmer, P. O. London, was born in London September 29, 1816. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Atkinson) Warner, of English descent, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. Our subject worked at the carpenter's trade, with his father, who was a carpenter, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he took up the occupation of farming, which he has since followed. He owns a farm in this county which he is cultivating in the most approved style, in addition to 160 acres in Kansas. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Ann Maria Zartman, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Zartman, of German descent. By this union three children were born—Mattie C., Edwin Z. and Clara S. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been class leader and steward. He has long been an advocate of total abstinence, and strongly indorses rigid prohibition.

STEPHEN WATSON, President of the Madison National Bank, and Acting President of the London Exchange Bank, was born in Union (now Paint) Township, Madison County, June 4, 1827. His father, David Watson, was born in Maryland October 17, 1783. He was a son of Walter Watson, also a native of Eastern Maryland, who was one of six brothers—

said to be the smallest, and his average weight was 235 pounds. After David's birth, he moved to Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1806. He located in Ross County, near Chillicothe, and one year later moved to this county. David came to Madison County in 1805, to help his father-in-law, Peter P. Helpinstine, in surveying. Mr. Helphinstine's father was a Major in the Revolutionary war, and had a land grant calling for 5,011 acres. His son, our subject's father, came along to survey it. They laid it out in three places on Oak Run, Walnut Run, and Deer Creek. After the land was divided there were 100 acres overplus, which Mr. Watson purchased at $2 per acre, giving in exchange a horse valued at $100, and a watch valued at $20, and owing the balance. In 1807, he settled on the land in Madison County, boarding with Jonathan and Eleanor Minshall, his brother-in-law and sister, until a cabin was built on his land by friendly neighbors. His wife was Mary Helphinstine, a native of Frederick County, Va., who died in 1852. Mr. Watson was a farmer and stock-raiser through life, and died in April, 1870. They had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom only four, two daughters and two sons, are living, viz.: Susannah, wife of Wesley Yocums, of Champaign County, Ohio; Isabella, wife of A. H. Nixon, a wholesale tobacco dealer of Dayton, Ohio. Our subject, the eighth child and fourth son; and David, one of the County Commissioners, residing on the old homestead, in Paint Township. Our subject was reared on the home farm, and received his early education, which was limited, in a log schoolhouse on his father's farm. When twenty-two years of age, he purchased, with his brother Samuel, 258 acres of land, which they kept three years and then sold it at an advance of $3,000. With the proceeds, he purchased 145 acres, to which he has since added until he now owns about 600 acres. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1871. In 1868, he came to London, and purchased his present residence. He and Mr. Charles R. Cover engaged in the business of brokers on November 9, 1869, and have been engaged in it since. On July 1, 1870, a stock company was formed and bought the Madison County Bank of Addison Shanklin and Robert Boyd Mr. Watson was appointed Vice President, and the name of the bank changed to the Exchange Bank He has since been Acting President. In June, 1880, he was elected President of the Madison National Bank. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee and treasurer of the church at London. On December 23, 1852, he was married to Elmira, daughter of John Dungan.

E. R. WATTS, of McKinnon & Watts, saddlers and harness makers, London, was born at Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, March 4, 1828. His father Edward Watts, was a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio about 1816 or 1818. He first located at Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, where he taught school. He subsequently located in Greene County, and there married Margaret Snively, a native of Maryland. He died in Greene County, Ohio, in 1856. Mrs. Watts died in August, 1881. They were the parents of one daughter and five sons, four living. Our subject is the only one of the family residing in this county, and was reared and educated in his native county. He learned the saddler's trade at Xenia, and subsequently traveled for a time in Central and Western Ohio. He then returned to Xenia and there remained twelve years. On January 1, 1866, he came to London, and the same year entered into a partnership with W. H. McKinnon, in his present business. This is one of the oldest business firms in the city, and their trade is excellent Mr. Watts is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 70 (Odd Fellows), the American Le-

gion of Honor, and a firm Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Steward in that body. He has been a member of the London School Board eleven years, and its able and efficient Secretary the greater portion of that time. Mr Watts was married September 12, 1851, to Mary J. McKinnon. Of their four children, one is living—Reed in attendance at the public schools. Mrs. Watts is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER WEBER, proprietor Weber House, London, also the restaurant and bakery connected therewith, was born in Rhine Bavaria, Germany, December 29, 1825. He is a son of Jacob Weber, who lived and died in Germany. He married Barbara Riddlesburger. They were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, only two of whom are in America. Our subject was reared in Germany, and there learned the baker's trade. He was a member of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and served five years. He then came to America, locating at Columbus, Ohio, and worked there one and a half years. He then came to London and established himself in the bakery and grocery business. His trade increased steadily, and he soon opened a restaurant. He also established a brewery, which he has lately abandoned. In 1880, he started a brick yard, and the same year erected his present building. Mr. Weber is a pioneer business man of London, and has been quite successful in his mercantile operations. He is Democratic in politics, and has been a member of the Village Council. He was united in marriage, in 1852, to Mary Hahen, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They are the parents of six children. Mrs. Weber is a member of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ALMIRA WILLIAMS, *nee* Rouse, P. O. London, is a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Platt) Rouse, the former a native of Vermont, of English descent, and the latter a native of Connecticut, of Scotch descent. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and emigrated from the East in 1839, settling in Union Township, where Almira was raised and where they spent their lives. Our subject was born in 1826, and when eighteen years of age married Harvey Fellows, who was born in New Hampshire August 25, 1804. He was a son of Ebenezer and Deborah (Ross) Fellows. They had two children—Sarah A., wife of Col. Ross, of London; and Harvey, who died in 1881, leaving two children. Mr. Fellows was a War Democrat. He was County Commissioner two terms, and Township Trustee three terms. He died in 1865, and in 1876 his widow married Vincent Williams, who died in 1881, aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Williams owns a fine farm adjoining London.

DAVID M. WILLOUGHBY, Marshal of London, was born in Paint Township, this county, June 17, 1852. His father, A. J. Willoughby, was a native of Range Township, and a son of Laban Willoughby, who came to Ohio about 1807 or 1808. A. J. Willoughby was a farmer until about the time of the war, when a fever sore caused him the loss of one of his legs. He subsequently resided with his sons until the date of his death, January 22, 1870, in his fifty-fourth year. He married Catherine Coberly, a native of Paint Township Of their seven children, five are living. Mrs. Willoughby is still living, and resides with our subject, in her fifty-sixth year. David M. grew to manhood in his native township, and in early life resided in Indiana one year. He learned the painter's trade, and for three years was employed in the Champion Machine Shops, Springfield, Ohio. He was a locomotive fireman on the Michigan Central Railroad, in Michigan, for a short time, and was appointed Night Police of London, in April, 1880. He

was elected to his present position in April, 1882, on the Republican ticket. Mr. Willoughby was married, March 17, 1879, to Ellen Harrahan, a native of Paint Township. They have two children—Rosser and Mabel. Mr. Willoughby has made an efficient Marshal, and enjoys the esteem of all his acquaintances.

G. H. WILSON, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Madison County, June 6, 1852. He is a son of Eli and Atha (Prugh) Wilson, who were of English descent, and among the early settlers of this county. His father was one of the leading farmers of the county, and at the time of his death, in 1880, owned 900 acres of land, which he had made by his own industry. Our subject was educated in Oak Run Township, and adopted the occupation of farming, which he has since followed. He is the owner of 119 acres of good land, on which he resides. He was married in 1875, to Delia Wilson, a daughter of Jacob Wilson, and a native of Ohio, of English descent. They have two children, Norman and Pearl. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics.

J. M. WINCHESTER, London, the oldest clothing merchant and a life-resident of London, was born in the village November 9, 1828. His father, Alvah Winchester, was a native of New York, and in early life accompanied his parents to Ohio. They came down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, Penn., on a raft, and located on the Colerain road, near Cincinnati, and soon after entered a piece of land in Clark County, Ohio, where his father, Lyman Winchester, died. Alvah Winchester came to this county a short time afterward, and was one of the first tailors to locate and do business in the then small village of London. His trade increased, and he finally opened a clothing house, and enjoyed a good trade until his death, January 8, 1863, aged sixty-five years. His wife was Matilda Barnett, a native of Tennessee, who bore him ten children, four living, and three still residents of London. Mrs. Winchester departed this life July 26, 1865, at about the same age as her husband. Our subject was the sixth child of this large family, and in early life assisted his father. He also learned the tailor's trade, and worked at it until 1853, when he became associated in business with his father, under the firm name of A. Winchester & Son. The firm did business under this name until the death of the senior partner, when his son purchased the stock and trade, and has since carried on the business. Mr. Winchester has met with very fair success in business, and is well esteemed by his numerous friends throughout Madison County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Lodge, Chapter and Council of London, and Republican in political matters. He was united in the holy bonds of wedlock, December 31, 1857, to Margaret Southern, a native of Maryland, who accompanied her parents to Ohio when quite young. Four children have been born to this union, three living—John and Dennis W., with their father in the store, and Nettie. Stephen is deceased, Mrs. Winchester is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM WINGATE, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Union Township July 16, 1811, and is a son of William and Margaret (Warner) Wingate, natives of Virginia, of English and Irish descent. They were among the early settlers of this county. Our subject was educated in the early subscription schools of this county. He was reared on a farm and has made farming the occupation of his life, now owning 145 acres of land. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a class leader twenty years, and Trustee four years. He was the youngest child of a family of five children. He has lived in the house

where he now resides since 1815. He has lived a life of retirement, never having married, and since 1870, has been suffering with impaired health. He is a lover of good literature, a practical farmer and an enthusiastic stock-dealer.

DARBY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ALLEN, merchant, Plain City, was born in Vermont, April 15, 1811. He is a son of Calvin and Eunice (Delano) Allen, natives of Vermont, the former of Irish and the latter of French descent, who emigrated to this county in 1818. His father was a brick-mason. Our subject was reared on the farm and worked with his father until twenty years of age. He served a two-years' apprenticeship to the brick-mason's trade, and followed his trade for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1863, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Plain City, where he still continues. He was married, in 1839, to Harriet N. Ewing, a daughter of Joshua Ewing, who settled here in 1822. By this union eight children were born, five surviving, viz., A. W., Caroline, Lyman, Mary and Wilbur G. A. W. Allen is the junior member of the firm of Hager & Allen, dealers in groceries, boots, shoes and produce, and extensive shippers of eggs. This firm shipped in 1881, 1,200 barrels of eggs, with seventy-five dozen eggs in each barrel, making 1,080,000 eggs. A. W. Allen enlisted in 1861 in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, and, at the expiration of his term, re-enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. James A. Garfield, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of service. He was wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, and did not rejoin his regiment until they were at the siege of Vicksburg, in which they participated. Caroline is the wife of Rev. C. S. Irwin. Lyman B. is a train dispatcher and telegraph operator in California. Mary is the wife of R. C. Hager, of Hager & Allen. Wilbur G. is in the store with his father. Mrs. Allen died in 1868. She and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has been an Elder and Deacon in the church at Plain City. He is a Republican in politics, and has been Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He is a man of reliable business principles and strict morality.

CHARLES AMANN, Cashier of the Exchange Bank, Plain City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 6, 1842. His parents were Xavier and Bridget (Duplar) Amann, the former a native of France and the latter of Switzerland. His father emigrated to America when a young man, and, after stopping a short time in New York, located at Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade—tailoring. He was twice married, Charles being the only child by his first wife. Our subject enjoyed the advantages afforded by the graded schools of Cincinnati until eight years of age, when he went to Sidney with his father, who engaged in the merchant tailoring business there, and Charles attended the Sidney Public Schools. He then learned the molder's trade, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted from Adams Township, Champaign County, in Company H, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Rhodes. On the 20th of October, 1863, he was captured, at Philadelphia, Tenn., together with a large number of others, and taken to the rebel prison at Belle Isle, afterward being removed to Dan-

ville, Salisbury and Florence. From the last-named place he was taken to Charleston, S. C., in 1864, and placed, with 600 Union officers and 600 Union men, in a building, under the fire of the Federal guns then shelling the city. On the near approach of Gen. Sherman, Mr. Amann was removed to the prison at Goldsboro, from whence the records show he was paroled February 24, 1865. He well remembers seeing emaciated and fever-stricken prisoners, in great numbers, left by the rebels to die. He was fever-stricken at Goldsboro, and, while unconscious, was thrown into the "dead-wagon" and hauled off for burial, the records of Wilmington, where the Goldsboro dead were buried, showing that "Charles Amann, of Company H, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died March 26, 1865," and was buried in the National Cemetery. He has no recollection of his release, and does not know how he regained his release. It is said that, according to the prison records, he was a prisoner longer than any Ohio soldier, with but one exception, during the war. After the war, he engaged in business at Plain City, with marked success, for twelve years, in the drug business, with Isaac Leonard, and in 1881 he took his present position. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Republican in politics. He has been Township Clerk and Trustee, and Mayor and Councilman of Plain City.

WILLIAM I. BALLINGER, M. D., Plain City, is the oldest son of Joshua and Delilah (Inskeep) Ballinger, of Logan County, Ohio, where he was born October 18, 1828. The former, who was born in New Jersey, came to Ohio with his parents in 1810, and settled on the head-waters of Big Darby Creek, where he died. The latter was a native of Ohio, and still lives. The subject of this sketch spent his youth and boyhood with his parents, brothers and sisters, on a farm, until the spring of 1848. Then, having no special appetite for the gymnastics and manual duties of farm life, he was sent to the "Old Academy," in Marysville, Ohio, at that time under the auspices of the Rev. James D. Smith, who was assisted by the Rev. James A. Sterrett, as Principal. He spent three summers in this institution, the last two of which were under the tutelage of the now Hon. James W. Robinson, of Marysville, Ohio, who took charge of the academy as Principal in 1849. Here he acquired the rudiments of algebra, Latin, and of such branches as are usually taught in the high school departments in the graded system of the present day. The winters were passed in teaching district schools, and our subject remembers, with much regret, the mistakes of those whose duty it was to employ teachers, and to look after the moral and mental welfare of the youth, in employing young men and young women to perform these sacred duties, whose only qualifications were a "certificate to teach," and a sufficiency of muscular development to assert their authority in the schoolroom by the help of the rod. In September, 1850, he was sent to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and entered the Senior Preparatory Class, and remained in the university for three years, pursuing the classical course of study. In the fall of 1853, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. W. Henderson, of Marysville, Ohio; taught a district school at Amity, in this county, during the following winter months; resumed his studies in the office in March, 1854, and, in October of the same year, entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, for his first course of lectures. In March of 1855, he returned to Dr. Henderson's office, and there remained till the October following, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine early in March, 1856

Through the kind offices of his much-esteemed preceptor and friend, Dr. Henderson, he was introduced to Hon. Dr. John N. Beach, then in Pleasant Valley, now Plain City, this county, a partnership for business purposes agreed upon, and, on the 9th of April, 1856, the subject of our sketch became the object of curious eyes among the inhabitants of Pleasant Valley and vicinity, trying to weigh the acumen and mental force of the "new doctor." First impressions of Pleasant Valley were not favorable. It was at a time of the year when mud reigned supreme over foot-paths and highways. Teams were bemired in the main streets, and had to be pried out with poles. Sidewalks were few and far between. The town had a railroad and depot, but to reach the same you had to travel—man, woman, child, horse, hog and cow—from McCloud's corner over the entire length of Railroad street, through a sea of mud and water, the exact depth of which no man, perhaps, ever exactly fathomed. The late sleeper was aroused from his dreams, of mornings, by the sonorous notes of "P-o-o-i-g, p-o-o-i-g, piggy, piggy!" coupled with the pleasing strain, "S-o-o-k, boss! s-o-o-k, boss!" and, upon gaining the front door, the foot-paths and streets were found to be the common feeding-yards; and for the balance of the day Mr. Porker plied his snout diligently to plowing the streets and grass plats. The moral and social status was not wholly out of keeping with the physical comforts and conveniences of the place. Although there were a number of intelligent, generous-hearted and Christian people there, yet there were a great many who had their "peculiar views" and their peculiar ways. Bad whisky then, as now, was not unknown; and for many, Saturday was the day of days for settling old scores. This element mostly came from the country. They would commence coming in about 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., and by 2 o'clock P. M. their ranks would be full, and the early comers well fired up. Accounts were called, and the swearing would begin. After exchanging a great many oaths and vulgar epithets, and passing the bottle around several times, the preliminaries of battle would be arranged; but not many hard battles were ever fought. Pleasant Valley at the time was a dead town so far as business and building enterprises were concerned. From 1856 to 1866, one had to count in all the barns built to make an average of one building per year; and the business of the place was limited to three small dry goods stores, one grocery, one drug store and one restaurant. To return to our subject. The "new doctor" was kindly received by his new acquaintances, and, in course of time, was intrusted with a fair share of the afflicted portion of humanity to care for. He found many warm hearts, and true and genial friends. On the 18th of February, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Taylor, the oldest daughter of John and Eliza Mark Taylor, who were both born and raised in Madison County, and still reside two miles south of Plain City. They have had five children, viz.: Charles, who died in infancy; John T.; Oliver, who died aged fourteen months; James Llew and Eve. Mr. Ballinger is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Masonic Order, and in politics is a Republican. The Doctor pursued his professional duties assiduously until the spring of 1873, when he, in company with Mr. Richard Woodruff, a merchant of Plain City, conceived the project of building a flouring-mill in Plain City. Neither party knew anything about mills or milling, but the scheme was put into execution, and the mill, a substantial brick structure, with two run of buhrs for wheat, and one for corn, was put in operation about Christmas of the same year, costing about $13,000. Mr. Woodruff dying in 1875 left the entire care of the mill in the Doctor's hands. This so interfered with his profes-

sional duties that he has given but little attention to them since. The Plain City Mills have had a fine reputation for the quality of their flour for several years, and any one visiting the Doctor's sanctum will find his table covered with both medical and milling literature, and will find him as ready to discuss the best methods of milling as he is to discuss the best methods of preventing and treating diseases. He is now decidedly in favor of bread pills.

E. W. BARLOW, undertaker, furniture-dealer and manufacturer, Plain City, was born in Darby Township March 6, 1835. He is a son of E. W. and Polly C. (Lawrence) Barlow, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York, and both of English descent. They emigrated to Clark County, Ohio, and in 1820 moved to Madison County, coming to Plain City in 1852. His father was a carpenter until he came to Ohio, when he followed farming until his death, in 1865. Our subject has worked in the shop where he is now employed since he was seventeen years of age. He was married, November 4, 1857, to Electa I. Bigelow, a daughter of Dr. D. K. Bigelow, and by her has one child, Cora I., the wife of John R. Hill. Mrs. Barlow died March 9, 1858, and in 1859 he married Lucinda A. Kent, by whom he has four children—Linden C., Elva R., Earl W. and Eddie B. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the father has been a Class-Leader fifteen years. He was a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. His father was a Major in the war of 1812.

I. W. BEACH, undertaker, and manufacturer and dealer in furniture, Plain City, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 21, 1850. He is a son of Uri and Elenore (Downing) Beach, the former a native of this county and the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of English descent. Our subject received his education in the common schools, at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and at a commercial college in Pittsburgh, Penn. He worked at farming until thirty-one years of age when he came to Plain City and embarked in his present enterprise, with Mr. Barlow, under the firm name of Barlow & Beach. He was married, in 1874, to Ruth Alma Slyh, a daughter of Matthias Slyh. They have one child, Lulu Ann, born January 6, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Beach are Baptists, and he is a Republican. He served one term as Township Assessor.

EPHRAIM W. BIDWELL, deceased, was born October 28, 1817, and was the fourth son of Elisha Bidwell, one of the earliest settlers of Madison County, having settled here as early as 1814. His mother's maiden name was Dorothy Willy, and they came to Ohio from the State of Vermont, and were Yankees, or New Englanders. Ephraim was one of seventeen children—fifteen sons and two daughters—fifteen of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. His parents passed through many hardships and privations, known only to the early settlers of Madison County. Ephraim was a farmer, as also were his father and most of his brothers. He received only the limited education to be obtained in the district schools of those days, and was a self-made man, being well informed on all subjects, both political and religious. He held many offices of trust, both township and county offices, and was a member of the State Legislature during the years of 1864 and 1865, and was also a teacher in the district schools both before and after his marriage. He was united in marriage to Miss Laura Lombard, November 4, 1841. Ephraim and wife were the parents of six children—three daughters and three sons—all of whom are living. The eldest daughter, Olive, is now the wife of David D. Brooks, and

resides in Nuckolls County, Neb. The second daughter, Dorotha Ellen, is now the wife of J. H. McKinnon, and resides in Cass County, Neb. The third daughter, Virginia Ann, now the wife of John D. Crego, resides near Sedalia, Mo. Their husbands are all farmers. The eldest son, Monroe Bidwell, married Miss Martha C. Kreamer and resides on the old home farm, in the family homestead, where he was born and raised, and where his parents lived for thirty-three years. Monroe is a farmer and stock-raiser. The second son, Webster Bidwell, who married Miss Sarah Buswell, also resides on a part of the home farm, and is a farmer. The third and youngest son. Hamilton Bidwell, married Miss Nettie Spink, of Wooster, Ohio, and now resides in Lincoln, Neb. He is by profession a lawyer. Ephraim Bidwell and wife commenced life without means, but, by their united industry and economy, they succeeded in securing an ample fortune, consisting of a fine farm of 500 acres, situated between the Big and Little Darby. Ephraim also owned a fine town property and residence near Plain City, where he resided at the time of his death, and where his widow now resides. He and wife were firm believers in universal salvation, and members of the Universalist Church. He was very public-spirited, and well-informed on all political and religious topics of his day, and ever ready to uphold the right and denounce the wrong. In politics, he was an ardent worker and a thorough Republican. He died July 10, 1881, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and lies in the family burial-grounds at Foster Chapel, Madison County, Ohio. We will now give a short genealogy of Jesse Lombard and wife, parents of Laura E., wife of Ephraim Bidwell: Jesse was one of the earliest settlers of Madison County, having come here in an early day, from the State of Vermont, and settled on what is known as the Darby Plains, where his children still reside. He was a New Englander. His wife, Olive Carlton, was of German parentage, her mother being a German. Jesse and wife were the parents of six children —three sons and three daughters—five of whom are living. Jesse was a farmer, a firm believer in universal salvation, and a Whig politically. He died in 1874, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife, Olive, died in 1858, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

ISRAEL ELIPHAZ BIGELOW, retired, Plain City, was born at Adamsburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., June 7, 1825. He was a son of Dr. Daniel K. and Lydia (Custer) Bigelow, the former a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., and the latter of Fayette County, Penn They were married in Fayette County, and, coming West in 1831, settled on a farm adjoining Plain City, where both died—he November 10, 1850, and she November 14, 1854. Their family consisted of six boys and five girls, of whom four boys and two girls are living. The father was one of five sons of Dr. Israel Bigelow, who came to Ohio in 1828. These sons were all physicians, and all, with one exception, life practitioners. The town of Plain City was for a time called Bigelow Town, in honor of the senior Dr. Bigelow. The subject of this sketch was the second of his parents' children. He came West with his parents, and remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in farming on land adjoining Plain City. He had previously read medicine with a view of adopting the profession, but for reasons satisfactory to himself, decided not to continue his studies in that direction. On June 27, 1847, he married Betsey M. Smith, who was born in Vermont October 31, 1828, and was a daughter of Capt. E. C. and Irena (Doty) Smith, natives of Vermont. The father was Captain of a company of militia, and for a short time served in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs.

Bigelow have had seven children, viz.: Lydia Irena, born July 31, 1848, and died at the age of twenty-two years; Clarence E., a grocer of Plain City, born November 20, 1851, and, on March 19, 1871, married Mary, daughter of Luther Lane, who died November 26, 1874, and on December 22, 1877, he married Catharine J., daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Beard) Shipman; an infant son died aged four months; Eliphaz McClellan, born April 16, 1862, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jane (Phillips) Manning; Daniel Crocker, a farmer, at home, born September 1, 1864; Emmett Custer, born March 19, 1867, and now engaged in a jewelry store in Plain City; and Charles Smith, who died March 13, 1870, aged one year. Mr. Bigelow followed farming for ten years after marriage. In 1857, he was appointed Postmaster at Plain City, and to this occupation added merchandising. After six years' service, he resigned the office of Postmaster, and became engaged in the warehouse at Plain City, and as agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, in which he continued two years and four months, when he again entered the ranks as a merchant, and so continued until 1879, when he retired from active business life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the Royal Arch degree, and of the Universalist Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. He recently visited the Bigelow family in the East, and paid his respects to 100 living descendants of two of his father's brothers, Drs. Lebbeus L. and Eliphaz Bigelow. He also visited over forty descendants of his Grandfather Custer, who was a full cousin to Gen. George Washington. A gold-headed cane and a gold watch, originally owned by his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Bigelow, have been handed down from generation to generation through the name of Isaac, and are now in possession of the ex-Mayor of Newark, Ohio, who represents the fifth generation, and at his death they pass to the next oldest Isaac then living. The subject of this sketch has filled most of the minor offices of the township, including Justice of the Peace from 1870 to 1873. He was also elected Mayor of Plain City at the same time, and served one year, but then resigned the office. He was re-elected in 1881, and served one year more. He was appointed and commissioned Seventieth Census Enumerator of the Fifth Ohio District, and discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. Mr. Bigelow has two grandchildren, viz., Bertha J., born June 30, 1879; and Charles Eber, born March 30, 1882, children of his eldest son.

FILMORE C. BIGELOW, P. O. Danville, Ill., born Jan. 23, 1848, at Plain City, Madison County, Ohio. His parents were Dr. Daniel K. and Lydia (Custer) Bigelow. He was engaged in farming and clerking in a grocery store up to 1866; then attended College at Columbus, Ohio, and began telegraphing in 1867. He was married, April 14, 1875, to Miss Annie M. Ball, at Clarksville, Tenn., after which he settled in Danville, Ill. Has two children, Edith I., born November 13, 1878, and Pearl K., born November 11, 1880. In 1880, he quit telegraphing and commenced as billing clerk for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, which position he still holds. Mrs. Bigelow's parents were Ephraim and Sarah (Peek) Ball. Her grandparents were John and Mary (Grimes) Ball. Mrs. Bigelow was born May 10, 1857, at North Manchester, Wabash County, Ind.

MRS. EMELINE BOND, whose maiden name was Emeline Phillips, was born in the State of New York in 1818. She was a daughter of Aaron and Catharine (Lawson) Phillips, the former a native of Long Island, of English descent, and the latter a native of New York State, of German descent. They came to Ohio in 1819. They had seven children, all of whom

are deceased but our subject. She was married, in 1839, to S. O. Worthington, of Franklin County, and in 1841 they moved into Plain City and built the hotel in which she now resides. Mr. Worthington died in 1853, leaving one child, Wilson S., who was born January 29, 1843, and died January 7, 1876. In 1876, Mrs. Worthington married Hiram Bond, a native of Ontario County, N. Y., where he was born in 1818. He is a miller by trade, but since 1876 has been conducting the business of the hotel.

DANIEL BOYD, stock-dealer, Plain City, was born in Washington County, Penn., May 1, 1828. He is the son of James and Martha (Millikin) Boyd, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1831 and settled in Canaan Township. Our subject was reared and educated in Canaan Township, and has made stock-dealing a life occupation. He has also given some attention to the wool trade during the past thirty years. He was married, February 14, 1850, to Mary A. Smith, a daughter of Samuel Smith. By this union four children were born, viz.: John S., a farmer of this township; Ella W., who died aged four years; Dwight S., a farmer of this township; and Charles, at home. Mr. Boyd is a Republican, and he has held the offices of Township Trustee, Treasurer and Assessor, and for three years was County Commissioner. He owns 125 acres of land, in addition to other property. His wool and stock operations are very extensive, but operated with care and sound judgment, and the profits from them have enabled Mr. Boyd to amass a comfortable competency for his declining years.

JAMES BOYD, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Washington County, Penn., June 5, 1826, and moved with his parents to Madison County in 1831, locating in this township in 1852. He was a son of James and Martha (Millikin) Boyd, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject's education was limited to the common schools of this county. He early began the work of a farmer, and has since spent his life in that useful occupation. He owns a farm of 356½ acres of land, near Plain City, where he resides. He was married, November 20, 1864, to Ann E. Williams, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and a daughter of Ebenezer Williams. They have three children—Emma, James Grant and Robert Colfax. Mr. Boyd was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, since which he has been a Republican. His grandfather, Col. Millikin, an officer in the war of 1812, was a surveyor by profession, and at one time owned 2,200 acres of land here.

J. P. BOWERS, SR., farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Canaan Township August 12, 1820. He is a son of Daniel and D. (Phiney) Bowers, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Vermont, where she was born in 1798, being now eighty-four years of age. Daniel Bowers was one of the early settlers of this county, where he located some time about the year 1800. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's grandfathers on both sides were soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Bowers in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for three years, at the expiration of which time he bought a farm, and since then has engaged in farming, now owning about one hundred acres. In 1841, he married Ruhama Guy, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1819. She was a daughter of Jacob Guy. By this union eight children were born, of whom four survive, viz., Betsey L., Daniel E., John P. and Adda M. Mrs. Bowers died in 1871. She was a good wife, an affectionate parent, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1872, Mr. Bowers married Alvina Newton, a native of Darby Township. This union has been without

issue. Mr. Bowers is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

M. D. BRADLEY, farmer, P. O. Plain City. The subject of this sketch was born in Canaan Township, Madison Co., Ohio, September 25, 1854. He is a son of James L. and Elizabeth Mark Bradley. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of this county. Our subject is a farmer by occupation, and owns 202 acres of land in Darby Township and 278 in Canaan Township. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married, November 21, 1877, to Ada A. Burnham, who was born in Pike Township, Madison County. She is the daughter of John H. and Salina (Fullington) Burnham. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are members of the Universalist Church.

ABRAM CAREY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Canaan Township June 28, 1817. His father, Abijah Carey, was born in Pennsylvania in 1780, and married Catharine Johnson, a native of Virginia. In 1800, he came to Madison County, where he died in 1854, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a farmer, and, at the time of his death, owned 400 acres of land in Darby Township. He raised a family of nine children—three boys and six girls—all of whom reached their majority. The girls married prominent farmers, viz., May married James Guy; Sarah married Jacob Millikin; Rhoda married William Guy; Rachel married James Millikin; Eliza married George Rickard; and Lucinda married Nathaniel Harrington. All but one live in this vicinity. Solomon died in July, 1882, and left his property to two sons, who were wealthy before his death. He had retired from business, and was in independent circumstances. Our subject has been a life-long farmer. He owns a large and well-improved farm in this township, on which he resides. He was married, in 1853, to Jane Hogle, a native of Upper Canada, and a daughter of Peter Hogle. This union was blessed with two children, Alice and Ella, who have attended to the household duties of the farm since July, 1877, when their mother died. Mr. Carey was a Democrat until the breaking-out of the late civil war, since which he has been a stanch Republican.

DR. J. H. CARPENTER, physician and merchant, Plain City, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 27, 1831. In addition to the common schools of his native county, he attended Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, after which he took a course in Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He then attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1865. He commenced practicing in his native county, where he remained three years, then spent two years in Marion County, and, in 1869, came to Plain City, where he has since remained. In 1854, he married Catharine Andrews, by whom he had two children—Charles H. and Lellie K. She died in 1863, and in 1870 he married L. Jennie, daughter of Asa Converse. Dr. Carpenter is a Republican in politics, and has served his village as member of School Board. His grandfather was the first white settler in Delaware County, locating in 1801, on 300 acres of land, which is still in the possession of the family, being now occupied by a grandson of the old settler. In coming to Ohio, they descended the Ohio River to Portsmouth, and then embarked in canoes, and, by means of poles, pushed their way up to Delaware County, a distance of 120 miles. The grandfather was killed by being thrown from his horse down a steep embankment. He was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and one of the pistols used by him in that struggle is now in possession of our subject. It

is an old-fashioned horse pistol, with a flint lock, and. though now much the worse for wear, seems to have been a handsome weapon.

ANDREW CARY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Canaan Township January 22, 1833. He is a son of Solomon and Anna (Millikin) Cary, the latter a daughter of Col. Millikin, and of Irish descent. Solomon was a son of Abijah and Catherine (Johnston) Cary. Abijah was born in Pennsylvania in 1780, of English parentage, and in 1800 came to Madison County. Solomon was born in Madison County in 1809, and died in July, 1882. His wife was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1814. They had three children, two now living. Our subject, the oldest child, is a farmer by occupation, and he also deals largely in cattle, usually having about one hundred head on hand all the time. He breeds the Short-Horn Durham cattle and Southdown sheep. He owns 570½ acres of well-improved land, and is one of the leading farmers of the county. He is a Republican in politics; takes an active interest in the cause of education, and has served as School Director for twelve years. He was married, in 1858, to Flora E. Burnham, a daughter of Darius and Lucretia (Hunt) Burnham, and a native of this county. They have six children, viz., Anna L., wife of J. B. Smith, of Canaan Township; Henry, Nettie, Rodney, Burnham and Frank Pearl.

DR. JEREMIAH CONVERSE, Plain City. Dr. Jeremiah Converse, grandson of Rev. Jeremiah Converse, a Revolutionary soldier, and son of Jeremiah Converse, Jr., was born in Darby Township, Madison County, Ohio, June 11, 1822, in that season of epidemic death which is well remembered by the old inhabitants as making sad inroads upon the thinly settled community of Darby Plains, and thickly populating the primitive grounds on Big Darby set aside and sanctified with tears as the burying-ground of the dead. Malinda Converse, the Doctor's mother, was a Derby, descended from the old English titled family of that name, and was a woman of remarkable and healthy characteristics of mind. Her keenly active perceptive faculties, aided by an untiring devotion to her family, under less narrowing circumstances than those which surrounded the pioneers of the plains, would naturally have led to a careful, discriminating education of her children; but the schoolhouses and text-books of to-day were beyond the dreams of that time, and it was by studious application of all his energies and the precious little spare time he could get from labor that young Converse obtained a very common education. The thud of the grubbing-hoe, the crash of falling trees and the wielding of the ox-gad in preparing land for cultivation, were interjections in his educational process until about the year 1844, when he turned his mind to a study of the science of medicine, and graduated four years later at the Columbus, Ohio, Starling Medical College. At or near the time of his commencement of the study of medicine, he married Miss Hortence Hemenway, a young lady of excellent family and fine qualities of mind and heart, by whom he had six children, the oldest, a daughter, dying in childhood. Following his graduation commenced a professional career of twenty-five years, and with it began an observance and study of the physical condition of the country and its sanitary requirements, together with the advancement of social, agricultural and general ideas which have kept him prominently before the public. He never entirely gave up his farming interests, and these, in connection with his extensive professional practice, required the major part of his attention, yet in all these the Doctor was careful to give his children excellent educational advantages, and the most of them are now engaged in teaching.

One, the oldest son, is engaged in a lucrative business in New York City, a married daughter resides in Columbus, Ohio, and the others of his family are living at home or in its immediate neighborhood. Thus, after a quarter of a century administering to the sick over an extensive scope of country, the Doctor felt himself to be breaking under the physical tax imposed by so much horseback-riding. His routes took him over mud roads, pole bridges and unbroken forests and fields, for gravel pikes were yet far in the future, and so, as far as possible, he withdrew from these exacting duties, impressed with the idea that he could render still greater services to the public by engineering labor and becoming actively instrumental in establishing pikes and ditch draining of the plains. The preventative of prevailing diseases he believed to have been better than the cure, and since the time of his withdrawal from practice, save as consulting physician, he has been closely identified with those vast improvements which, through brain, energy and "back-bone," have made our waste lands the garden spot of the Buckeye State. During these years the Doctor has also served Darby Township for many terms as Clerk and Trustee, and was elected Assessor ten years in succession. In 1860, he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, and, at the expiration of a three-year term, was re-elected. In all his public affairs, as in private life, his acts have been characterized by that rare spirit of impartial judgment which impresses communities with its intrinsic value above those who court public trust and nurse it solely for the emolument of office. Had the Doctor's highest aim in life been one of wealth and self-aggrandizement, we might now write of him as a man of broad acres, grazing herds and ponderous bank account. His modest independence, however, assures us that his personal aims have been subservient to the public good, and no doubt the richest blessing he now enjoys, outside the possession of home and family, is his own knowledge and approval of the gifts of prosperity which he sees bestowed upon those around him through the agency in some measure of his wisdom, forethought and self-sacrifice. The Doctor is a man of pleasing presence, with a genial, honest handshake for all who meet him. That softer and finer part of humanity, common in some measure to all, but liberally bestowed upon him, has not been perceptibly blunted by the wear of professional experience and hardships, and his home is one in which the light of hospitality never grows dim, and from which no one turns away hungry and uncared for.

L. D. CONVERSE, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Darby Township January 31, 1826. He is a brother of Dr. J. Converse, whose sketch appears in this work. He attended the common schools and had the advantages of a select school taught in the vicinity. He remained on a farm until he reached his majority, when he commenced teaching school. He was married, in 1851, to Laura Thomas, a native of Champaign County and a daughter of A. H. Thomas. They have four children, viz., Marcia L., J. L. H., Carrie C., Pearl D. and Ruby N. Mr. and Mrs. Converse are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been a Class-Leader, Steward and Trustee, and an active worker in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Greenback party in politics. In 1845, he was elected Lieutenant of the First Squadron, First Brigade, Thirtieth Division, Ohio State Militia. He is an active worker in the cause of education, and has served as a School Director for some time.

ASA CONVERSE, merchant, P. O. Plain City, was born in Vermont February 9, 1814, and is the son of Squire Converse and Anna (Rand) Converse, of English descent. They came to Darby Township in 1814, and

located in what is known as the "Converse Settlement." Our subject remained on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he began learning tanning, and soon taking up the shoe-making trade, he followed both with more than average success for several years. He then opened a general store, which he has conducted over twenty-one years, from 1861. He also owns 133⅓ acres of good land. In 1835, he married Thankful McCloud, daughter of Charles McCloud. They have three children, viz., Candice, wife of J. J. Morelock, of Marysville; Albert N.; and L. Jennie, wife of Dr. Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Converse are members of the M. E. Church, of which he has been a Trustee. He is a Republican, and has acted as a delegate to the State convention.

RUSSEL B. CONVERSE, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Darby Township January 15, 1828, and is a son of Charles and Phebe (Norton) Converse, natives of Virginia, of English descent. Our subject was reared on a farm and received his education in the country schools. He has been a farmer and stock-raiser all his life, and has met with success in most of his undertakings. In 1849, he married Anna Lombard, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Jesse Lombard. This union has been blessed with four children, viz., Amelius K., deceased; James L., Elmer E. and Charles D. Mr. and Mrs. Converse are members of the Universalist Church, in which he is a Deacon and Trustee. He has helped to build six churches in his day. He is a Republican in politics, and has been Trustee and Treasurer of the township. He now owns a fine farm of 385 acres.

SANFORD CONVERSE, livery, Plain City, was born in Darby Township, three miles west of Plain City, August 11, 1841, and is the son of Silas and Diadama (Phiney) Bowers Converse, natives of Vermont, the latter being the widow of Daniel Bowers. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the district school of his neighborhood. In 1877, he began butchering, which he followed until 1880, when he engaged in his present business, with Z. Taylor, whom he has since bought out. He keeps good stock and plenty of it and is doing a thriving business. In 1860, he married Sarah J. Sherwood, a daughter of Andrew A. and Irene (Beach) Sherwood. They have two children, Silas D. and George A. Mr. Converse is a Republican and he has been a Constable for twenty years. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and for seven years was Secretary of that body at Plain City. His father died in 1879, aged eighty-six years, two months and twenty-two days. His mother died October 6, 1882, in her eighty-sixth year.

J. QUIN CONVERSE was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 8, 1844, being the sixth heir to C. H. Converse and Louisa L. (Ketch) Converse, both from the State of Vermont. At the age of four years, he moved into Union County, Ohio, near Unionville Center, where he resided, working on his father's farm and going to the village school six months in the year, until he was eleven years old, after which he went but three months in the winter, until he was seventeen, which was all the schooling he ever got. On September 11, 1862, he was mustered into the service as a private, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, unless sooner discharged, Capt. A. B Robinson commanding the company, and Col. W. P. Reed commanding the regiment. The regiment was hurriedly pushed through with inferior arms (Austrian rifles) and poorly equipped, were put into the field and took the baptism of fire at Perryville (or Chaplin Hills), Ky., October 8, 1862, less than a month from the date of muster. During that fall and winter, he

served in all the marches and countermarches over Kentucky to protect supplies from the depredations of the raider Morgan. In February, 1863, he went aboard the "Jacob Strader," at Louisville, and made the trip down the Ohio and up the Cumberland to Nashville, being thirteen days on the boat, in a very crowded condition, there being the two regiments with all their supplies on the one boat. Here he experienced the only sickness of his army life, being for eleven days confined to his bunk. They arrived at Nashville and marched to Franklin, where they stayed for several months and completed the splendid line of defenses which were used with such terrible effect by Gen. Thomas against Hood in the fall of 1864. Mr. Converse served in all the raids and skirmishes that ended in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, at which battle more than half his comrades were killed or wounded, but he came through with the toe of his shoe cut open with a rifle-ball. He was with Gen. Sherman in the winter march to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, and served on the famous Atlanta campaign, in 1864, up to Kenesaw Mountain, when, in an assault, on the 27th of June, he was wounded by a musket ball passing through his cap-box and into his right side, lodging against the right hip, from where it was cut that evening on the field. In this bayonet charge more than half his comrades were killed or wounded. He now went to the rear, and was absent from the regiment four months, thirty days of which he spent at home, where he made the acquaintance of his future wife. He rejoined the regiment in time to make the march to the sea with Gen. Sherman, then up through the Carolinas, ending with the battle of Bentonville, March 19, 1865, where he was at one time cut off and thought it best to surrender, but in the confusion got away. He was at Raleigh, N. C., when Johnston surrendered; marched from there to Washington; participated in the grand review, May 23, 1865; was discharged as Second Duty Sergeant June 9, 1865, and reached home June 17, having served near three years, never missing a single trick of duty, and never being under arrest or reproved by a superior officer. On March 28, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary I. Baxter, oldest daughter of William H. and C. D. Baxter, of Urbana, Ohio. He then bought land in York Township, Union County, and worked it several years, but his old wound was a constant drawback on him, and he sold his land and moved to Urbana and worked at the watchmaking bench on repairs for two years, after which he located in Plain City in the jewelry business; has now been here over seven years, and has, by close application, brought his business up from a very small beginning to its present comfortable proportions. He owns real estate in the corporation to the value of $2,500 to $3,000. He has but two children living. In politics, he is an Independent Republican, always supporting the best man in all local elections, regardless of party. He has never held any official position whatever. He was Captain of a company of Ohio National Guards for three years, 1878, 1879 and 1880, but the company was disbanded in 1881. He is a member of no religious denomination, being free to admit the good that is in all, but too broad in his ideas of religious liberty to accept the tenets of one to govern him in all things.

THOMAS W. CORNWELL, farmer, P. O London, is a son of Addison Cornwell, whose biography appears in Union Township. He was born in this county September 25, 1843, and received his education in the rural districts of his native county. He has adopted the occupation of farming, and now owns 107 acres of land. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Watson, and served

three years. After 1864, he was in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as First Duty Sergeant. After the war, he came home and again engaged in farming. In 1869, he married Ellen J. Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, by whom he has had five children, viz., Otis, Willie, Leroy, Earnest and Esther—the two latter twins. Mr. Cornwell participated in some hot engagements during the war, and can now boast of an unblemished war record.

A. J. DYER, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 3, 1849. He is a son of William and Josephine (Norton) Dyer, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Connecticut, both of English descent. Our subject attended the common schools of his native county, and finished his education at Kenyon College. He was married, in 1879, to Nora Morgridge, by whom he has one child—Christine. Mr. Dyer is a member of the Episcopalian Church. He owns 658 acres of land, and deals largely in stock. He is a Republican.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, wagon-maker, Plain City, was born in Bedford County, Penn., January 10, 1838, and is a son of J. P. and Abarilla (Stephens) Edwards, natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent. Joseph was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. At the age of nineteen, he began learning wagon-making, which he has since followed with the exception of five years, from 1861 to 1866, spent in the Western States and Territories. In 1866, he came to Plain City and went into business with Jacob Weaver, and has since been doing a successful business. In 1863, he married Margaret Dunkin, a daughter of Reuben Dunkin, and a native of New York. They have three children—Estella, Curtis and Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been Trustee. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN FINCH, deceased, was born in Canaan Township January 20, 1816. In 1837, he married Emily Kilbury, who was born in this township July 20, 1816. They had a family of seven children, viz., Nancy, James E., Samantha, Sarah, T. M., Electa and Joshua D., all married and doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Finch were members of the M. E. Church. He was a Republican in politics, a successful farmer, an affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent father, respected by all who knew him. He started in life without means, and at the time of his death owned ninety-six acres of land. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Manly Feese. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Finch were among the earliest settlers of this vicinity. His father came in 1800, and raised a family of ten children.

WILKINSON GUY, deceased, was born in the Dominion of Canada March 6, 1813, and died in Madison County, Ohio, April 21, 1872. He was the son of Jacob and Hannah (Bean) Guy, who were early settlers in Canada. He received a common-school education, and adopted the occupation of farming, which he followed through life; in politics, he was a lifelong Republican. He served three years and four months in the late rebellion, under Capts. Haynes and Hendricks, and was present at and participated in the battles of Mumfordsville, Ky., where he was taken prisoner on the 14th, but paroled on the 15th of September, 1862, and at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., and with Sherman through the campaign and in his memorable "march to the sea." On December 24, 1840, he married Rhoda Cary, daughter of Abijah and Catharine (Johnson) Cary, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia; they were married in Ohio, and had nine children, viz., Polly, Solomon, Absalom, Sally, Rhoda, Abner, Rachel, Eliza and Lucinda, the two eldest being deceased. Mrs.

Guy was born two miles south of where she now lives, October 7, 1814, and has never lived elsewhere than on the old homestead and at her husband's. By her marriage to Mr. Guy four children were born, viz., Sarah, deceased, wife of Clark Barlow; Catharine, wife of Ezra Pitcher; Sylvester, who married Mattie Davis; and Jasper, who married Ollie Lape.

ROWLAND HILL, carpenter, Plain City, was born in England July 16, 1826. He was a son of Littleton and Elizabeth S. (Storks) Hill, natives of England, who emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and settled in Harrison County. His father was a tanner and currier. Our subject is a mechanic, by trade a carpenter; he first worked at cabinet-making; then at building threshing machines and at house building, being now engaged in the latter branch of his trade. He received a common-school education in Ohio, and has spent most of his time in this State. In 1852, he married Catharine Ann Spring, a native of Harrison County and a daughter of Adam Spring. By this union three children were born, viz., Virginia, John R. and Fannie E. John R. is his father's partner in business; he married Cora I. Barlow, a daughter of E. W. and Irene (Bigelow) Barlow. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has been a Deacon. He is a Republican in politics, and owns eighteen acres of land adjoining Plain City, on which he has built a neat residence. His grandfather was a sea captain, and carried provisions to the British soldiers during the Revolutionary war. He was a loyal English subject. His wife's grandfather was in the war of 1812.

GARY HORN, manufacturer of drain tile, Plain City, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 6, 1824. He is a son of Moses and Sarah (Longfellow) Horn, natives of New Jersey, of German and English descent. His education was limited to the common schools; he remained on the farm where he was raised until twenty years of age, when he began working in the rolling-mills of Virginia, where he remained six years. He then emigrated to this county and engaged in farming, which occupied his attention until 1872, when he began the manufacture of drain tile, in connection with his son, who is still his associate. Mr. Horn was married, in 1848, to Sarah Spring, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Adam Spring. They have four children, viz., Carlton A., his partner in business; Armeda and Mahlon W. and Charles W., twins. Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the Plain City Baptist Church, in which he is a Deacon. He is a Republican in politics.

L. G. HUFF, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 24, 1834. He is a son of James R. and Lydia (Austin) Huff, natives of New York, the former of German and the latter of English descent. Our subject was educated at the academy in Onondaga County, N. Y., and was brought up to farm life, in which he continued until he reached his majority. On April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Haynes, and was discharged in the same year. On July 31, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company K, Ohio Zouaves, and while in that command passed through some terrible experiences. He had his right arm torn to pieces by a shot, and endured the agony of his wound nine days before it was dressed; the surgeons then wanted to amputate it, but to this he stoutly objected. He was married, in 1864, to Ellen M. Baker, daughter of E. Baker, of Delaware County, Ohio. They have three children—Clara, Nettie and Clayton. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are members of the Universalist Church, of which he has been Trustee ten years. He is a Republican in politics.

RICHARD IAMS, SR., farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Pennsylvania December 3, 1823; he is a son of Eli and Phebe (Heckathorne) Iams, the former a native of Maryland, of English descent, and the latter a native of Virginia, of German descent. They came to Ohio in 1824, and settled in Dayton, where our subject had the advantages of the graded schools. He began life by engaging in the grain business, and then spent five years in the grocery business. He was also engaged as a railroad man, and later, as a contractor, taking land for pay. In this way, he obtained sixty-four acres at Plain City, in 1854, and, in 1855, began working it. He now has 200 acres. He was married, December 3, 1848, to Phebe Jane Thompson, a native of Montgomery County, a daughter of Isaac Thompson, and a namesake of Mr. Iams' mother. They have five children, viz., Alfred, Richard, Charles, Alva and Howard. Mr. Iams is a Republican. His sons are all farmers.

HENRY KENT, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Jerome Township, Union County, November 9, 1823. His father, Daniel Kent, came from Virginia with his father, John Kent, in 1800, and married Dilla Shover, a daughter of Henry Shover, who lived in Union County when the Kents came to Ohio. Miss Shover was a native of Germany. Our subject was schooled by subscription in the primitive log schoolhouse, and has been a life-long farmer. On October 15, 1847, he married Melissa Norton, a daughter of John H. and Sarah Norton, and by her he has had the following children: Sylvester C., born September 9, 1848, married Harriett Pickett; Lorenzo C., born June 25, 1851, married Emma Gray, John F., born February 17, 1854, married Lottie Sape; Sarah A., born December 4, 1857; Olive, born August 14, 1860, married Albert Kilgore, son of Harvey Kilgore, of Canaan Township. Mr. Kent owns 170¾ acres of land, and deals some in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

JAMES A. KILE, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1834, and, in 1839, came to Madison County, where he has since resided. He is the only surviving child of two children born to Enoch and Sarah (Needles) Kile, who were natives of Ohio, of English descent. His grandfather, James Kile, was a native of Kentucky, and became one of the first settlers of Jerome Township, Union County; he raised a family of eleven boys, none of whom weighed less than 190 pounds, and some weighing as much as 265 pounds; they were all temperate men for their day, most of them church members, and when our country's flag was assailed in 1861, seven of them took up arms in defense of the Government. Our subject is a man of about 230 pounds weight, well proportioned and one of the most successful farmers of the township. He is an extensive raiser and dealer in stock, and usually winters from 500 to 1,500 sheep, 150 to 2,000 hogs and 50 head of cattle, and sells on an average twelve horses per year. He was married, in 1856, to Mary Martin, a daughter of David Martin, and by her has five children, viz., the oldest, deceased; R. P., Fred, W. T. and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Kile are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican in politics, and owns 227 acres of land.

WILLIAM LEASURE, dentist, Plain City, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 7, 1837, and is a son of William and Polly Swrader Leasure, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. They came to Ohio in 1827, and settled in Franklin County, where our subject received his education. He was raised on a farm, where he continued until sixteen years of age, when he went to Pennsylvania and studied dentistry. After acquiring his profession, he spent five years in Indiana, and was in Union

County nine years. While in the latter county, he was engaged in selling groceries and dry goods. He was married, in 1863, to M. E. Brant, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and a daughter of Frederick and Polly Brant. They have one child—Jennie, who is now the wife of Vernon Allen, of Plain City.

ISAAC LEONARD, Vice President of the Exchange Bank, Plain City, was born January 25, 1848. He is a son of Jacob and Lidia (Miller) Leonard, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and the latter a native of New Jersey, of English descent. Our subject obtained his education in the schools of Cincinnati, and chose the occupation of a druggist, which he followed in Plain City for ten years. He has latterly devoted his time and attention to banking. He was married, December 23, 1870, to Miss Ada Lane, a daughter of Luther Lane, whose sketch appears in Canaan Township. They have two children, viz., Orlando, an infant who died at the age of seven months, and Iona. Mrs. Leonard is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Leonard is a Republican in politics.

J. H. LOMBARD, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born March 24, 1816, and was a son of Jesse and Olive (Carlton) Lombard, natives of Vermont, the former of English and the latter of German descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1827, and, in 1829, located in Madison County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Our subject received a common-school education, and at an early age learned a trade which he followed with success until in an accident he lost his right arm. Since then he has devoted his time to farming. In 1828, he married Jane Owen, a native of Ohio, of Welsh descent, by whom he has six children, viz., James, Jesse (a soldier in the rebellion), Olive, Jane, Duncan and Estelle. Mr. Lombard's grandfathers on both his father's and mother's side, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

H. D. LOMBARD, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Campbell County, Ky., August 15, 1822. At the age of five years, he emigrated with his father to Ohio, and settled in Union County. Two years later, his father purchased a farm on the "Plains," as it is called, on which place he now resides. He has a family of eight children, the oldest of whom is Phebe, widow of Harvey Bradley, deceased. She has two sons—Rollin and Harvey. The second, De La Mar, who follows the occupation of teacher and farmer; Samantha Alice, wife of H. C. Riddle, of Plain City; Mary S., wife of J. H. Stewart, of Plain City; Millard T.; Frank E., also a teacher; William A. and Ora I. In December, 1844, he was united in marriage with Samantha McUmber, who was also born in Campbell County, Ky., October 15, 1820. She was the daughter of William and Phebe Kelly McUmber. Her grandfathers, William McUmber and Beriah Kelly, both served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The former was of Irish and the latter of Dutch descent. H. D. Lombard was the son of Jesse, who was one of a family of eight boys. His grandfather was David Lombard, who served in the war for Independence. His mother's maiden name was Olive Carlton. The ancestors of the Lombard family in America emigrated from Italy it an early day. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked when near the coast, and he saved himself by swimming ashore. He was directly descended from the "Longobards," or Longbeards, one of the tribes of barbarians who overrun the Roman Empire about the year 400 A. D., and founded the Kingdom of Lombardy in Northern Italy.

BENJAMIN H. MARSHALL, blacksmith, Plain City, was born August 24, 1824. He is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Hague) Marshall, natives

of Loudoun County, Va., the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent. Our subject has plied his trade in Madison County nearly half a century, and has operated a shop in Plain City for thirty-five years. He has made a study of horse-shoeing and other important parts of his trade, and does his work on purely scientific principles. He was married, in 1846, to Abigail Ann Adgate, a native of Boston and a daughter of Theodore Adgate, a merchant in that city. They have three children—Malinda A., Willie C., who married Sally Wiley, in 1876, and Minnie M. Mrs. Marshall is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Marshall is a Democrat and a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has been Trustee. He stands at the head of his trade in this vicinity, and enjoys a liberal patronage.

L. M. MARSHALL, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Madison County June 20, 1838. He is a son of G. W. Marshall, a native of Virginia, of English descent. Our subject attended the common schools of his native county, and early adopted the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed all his life, with the exception of a few years spent in Illinois as a merchant. He now owns 164 acres of good land, which he cultivates in the most approved manner. In 1858, he married Melissa Domminy, a native of Madison County, by whom he has four children—Electa (wife of George Van Doren), Etta May, Jerry H. and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Marshall's parents came to this county from New York in 1811. Her father was a prominent Whig, and for twenty years a Justice of the Peace. He was the parent of twenty children, twelve by his first wife and eight by his second. He owned 1,500 acres of land. Mrs. Marshall was one of the youngest by his second wife.

ANDREW JACKSON MARTIN, attorney at law and Mayor of Plain City, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 8, 1826. He is a son of John and Sally Martin, natives of Virginia, the former of English and the latter of German descent. He received his education in the common schools of his native county, and, until of age, worked with his father at farming and carpentering. After he reached his majority, he purchased a small farm, which he operated until forty-five years of age, when he became connected with the railroad and superintended the construction of the Columbus Dummy Railroad. On Independence Day, 1852, he married Sarah Ann Stagg, a daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Stagg. They had six children, four now living—Mary L., Florella J., Charles and Frank, of whom three are married and one is in Mexico. Mrs. Martin died in 1872, and, in 1878, he married Margaret (Shafer) Davis, widow of Henry Davis; she is a devoted member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Martin has been through life a hard student. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, where he practiced for some years. In 1879, he came to Plain City, and, in 1882, was elected Mayor of the village. He is a Democrat in politics, and for several years was Justice of the Peace in Columbus.

A. McCAMPBELL, baker, Plain City, was born in Union County October 1, 1840. He is a son of John and Margaret (Tate) McCampbell. His father was born in Virginia January 19, 1812, and his mother in Warren County, Ohio, January 1, 1812. His father was the fourth child of a family of thirteen children, and was a cooper until his arrival in Union County, since which he was a farmer. His parents were married in Jerome Township, in 1835, where his father died January 4, 1878. Our subject is one of a family of nine children, eight of whom reached their majority and six became school teachers. It is said of them that they never applied for

schools, but always had them proffered to them. Two of the boys served in the late rebellion—J. L., enlisted in 1862, in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but after ten months' service, was discharged on account of disability; he re-enlisted, February 4, 1864, in Company C, Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was finally mustered out of the service in 1865. Our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for one year, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. His father during life was a strong friend of education, and was the prime-mover in having the High School established at California. He was an Old-Line Whig until the formation of the Republican party, after which he espoused the cause of Republicanism. He was a good Christian, and for many years an active member of the United Presbyterian Church.

HON. RODNEY C. McCLOUD, druggist, Plain City, was born in Madison County March 25, 1842. He is the son of Dr. Charles and Mary Jane (Carpenter) McCloud. His grandfather McCloud came to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Union County; he was a native of England and a local preacher. Dr. Charles McCloud settled in Canaan Township in 1831, and for twenty years was engaged in the active practice of medicine. He was a prominent man in politics and an active worker in the Whig party He represented his county in the Ohio Legislature, in the session of 1844–45, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of Ohio. He was born February 2, 1802, and, in 1832, married Mary Jane Carpenter, who was born August 29, 1813. They became the parents of four children, viz., Mary, now the wife of Dr. E. C. Robinson, of Plain City; Smith N., a druggist at Marysville, Ohio; Sophronia, wife of Dr. Milton Lane, of Lincoln, Neb., and our subject. The latter was the second child of the family. He began life as a farm hand, but soon obtained a position in a wholesale hardware store, at Columbus, where he was employed as a clerk for five years. He was then engaged as a traveling salesman for the same firm until he purchased his present business at Plain City, which he did in connection with his brother, Smith N., who is still a partner in the business, the firm owning two stores in different towns, each of which is under the management of one of the firm. Mr. McCloud is a Democrat in politics; he has had the offices of Mayor and Councilman of Plain City, and Trustee of Darby Township, and represented Madison County in the Ohio Legislature in 1874–76. He was married, in 1874, to Nancy E. Noteman, a daughter of Zachariah Noteman.

DAVID McCUNE, retired farmer, P. O. Plain City, is a brother of Dr. John E. McCune, and was born in this county August 20, 1824. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education. In 1847, he married Harriett Kent, a native of Union County, and a daughter of Daniel Kent. a soldier of 1812. In 1861, Mr. McCune enlisted in the army, and served for the full term of his enlistment. He was also in the "hundred days" service. He is a life-long farmer, but has latterly retired from all active work. He is a partner with his brother in the possession of 400 acres of land and in a fine business block of Plain City. He also owns a neat brick house, now occupied by him as a residence. He started with nothing, but is now possessed of a comfortable competency. He is a Republican, and has been Township Trustee. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN E. McCUNE, M. D., Plain City, was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 14, 1826. He is a son of John and Polly (Hager) McCune, the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish and English descent, and the latter a native of Vermont, of English ancestry. His grandparents came to

this county in 1802. Our subject attended the common schools of his native township, after which he taught school to obtain the means for further educating himself. His literary education was obtained at the Central College, in Franklin County, and his professional education at Starling Medical College, Columbus. After leaving college, he located at Plain City, and engaged in practicing his profession, and, with the exception of one year spent in the West, he has remained here ever since. He was married, in 1850, to Anna Barlow, daughter of Edmond W. Barlow, a Major in the war of 1812, who came to this county in 1833. Dr. McCune is a courteous, affable gentleman, of studious habits and an enthusiast in his profession. During his many years of practice at Plain City, he has wrestled very successfully with some very difficult cases, and has built up for himself an enviable reputation and a lucrative practice. He is a prominent member of Plain City Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F., and a highly esteemed citizen. He is always to be found on the side of morality and temperance, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his community. He has a farm of 100 acres of good land, an interest in a fine business block in Plain City and other property. He is a self-made and a well-made man.

GUS A. McDOWELL, carpenter, Plain City, was born in Darby Township January 4, 1832. He is a son of L. and Elitha (Sharp) McDowell, the former a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch descent, and the latter of New York, of Dutch descent. Our subject received a good education in the English branches, and being a constant reader, is now a well-posted citizen. He owns two acres of land adjoining Plain City, on which he recently erected his residence. In 1862, he enlisted in the United States Regular Army, and was one of a band of unfortunates captured by the rebels and inhumanly forced over a precipice, two of them being killed outright, and our subject with many others seriously injured. He was discharged in 1864, after two years' service. In 1854, he married Miss S. Douglass, a native of Darby Township, and a daughter of Cyrus and Lucy (Sherwood) Douglass. They have had five children, viz., Lucy A., wife of John Truss; Ada L., wife of M. Brown; Hester M. and Elitha. Mrs. McDowell died October 20, 1874.

A. C. McDOWELL, telegrapher, Plain City, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 25, 1844. He is a son of Theodore and Elithia (Sharp) McDowell, natives of Vermont, the former of French and the latter of German descent. Our subject received a common-school education, and since twenty-one years of age, has been a telegraph operator. He worked on the Pan-Handle Railroad two years, and has held the position in Plain City seventeen years. In the late war, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Robb, and patricipated in several engagements, but was on detached duty part of the time. On February 21, 1875, he married Eoline G. Smith, of Wayne County, Ind. by whom he has two children—Grace F. and Helen G. Mr. McDowell is a member of the Grand Army, and owns a neat and substantial residence where he now resides.

JOHN W. MILLHOLLAND, brick-maker, Plain City. William Millholland, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania; he was a son of Thomas and Maria (Overmeyer) Millholland, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Germany. They married in Pennsylvania, and, coming West at an early day, entered 160 acres of land, three miles northwest of West Liberty, Champaign County, where two of the daughters now reside. William remained at home until about 1868, when he came to

Madison County. He married Rachel Ann Nichols, by whom he had ten children, four boys and six girls, two boys and three girls of whom survive. The parents are both also living. The subject of this sketch was the second child and second son. He was born in Champaign County June 16, 1844, and remained at home until 1865, when he went to the far West and engaged in herding cattle in Kansas, at which he continued eighteen months, after which he moved to Illinois and engaged in farming. About fourteen years ago, he came to Jefferson Township, where, in 1871, he married Clara McCauley, who was born, raised and educated in that township; she was a daughter of Edward and Cynthia (Webster) McCauley, the latter a descendant of Daniel Webster. By this union four children have been born, one boy and three girls, of whom Edith is the only survivor. In 1875, Mr. Millholland engaged in brick-making at Plain City, at which he still continues. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics formerly a Democrat, but latterly a Prohibitionist.

JACOB MILLIKIN, retired farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 11, 1809. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Cook) Millikin, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1830, and settled in Canaan Township, where his father purchased 1,500 acres of land for 75 cents per acre. He was a surveyor, and died in 1870. Our subject received only such education as could be acquired in the district schools, but, by dint of hard study, he succeeded in laying by a good store of information. His father had a family of nine children, viz., Samuel, deceased; Martha, wife of James Boyd; Daniel; John; Jacob; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Alder; Ann, wife of Solomon Cary; James, a retired farmer, and Andrew. Jacob was married in 1835, to Sarah A. Carey, a daughter of Abijah Carey; she was born where they now live in 1813. They have two children, William and Sarah. Mr. Millikin owns 500 acres of land. He is a Democrat, but has never aspired to official honor of any kind.

WILLIAM MILLIKIN, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Plain City, is a son of Jacob Millikin, whose sketch appears in this work. He was born in Canaan Township and received his education in the common schools of this county. He has chosen the occupation of a farmer, and now has entire charge of his father's farm. He deals extensively in cattle, and sells some of the finest stock brought into market. He is a Democrat in politics, following the leadership of his father, who cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. Our subject was married, in 1861, to Elizabeth E. Slyh, a native of this county, and a daughter of Matthias Slyh.

R. MOONEY, merchant, Plain City, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 4, 1850, and is the son of Jacob and Rosanna (Winters) Mooney, natives of Ohio, of Irish descent. Our subject was raised on a farm, and followed farming until 1876, when he engaged in his present business in Plain City. He was married, in 1872, to Electa Lane, by whom he had two children—Ida and Walter. Mrs. Mooney died in 1876, and, on June 20, 1877, he married Emily Bigelow, a daughter of Dr. D. K. Bigelow, and by her has one child—Otto. Mr. Mooney is a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, of the Scottish Rite degree. He is a thorough and successful business man, and stands high in the community where he lives.

J. B. MORGRIDGE, Plain City, was born in Washington County, Vt., August 2, 1814, of parents Richard and Sallie Morgridge. Less than two years later, the parents resolved to emigrate to the West, and, June 4, 1816,

found them together with their earthly possessions, all of which were contained in a wagon, especially built for the occasion, termed a mover's wagon, en route for Ohio, which State they believed afforded the most promising field of labor and the surest reward for industry, the only legacy they could hope to transmit to their children. The distance was great, being 900 miles, and the roads new, and in some places almost impassable, yet with a determined purpose, the pioneer leading the way, the journey was accomplished, and the 18th of September found the family sheltered in a small cabin in Licking County, every member of which was afflicted with the ague. Our subject says that one of his earliest recollections was his first shake in the above-mentioned cabin. A year later, the father, by way of availing himself of the convenience and benefit of Western institutions, sold all his chattel effects, which, together with some currency, he converted into bills of the Muskingum Bank, located at Marietta, then the leading bank of the State. Four days later, when in N wark, where he had gone to make some purchases, he learned that the bills were worthless, the bank having broken two days prior. It was then that the inheritance above referred to was fully realized and possessed. It had been their intention to locate in Hamilton County, but the sickness referred to prevented. In the fall of 1820, the family removed to Madison County, settling on land upon which the subject now resides, which had previously been bargained for with Walter Dunn, then in Chillicothe, to whom the early settlers of this county will ever be grateful for the kind and long indulgences extended to them on over-due payments. The father in moving to this county, impoverished as he was, was compelled to contract some debts in procuring an outfit in the way of a team and implements to begin farming. For two years a general sickness prevailed in this locality, and the seasons were unfavorable for crops, which, together with great scarcity of money in the country at the time, the year 1824 still found him in debt, and with the expenses incident to a large family, unable to pay. He was sued by his creditors, who, in their eagerness to collect, sold him out, letting articles go at far less than their value, thus depriving him of the only means he possessed, and which would have enabled him, in the near future, to have canceled their claims. When all was gone and the creditors unsatisfied (there being then no chattels or homestead exemption too sacred to be attached by execution as now), and while explaining to the creditor that he had no more property or money with which to pay, and in the presence of his family. the creditor said: "If that be so, I demand that you, Mr. Constable, lay upon the body of this debtor, Richard Morgridge, and take him forthwith into the jail of this county, as is my right and pleasure to do, and there keep him till my claim be fully satisfied." Says the subject of this sketch: "I was then ten years of age, but at no subsequent time in my life have I ever felt such intense indignation as I did at these proceedings, but whether the officer or the law was at fault was not so clear in my mind then, but that creature, that creditor, from that moment, was a brute in my mind and sight and of life-long abhorrence." The mother passed the remainder of the day and evening with tears in her eyes. At 5 o'clock in the morning on the day following, Richard Morgridge, the debtor, tired, wet and hungry by walking all the way from London in mud and rain, knocked at the door, and was unexpectedly, but joyfully, admitted. He not having provided for the expense to the county, as the law required, was released. Under the hardships of a new country, the cares and wants of a large family and misfortunes beyond his control, his health and resolution gave way

never to revive. Our subject says: "The purposes and fixed resolution of my life rushed and sprang to my mind at the scene just related. I then most fully realized that poverty was most humiliating and inconvenient, that debts and creditors were the king of tyrants, and have ever since strove to be free—and would here say to every young man, avoid debts if you value your comfort or hope for freedom." Our subject with the encouragement and assistance of his mother from this period until about 1833, and jointly with her became the real owner of 130 acres of the land bargained for by his father with Mr. Dunn, and under circumstances not to fear old creditors. About this time Mr. Morgridge was invited to teach the neighborhood backwoods district school at $9 per month, which was then the customary salary for that honored position. Of books, up to this period, he had seen few, and hardly owned any, his mother having been his principal instructor, he never having carried a slate, arithmetic, geography or atlas, history or grammar into a schoolroom; the little he had mastered had been accomplished by the hickory-bark fire-light at home. An examination was required to test his fitness for the position, which ordeal he passed, paid the required fee of 25 cents to the Board of Examiners, took charge of the school and remained employed in that capacity for eight or ten quarters, and among his pupils have been farmers, mechanics, inventors, machinists, surveyors, engineers, architectural draftsmen, merchants, Sheriffs, County Commissioners, lawyers, doctors, legislators, and, says Mr. M.: "I remember of one minister, which, perhaps, was an accident." Previous to and about the period of his teaching, Mr. M. passed the summer seasons in herding cattle in droves of from 200 to 250 head on the then unfenced and unimproved wild prairie in the northern part of this county, and in this employment he made the acquaintance of many of the pioneer drovers, among whom were Comstock, Williams, the Weavers, Guy Buel, Pool & Miner, as well as the large grazers, Gwynne, Wilson, Fullington and the Wildmens. Mr. M., believing that estates were, in most instances, largely the result of growth, directed his attention in main to the growing of young stock, and purchased, as he was able, small parcels of land. His first venture as a drover was in the year 1840, when he purchased 1,400 head of sheep, and drove them to the State of Wisconsin, and there disposed of them to the pioneer settlers of that region, stopping ten or twelve days at Chicago to graze the herd on the wild prairie, worth then only from $5 to $10 per acre. During the decade beginning with 1840, he was engaged in the cattle business, buying West and driving to the Northern and Eastern markets, and to the feeders in Pennsylvania, having to cross the mountains and ford and swim the intervening rivers. In 1850, he drove cattle which he purchased in Iowa through on horseback to the city of Philadelphia and returned to Ohio on the same horse. He has driven cattle in herds of 150 to 250 from Illinois to Philadelphia, requiring a period of about twenty-five days to Ohio, and from thence, through the State of Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia about forty-five days, at an expense of from $2.50 to $3.50 per head, swimming such rivers in the course of the drive as the Sangamon, Kankakee, Illinois and Ohio. After 1850, Mr. M. turned his attention more closely to his farm, which, in the meantime, he had increased in number of acres, but added not much to its productiveness. The lawfully established roads in this locality were few, and at once steps were taken by our subject in petitioning for such, and he became instrumental in the laying out and establishment of some three county roads, in all about fifteen miles, which have been found to be on such useful routes

that the county has since improved a part and taken steps to improve the remainder by piking and graveling them. The most needed improvement was to drain the lands, which was not so easily accomplished, though quite a large tract of country was similarly situated, including a large portion of three townships, Darby, Canaan and Monroe, the topography of which was little understood, and so peculiarly was this body of land situated that any place or location of ditches less comprehensive than a system that would drain the whole, must have been a failure. To reconcile the views of some 1,600 persons owning not less than 20,000 acres of land, of which some of them were non-residents of the county, but none the less watchful and jealous, but mainly all neighbors, was no easy task. Especially as each one, in justice, law and equity was to contribute or be assessed, if the needed improvement was to be made. Without draining, this large tract of land was not only unhealthy, but almost useless for agricultural purposes. Notwithstanding the difficulty and unpleasantness of the task, the individual, as well as the public or common interest, Mr. M. had in this matter compelled him to draw up and present petitions to the Commissioners of the county at different times, though all in aid of the same object, a complete system of this most useful and necessary improvement, and by the co-operation, assistance and topographical observations and the engineering skill of Dr. J. Converse, the work was accomplished, which includes a public county ditch of twenty-two miles in length, with more than that length of tributary private ditches, at a cost of nearly $200,000, which, however, has not been without its benefits, as the lands drained have enhanced in value from $26.-75 to $90 per acre. and the land has become second to none in any part of the State. All unkind neighborly feeling and difference of opinion and grievances of unequal assessments and benefits have been about reconciled, and this, too, without any deplorable or fatal results, except in one instance. Mr. Morgridge is truly grateful to Providence for what he has received, and proud, too, of the improvement the county has made, but prouder, he says, "of that representative of our county who was mainly instrumental in the repealing of that barbarous law that sent my father to the jail of my county for no crime but debt." He is now reposing in a comfortable home, on an extensive tract of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of most excellent land, located in Darby Township, in the northern part of the county, some of which is the reclaimed land, which must be almost sacred to the possessor. He began life under the most trying circumstances, as is seen in this sketch, but with the early and fixed and determined purpose above related, as expressed in early youth; he has become possessed of a large estate. May the evening of his life be passed in happiness.

A. S. MORGRIDGE, retired farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Darby Township September 6, 1822. He was the youngest of nine children, of whom three survive. He received a rather limited education in a log schoolhouse, and has worked on a farm all his life, with the exception of two winters, in which he taught school. He has never belonged to any church or secret society, is neutral in politics and now owns about 600 acres of land, which he farms and on which he raises cattle, but unfortunately he is a bachelor. His father, Richard Morgridge, was born in Amesbury, Mass., November 18, 1771; his father died when he was about nine months old, and he lived with his mother and in different places until sixteen years of age, when he was bound to a Mr. Coffin until of age. While in service, he and some others hired a teacher, and formed an evening school, where Mr. Morgridge obtained his little education. He afterward obtained some

knowledge of surveying, and followed it a little. When of age, he left Massachusetts and worked at $5 per month in Vermont until he bought 100 acres of land. He married Sallie Emerson May 1, 1800, left Vermont for Ohio June 10, 1816, and arrived in Licking County in August or September. In 1819, he came to Madison County, bought land of Walter Dunn, and built a cabin, in which he lived until his death, August 10, 1843. He was the youngest of six children. Samuel Morgridge, our subject's grandfather, was born at Newburyport, Mass., and was the oldest of three sons. He followed ship-building until he fell and was much injured, after which he taught school. He married Ruth Silvers, and died at Amesbury, Mass., June 26, 1772. John Morgridge, the great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from England among the early emigrants, and settled in Newburyport, where he worked at ship-building. He had three children—Samuel, William and John. Sallie Emerson, the mother of our subject, and the eldest of ten children, was born at New Salem, N. H., August 18, 1781, and was married at Berlin, Vt. Her father, Jonathan Emerson, was born in Haverhill, Mass., May 7, 1756, and married Rhoda Bailey January 11, 1781. She was a daughter of Joshua Bailey, who married Elizabeth Chase September 4, 1734. Jonathan Emerson was in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner and carried to England, where he was kept fifteen months before he was exchanged. He moved to Vermont in 1787, to Ohio in 1815, and died in September, 1823, in Butler County, Ohio. Sally Emerson's grandfather, Jothan Emerson, settled in Massachusetts and married Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Andrew and Hannah Mitchell, by whom he had one child. He died in the French war. During the three days previous to Richard and Sally Morgridge's leaving Vermont, it snowed continuously; this was the 7th, 8th and 9th of June, 1816.

DANIEL NORTON, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Darby Township, Madison County, April 7, 1828. His father, John Norton, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1799, and soon afterward came to this county, where he spent his life. His wife, Sarah (Taylor) Norton, was born in 1802, and, in 1803, came to this county with her father, Daniel Taylor; she still survives, and is remarkably active for one of her years. She retains full possession of her mental faculties, and often entertains her friends with anecdotes and descriptions of early pioneer days in Madison County. Our subject is a farmer by occupation, and, with the exception of ten years spent in the West, he has given his life's attention to that honorable vocation. On November 12, 1851, he married Sarah E. Daugherty, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Bigelow) Daugherty.

HENRY C. RIDDLE, dealer in stoves, tin and hardware, Plain City, was born in Union County, Ohio, August 26, 1846, and, in 1866, settled in Plain City, where he embarked in the enterprise that now engages his attention, and in which he has met with good success. He was married, September 13, 1872, to Alice, daughter of H. D. and Samantha (McUmber) Lombard, by whom he has two children—Howard Sterling, born July 9, 1873, and Willard Henry, born October 2, 1876. Mr. Riddle is a member of the Plain City School Board, one of the Board of Village Council and a member of Urania Lodge, No. 311, F. & A. M., at Plain City. He is a stanch and reliable Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in all the work of his party. His parents, James and Mary (McCullough) Riddle, are residents of our subject's native county.

E. C. ROBINSON, dentist, Plain City, son of Samuel and Nancy (Curry) Robinson, was born October 27, 1850. He was reared on the farm,

where he remained until seventeen years of age, when he learned the trade of a plasterer and brick-mason and prepared himself for a thorough mechanic. After working at his trade and traveling for six years, he studied dentistry, applied himself assiduously, thoroughly mastered his profession, and has since practiced it in Plain City, where he has met with well-merited success. In 1879, he married Mary J. McCloud, a daughter of Dr. Charles McCloud, and by her has one child, a daughter—Tessa.

W. K. ROBY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in the State of New York March 25, 1835, and was a son of William and Martha (Fuller) Roby, natives of New York, of English descent. His father died two months before he was born, and he lived principally with strangers until his marriage. When old enough, he began farming by the month, after which he rented land for a year, and, in 1855, when in his twentieth year, he purchased twenty-six acres, which he has since increased to 150 acres. He was married, in 1857, to Nancy Finch, a native of Madison County, and a daughter of John Finch. This union was blessed with three children, viz., Adda, wife of A. Cary, Jr.; Ellsworth and Lawrence. Mr. Roby is a Republican in politics.

HENRY M. ROUSE, carpenter, Plain City, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., July 27, 1828. His father, Thomas Rouse, was born in Vermont in 1793, and died in Ohio in 1873; he married Sarah A. Platt, a native of Connecticut and a connection of ex-Senator Platt, of New York. They came to Ohio in 1838, where he plied his trade of carpenter and joiner until his death. Our subject's grandfathers were both in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandmother became a widow, and married a Mr. Wheaton, a soldier in the war of 1812; she lived to the remarkable old age of one hundred and two years, dying in Bloomington, Ill., in 1864. Our subject was educated in this county, and for one winter he taught a school in Union Township. In 1839, he moved to London, and worked at his trade, carpentering, until 1859. In 1851, he married Mary E. Dunn, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Roush) Dunn. By the union six children were born, viz., Blanche, wife of Clark Gray; Link D.; Sarah, deceased wife of Charles Kent, deceased; Carl H., Thomas D. and Allen. In 1861, Mr. Rouse enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Tom Ford, and was discharged in 1862, after participating in several battles. In 1866, he came to Plain City, where he has since worked at his trade, with the exception of one year spent in business in Chicago. He is a Democrat; was Clerk of the Board of City Council, of London, eight years, and Mayor in 1858, and has been Mayor five years in Plain City, and Justice of the Peace six years. He is also a member of the School Board and Secretary of the agricultural society.

JOHN SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 14, 1836. He is a son of William and Emily Scott; the former was born in Ohio in 1814, and is still living; the latter was born in Virginia in 1816, and died in 1847. Samuel Scott, the grandfather of our subject, located in Ross County in 1800. Our subject received but an ordinary schooling, and has made farming the occupation of his life. He owns nearly ninety acres of land where he resides, which he has made by his personal efforts. He is a warm advocate of prohibition, and an earnest supporter of every work of reform. In 1862, he enlisted in the Third Ohio Battery, participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and soon after was discharged on account of disability. In 1863, he married Rachel J. Green, a native of Logan County, and a daughter of George R. and Ruth (Will-

iams) Green, natives of the South. This union was blessed with three children—Emily, McKinzey and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been Steward, class leader and Trustee. He is also an active worker in the Sabbath schools.

A. H. SHERWOOD, retired farmer, P. O. Magnetic Springs, was born on the shores of Lake Champlain November 26, 1808; he is a son of Samuel and Orinda (Converse) Sherwood. He came to this county in 1822, and settled on "Darby Plains," where he has worked at farming most of his life. He at one time owned 570 acres of land, which he afterward gave to his children. In 1832, he married Irena Beach, by whom he had ten children, viz., Daniel B., whose sketch appears in this work; Samuel; Judith, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Mollie, wife of A. H. Andrews; Sarah, wife of Sanford Converse; Amos B., proprietor of Sherwood House, Plain City; Laura (Kilburn); and Charles L., whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Sherwood gave to each of his children a liberal start in life, either in land or money, and has himself retired from active life to his home at Magnetic Springs, where he now resides.

W. R. SHERWOOD, retired merchant, Plain City, was born in this county December 16, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Riddle) Sherwood, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Kentucky, both of English parentage. Our subject received his education in his native county at the public schools. He was reared on a farm, where he continued until twenty-two years of age. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Robinson, and was discharged, in 1864, on account of a wound received in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. He was previously taken prisoner by Morgan's men, but obtained his release immediately. He was married, in 1855, to Olive B. Lyons, a native of Union County and a daughter of Levi Lyons. Mr. Sherwood is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow societies and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL B. SHERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Darby Township January 16, 1833. He is a son of Andrew H. and Irena (Beach) Sherwood, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. His father has been a life-long farmer, and, prior to dividing his land among his children, he owned 570 acres. Our subject was the eldest of a family of ten children. He has adopted the occupation of a farmer, and now owns a well-regulated farm of 124 acres. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Chloe Douglass, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, by whom he had three children—Douglass L., John D. and Frank R. Mrs. Sherwood died February 28, 1868, and Mr. Sherwood married Amanda Latham, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, and a daughter of John Latham. By this union three children were born—Charles A., Amos B. and Harry H. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been a class leader and Superintendent of Sunday schools. He is a Republican in politics.

C. L. SHERWOOD, livery, Plain City, was born in this county January 1, 1852. He is a son of Andrew and Lucinda (Beach) Sherwood, descendants of the old Puritan stock. His father was a prominent farmer of this township. Our subject was raised on a farm, where he remained until 1872, when he moved to Plain City and engaged in the livery business, for which he is well fitted, being an excellent judge of horses and a jovial, good-hearted fellow. His stock is good in quality and condition,

and his customers always leave him well satisfied. On October 8, 1872, he married Miss Mary L. Parker, a native of Putnam County, Ohio, by whom he has four children, viz., Delmore L., Clyde C., Lula I. and Grace. Mr. Sherwood is a Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ELI SHOVER, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Jerome Township, Union County, Ohio, July 18, 1833. He is a son of F. V. and Elizabeth (Haughn) Shover, natives of Virginia, of German descent. Our subject received a limited education in the schools of Union County, and worked at the carpenter trade three years. In 1866, he married Mary E. Taylor, a native of Madison County and a daughter of Samuel Taylor. They have four children, viz., Samuel F., George A., Rosa E. and May. Mr. and Mrs. Shover are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican in politics.

JAMES S. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Plain City. James Smith, father of our subject, was born in Vermont September 23, 1793; he was a son of Samuel and Sally (Bailey) Smith, natives of Massachusetts. His father was a Sergeant in the Revolutionary war, and came to Madison County in 1817, locating in Darby Township, where he reared a family of nine children. When twenty-seven years of age, James had $140, which he invested in a house; in 1820, he married Lucy K. Jones, a native of Vermont, by whom he had one child—James S., our subject, who was born August 9, 1823, in Darby Township, where he received a common-school education. He has been a life-long farmer, and now owns 1,100 acres of land in Jerome Township, Union County. On September 9, 1853, he married Amanda Perry, a native of Vermont and a daughter of James Perry. They have four children, viz., A. E., Ada T., E. L., who died in 1874, and Merton A. These children all had the advantages of a collegiate education. Mrs. Smith is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence, and takes a great interest in the cause of education.

F. C. SWEETSER, carriage trimmer, Plain City, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1857. He is the second son of Charles Earl and Sophia (Coffman) Sweetser. The former was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 13, 1823, and was the only child of Earl and Jerusha (Smith) Sweetser, natives of Connecticut, of English descent. He was reared in Delaware County and received a good education. He learned the saddler and harness-maker's trade, at which he still continues. He first began work in Franklin County, where he did a good and average business, after which he came to Plain City. He was married, in 1849, and has had five children, four living, viz., Henry Earl, train dispatcher on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Frank C., our subject, and Albert. Mr. Sweetser was formerly a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. He is an enthusiastic apiarist, and usually keeps 150 colonies of fine bees.

JOHN TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born on the farm where he now resides May 27, 1806 His father, John Taylor, Sr., who was born in Berkeley County, Va., June 2, 1771, was one of the first settlers of Madison County, and the first settler of Darby Township, as it is now known. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, a native of Little York, Penn., of Scotch descent, by whom he had two children, twins, John and Margaret. The latter died August 27, 1811. Our subject was married, February 28, 1833, to Eliza Mitchell, by whom he has had seven children, viz., David M., Matilda, Elizabeth, James M., Ferguson, Eva, deceased, and Sarah, deceased. The survivors are all married and doing well.

Mr. Taylor only received a limited education, but he has spared neither trouble nor expense in giving his children every educational advantage. He owns a fine farm of 435 acres, on which was built the first brick house in the county. He has raised several fine thoroughbred horses, among which were the celebrated *Printer* and *Speculator*, both originators of a new breed, and at that time said to be the best general purpose horses in Ohio. He also introduced into this county a very superior species of weevil-proof wheat and the Rappahannock wheat, the latter having been sent to him from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He also imported and bred the Leicestershire combing-wool sheep. From his land the stones were taken to make the buhrs for the first grist-mill on Big Darby, which was the first mill in the county. These stones resemble the French buhr stones, and seem to be of glacial deposit. Mr. Taylor has given his children 1,000 acres of land, 160 acres to each of the two daughters and the rest equally divided between three sons. He is a wide-awake, energetic farmer, always ready to help a worthy cause and a good citizen.

Z. E. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plain City, was born in Canaan Township December 6, 1851. He is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Kilgore) Taylor, natives of Canaan Township, where his grandfather settled in 1803. Our subject has adopted the occupation of a farmer, and is now pleasantly situated on a good farm of 105 acres, which he cultivates in the most approved manner. In 1880, he married Eliza Daily, a daughter of William Daily, of Canaan Township. She owns 150 acres of land in her native township. She is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Taylor is a member of no religious organization; he is a Republican in politics, and is now serving as Township Trustee. He is a good, practical farmer, and is meeting with every success in his agricultural labors.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, JR., farmer, P. O. Plain City, son of Samuel Taylor, Sr., and Rosanna (Kent) Taylor, was born in this county October 3, 1857, and, in 1873, married Miss Cynthia Fox, a native of Union County, and a daughter of Henry Fox. This union has been blessed with two children—Sarah and Dora. Mr. Taylor is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in this vicinity. He is a young man in years, but full of energy, enterprise and thrift. He owns 213½ acres of land, which is ably cultivated under his management. He is a breeder of and dealer in draft horses, and has imported some stock horses to this country. He is a Republican in politics.

NELSON TWAY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Jefferson Township, Madison County, January 29, 1836. He is the son of Samuel and Nancy (Hurst) Tway, natives of Ohio, of English descent. His grandparents were natives of New Jersey and Maryland. Our subject received his education in Indiana, where his father resided for a time. He chose farming for an occupation, and has devoted his life to it. In 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in all the engagements his regiment was in. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Fulzell, a daughter of Reuben Fulzell, of Marysville, Ohio. They have four children, viz., Mary, Charles, Reuben and Harry. Mrs. Tway is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Tway is a Republican in politics, and has served his district in the capacity of School Director.

JACOB WEAVER, blacksmith, Plain City, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 28, 1828. He is a son of John and Catharine (Fry) Weaver, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He was raised on a farm and worked at farming until thirty-one years of age, when he learned the black-

smith's trade, which he has since followed, a period of twenty four years, eighteen of which were spent in Plain City. In 1853, he married Catharine Kahlor, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. They have one child, now the wife of Thomas McMain. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Weaver's parents came to this county in 1839. His grandparents on both sides were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

CHARLES C. WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Plain City, a native of Licking County, Ohio, was born February 19, 1840, and is the son of J. C. and Mary (Beecher) Wilcox. His mother's father, Zina Beecher, was a cousin to Henry Ward Beecher, and of Scotch descent. His father was a native of Ohio. Our subject owns 189 acres of well-improved land, four miles west of Plain City; he is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilcox served three years in the late war, as a member of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Company F. He was wounded twice and also crippled in the foot. He was married, February 1, 1865, to Lucetta, daughter of Aaron and Isabel (Huddlestun) Hillbrant, and a native of Ohio, born in 1839. By their union four children were born, viz., Mary Belle, Minnie E., Edwin C. and Gertie Q.

JOHN H. WORTHINGTON, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Connecticut August 25, 1825; he is a son of Elias and Althea (Howe) Worthington. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Jefferson High School. In early life, he learned the cabinet-maker's trade; he was also a wagon-maker, which business he followed with more than average success. He was a mechanic from seventeen to twenty-eight years of age, when he was obliged by poor health to abandon his trade. In 1851, he married Candace Smith, a native of Darby Township, and a daughter of Richard and Betsey (McCloud) Smith. Her grandfather. Samuel Smith, or Elder Smith, as he was called, was a pioneer minister, who came to Madison County and raised a large family, of whom two sons, John and James, were among the most prominent farmers of the county. James, the only survivor of the two, was born in Vermont September 23, 1793, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and now resides with his only son, James S., in Union County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington have had seven children, viz., Ida, wife of Thomas K. Sherwood, of Franklin County, Ohio; Eva, wife of E. S. Converse; John Charles, Herbert, Althea, Myra L. and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are members of the Universalist Church. He is a Republican in politics. They own and reside on a good farm of 280 acres in the township.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

URI BEACH, son of Uri, the pioneer Beach to Madison County, and his wife, Hannah (Noble) Beach, was born in Canaan Township, where Amity now stands, January 13, 1826. He received such education as the common schools and his limited facilities afforded. He was the oldest of the three brothers, and was left an orphan by the death of his father when only six years of age, and his services were early demanded in helping his mother care for a large family of children. His father organized a Sunday school in Canaan Township in 1826, and he also organized a subscription

school in that township, for the support of which he was the most liberal of his means of any man in the township, and he probably imbued his little child with something of his own spirit and enterprise. On the 6th day of March, 1845, he married Eleanor Downing, born in Canaan Township, Madison County, Ohio, November 22, 1825, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hayden) Downing. He shortly thereafter purchased a farm, in Brown Township, Franklin County, Ohio, adjoining the Jonathan Alder farm, but on the opposite side of Big Darby, where he continues to reside. He is an extensive shipper of live stock to Eastern markets, having made this enterprise a specialty for the past thirty years. He has been the Assessor of his township for twenty-five consecutive years. His children are Timothy Downing Beach, M. D., of Catawba, Clark County, Ohio; Isaac Beach, Plain City, Ohio; Eva Noble (Beach) Simms, A. B., wife of Rev. Joseph Simms, A. M., of the Northwest Ohio Conference, M. E. Church; Elizabeth Hayden (Beach) Converse, wife of Henry B. Converse, of Canaan Township; John, died in infancy; Mary Ettie, now in her junior year at Wesleyan Female College, Delaware, Ohio, and Uri.

JOHN NOBLE BEACH, son of Uri and Hannah (Noble) Beach, was born in Amity, Madison County, Ohio, January 29, 1829. His youth was passed in Amity and on a farm, one mile west of where John Taylor now lives. At the age of thirteen, he went into the store of Charles McCloud, of Amity, then the principal store in the northern part of the county. He remained with him two years, attending school during the winters. At the age of fifteen, he taught his first school, the old log schoolhouse standing about one hundred yards south of where Solomon Cary's elegant residence now is. For this service he received the munificent salary of $8 per month and board, though the la ter item was not of interest to the community or teacher, as he boarded with his mother. For the next three years he taught school winters, spending the summer of 1846 in school at the University, Delaware, Ohio, and the two summers following reading medicine with Dr. Charles McCloud, and the winters of 1848–49 and 1849–50 attending lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, whence he graduated an M. D. February 25, 1850. In the spring of 1849, after his first course of lectures, he commenced practice at Unionville Center, Union County, Ohio, and returned there after his graduation a year later. Remained there until the fall of 1851, when he went to New York for the further prosecution of his studies, attending a partial course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but giving most of his time to study in the hospitals. After an absence of six months, he returned to Unionville again, where he remained another year, removing to Pleasant Valley (now Plain City) in 1853, and to Jefferson, Ohio, in 1858. April 14, 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then in Eastern Kentucky. On the 19th day of the same month, he joined the regiment at Piketon, Ky., and remained on duty with it until the following September, when he was assigned to staff duty. From that time until the close of his service, although giving much personal attention to his regiment, he was on continuous staff duty, as follows: Surgeon of the Third Brigade, Army of the Kanawha, in the fall of 1862, at Gallipolis, Ohio; Medical Director of the District of Eastern Kentucky, in the winter of 1862–63, at Catlettsburg, Ky.; Medical Director of the Third Division (Gen. Baird's), Army of the Ohio, in the spring of 1863, at Franklin, Tenn.; Surgeon of First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, from July 24, 1863, until the re-organization of the army, after the battle of Chickamauga, and from that

time until his muster-out, December 6, 1864, he was Surgeon of the Second Brigade (Gen. Whittaker's), First Division, Fourth Army Corps. Upon the opening of the Atlanta campaign, in the spring of 1864, in addition to his staff duties, he was assigned as one of the three operating surgeons in the hospital of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, a position he retained until after the fall of Atlanta. After his muster-out of the service, he returned to Jefferson, where he has continued to reside. Upon the organization of the Columbus Medical College, in 1875, he was elected by the Trustees Professor of General Pathology, a position he resigned a year later, the duties of the chair interfering with other engagements. In 1875, was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1878, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio National Guards, a position he still retains. In January, 1880, he was appointed on the military staff of Gov. Charles Foster, as Surgeon General of Ohio, and in 1882 was honored by a re-appointment to the same position. Is a member of the State Medical Society, and was elected one of its Secretaries in 1868. Is a member of the Central Ohio Medical Society, and was its President in 1881–82. Is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, and has been its President. Married, June 1, 1858, Eliza J., daughter of Daniel and Anna (Kiser) Snyder, of Champaign County, Ohio, by whom he had the following children: Edith, born in Jefferson, Ohio, February 16, 1860; Anna, born in Jefferson, Ohio, July 26, 1865.

ELIJAH BELL, farmer. P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Shubridge) Bell, the former a native of Pennsylvania, where he was raised, and the latter a native of Virginia, where she was brought up. They were married in Morgan, now Noble County, Ohio, where they were early settlers. In that county both lived and died, he January 7, 1866, and she February 15, 1870, both members of the Baptist Church, and he through life by occupation a farmer. Their children were thirteen in number, and seven are now living, viz., John W., in Oregon; James, of Athens County, Ohio; George, in Oregon; Elijah, our subject; Leander, of Noble County, Ohio; Clarissa C., of Oregon, and Charlotte C., of Athens County, Ohio. Elijah was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1832. He was raised to farm life and acquired a common-school education. He remained in his native county until 1853, when he came to Madison County and commenced teaching, which claimed his attention several years. In 1857, he married Mary, daughter of the pioneer David Sidener, of Jefferson Township, where she was born. They have ever since resided in Jefferson Township, where he now owns a good farm of 150 acres, and where he is an enterprising and well-to-do farmer. He and wife are the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living, viz., Joseph M., David C., Nancy E. and Lucy J. Elijah's twin brother, Elisha, is deceased.

WEBSTER BIDWELL, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, son of Ephraim Bidwell, was born on the farm where he now lives March 28, 1853. He was raised to farm life, and, under the care of religious parents, he matured and received a common-school education. His parental roof was his home until his marriage, April 7, 1877, with Sarah, daughter of George Buswell, of this township. She was born in Jefferson Township in 1855. They settled on the farm where he now owns 163 acres of good land. He devotes considerable time to raising and feeding stock. He and wife have a family of three daughters, viz., Ada M., Minnie A. and Edith B.

NATHAN BIDWELL, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Elisha and Dorotha (Nigh) Bidwell, both natives of Vermont, where they matured

and married, and where they had born to them two sons. Early in the present century they came to Ohio and settled on the present site of Columbus, where he helped to grub a part of the land now occupied by that city. While erecting his cabin there, he became crippled in his right arm for life. His residence in that vicinity only marked a short period, when he settled in Madison County in what is now Canaan Township, purchasing land at $1.25 per acre. His death occurred in 1849, in Monroe Township, Madison County, where he had lived a few years only. His widow returned to Canaan Township with her oldest son, Uriah. In 1856, she, Uriah and another son, Washington, died of small-pox. She and Elisha were the parents of seventeen children, viz., Uriah, Isaac, Dorotha, Ephraim, Mahlon, Nathan, Addison, Polly or Mary, Jackson and Washington, twins, Augustus, Joseph, Benjamin, Leonard and Elisha. The youngest was the strongest of the family, and he and Benjamin were both killed in the war of 1861–65. Nathan was born in Canaan Township September 6, 1820, and was raised to farm life in his native township, among the pioneer privations. He had few school privileges, and possesses only a limited education. He remained at home until his majority, when he engaged as a farm hand until September 5, 1844, on which day he married Eliza J. Kennedy. She was born and raised in this county and died January 15, 1855; she was the mother of five children, two of whom died in early life. Mr. Bidwell married, for his second wife, Elmira (Hall) Thomas, widow of Roland Thomas. This union has been blessed with two children. Mr. Bidwell has always followed farming and stock-raising, and, in 1850, he settled in Jefferson Township, where he now owns 134 acres of good land.

GEORGE W. BLAIR, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is one of the pioneers of the county and a grandson of Alexander Blair, who was a native of Virginia, of Scotch parentage. He matured in his native State, where he married Elizabeth Vestal, of English birth. They settled in Kentucky in 1788, and, in 1801, in Franklinton, Franklin County, Ohio, where Elizabeth died. He subsequently came to Madison County, where he died in 1825. Of his eleven children, John (the father of our subject) was the eighth child, and was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., September 19, 1788, but from infancy he lived in Kentucky, when we find him in Ohio. He matured in Franklin County, and entered the war of 1812, from Franklinton, serving until Hull's surrender, when he was captured, but soon after paroled and sent him home. He hunted deer and other game and made sugar from the maple orchard that once occupied the grounds of the present beautiful city of Columbus. He learned the hatter's trade in Franklinton, and then settled in London, Madison County, in 1814, where he embarked in that business. In the latter part of the same year, he married Jennie, daughter of John Thompson, who was a pioneer settler on the lot now owned by Dr. Toland Jones. John Blair and wife remained in London until 1825, when they located on the Glade Run, and, in 1843, in Jefferson Township, where she died, in 1868, and he in 1870, both being interred in the Blair Cemetery. John was a man of tall and slender form, very wiry and energetic, but the last thirty years of his life he was unable to perform physical labor. He died aged eighty-two, and his wife seventy-eight. Of John Blair's seven children, four are now living, two in Madison County, of which George W. is the eldest; he was born in London May 20, 1817, and has since been a resident of his native county. He early imbibed the principles of farming, which he still follows. In 1841, while living on the Glade Run, he married a daughter of George and Rebecca Goodson.

In 1843, George W. Blair and family settled on his present farm, which now consists of 300 acres. At the time of his settlement the land was nearly all covered with either the original or second growth of timber. He has been a resident of the county almost from the time of its erection, and has watched its rise and progress. From 1868 to 1870, he was connected with the building of the Blair pike, of which he completed three miles. He claimed the honor of owning and operating the first steam thresher in Madison County, and of the introduction of the first reaping machine in the county. His children were ten in number, two died in early life--one, Mary E., at the age of twenty-four, and seven are now living, viz., John, George G., Charles W., William F., Uriah H., Belle and Emma C. This family, as well as the ancestors, are adherents of the Methodist Church. John, a native of Deer Creek Township, has always been a resident of the county; he is by occupation a farmer and machinist. He was three years in the late rebellion, participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and many others. He was taken prisoner at Guntown, Miss., and was nine months in Andersonville Prison. He then returned home and married Mary A. Ray, a native of Indiana, who was raised in South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio. Their children are two sons and three daughters. George G. Blair, as well as all the younger ones, is a native of Jefferson Township, where he was raised to farm life, and entered the service of the late war, in Company K, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with his brother John, and returning after a service of three years. He married Esther A. Clark, a native of Springfield, Ohio, of Irish parentage. They have one son and two daughters. Charles W., the third son, is a farmer and machinist; he entered the United States Navy in 1863, and was assigned to the gunboat "Tawah." He was subsequently wounded at Clifton, Tenn., resulting in the loss of his left arm. His military service covered a period of one year. He afterward was appointed to and filled the position of Postmaster at West Jefferson. He was married, to Isabelle G. Melvin, a native of Jefferson. They have two sons and three daughters. William F. Blair has always resided at home, save eighteen months spent in Kansas, and devotes his time largely to machinery. U. H. has always followed farming; he married Margaret, daughter of George Buswell, whose biography appears in this township. Two children are the fruits of this union—Belle, is the wife of Jesse M. Mills, of Warren County, Ohio, his occupation is that of saw-miller; Emma C., is the wife of Jacob H. Knouff, a native of Washington County, Md., but since 1863 a resident of Ohio, and since 1872, of Madison County.

D. W. BLISS, grocer, Jefferson. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a son of Ezra Bliss, who was a native of Vermont, where he received his education and studied medicine. Soon after reaching manhood, he commenced the practice of medicine, and while thus engaged two of his sons, viz., Ezra and Hiram, studied medicine under him and became practitioners. One on his way home from Europe died in Canada, and the other died in Massachusetts. Ezra, Sr., in 1846, was induced by one of his sons, who then lived in Jefferson, Madison County, Ohio, to locate there, but he was growing old, and only followed his profession a few years. He and wife both died here, she being his second companion. He was the father of twelve children, three of whom came to Ohio—D. W., whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Vermont, where he was born April 23, 1835; from 1839 to 1846, he was a resident of Indiana, but since the last date has resided at Jefferson, having come with his father from the Hoosier State; he was educated mostly in the schools of Jefferson, during

his early life; at the same time he had experience as clerk in the store of his brother, thereby gaining a knowledge of business. He subsequently served as the first telegraph operator in Jefferson, and as freight, ticket and express agent, a period of fifteen years. In 1872, he took a trip to Europe to see a sick brother, and, after a stay of considerable time, he returned. In 1880, he opened out business in Jefferson similar to that which he is now conducting, but sold out to Hoe & Martin, and, in 1881, opened in his present stand, in which he carries a full line of groceries, provisions, glass and queensware. His wife was Amelia Stutson, to whom has been born four children, all deceased, and three died in infancy, one, Ormie H., at the age of eighteen years.

QUINN BRADLEY, druggist, Jefferson, is a son of Daniel Bradley, who was a pioneer and native of Monroe Township, Madison County, where our subject was also born in 1843. He was left fatherless at an early age, and reared by a widowed mother. As soon as he was large enough, he was hired out as a farm hand, and thus continued until May, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the expiration of his enlisted term, one hundred days. In 1863, he re-enlisted in Company C, Second Ohio Cavalry, and remained in service until the close of the war. He participated in the common hardships connected with military life. He returned home and resumed farming, and, in 1869, married Miss Kate Zinn, of Franklin County, Ohio. The issue of this union is one child—Elta. Farming was Mr. Bradley's pursuit until the centennial year, when he located in Jefferson, and, two years later, opened a drug store. He carries a full line of drugs, druggists' sundries, paints, oils, varnishes and stationery.

LESTER A. BURNHAM, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson. James Burnham, who is more fully spoken of in the history of Jefferson Township, was the father of our subject and a son of James and Tama (Holt) Burnham. He came to Jefferson Township in 1817, and, in 1823, married Mary Ann Jones, whose family were from Pemberton, N. J. In 1857, Mr. Burnham died, leaving his widow, who survived him nine years, and three sons and a daughter. Of these, the eldest, James C., is editor and publisher of the *Index*, a weekly paper at Minneapolis, Kan.; the second is the subject of this sketch; the third son, John, is located at San Jose, Cal.; the daughter Emma died in 1861. Besides these children, two daughters had died in infancy, and a third, Mary, in 1848, two years after her marriage to Thornton Ross. The subject of this sketch was born at Hampton, Jefferson Township, April 15, 1833, and remained at home with his parents until he reached his majority, in the meantime attending the common school of his neighborhood. After leaving home, he, for a time, engaged in milling. In 1862, he married Miss Sarah Johns, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Snowden) Johns, of Greene County. By this marriage four children were born, of whom two died in infancy. The others were Edward S., deceased, and Emma. Mrs. Burnham died on June 6, 1882. Mr. Burnham has engaged in several occupations, but his life has been principally spent in farming. He was a Democrat until of late years, when he has cast his lot with the Prohibitionists.

GEORGE BUSWELL, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a native of England and a son of Thomas and Catharine Buswell, both natives of England, the former bring by occupation a farmer. They both died in their native country. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom George, the fourth, was born September 21, 1820. He was brought up to agricult-

ural pursuits, which he has always followed. His home was in his native country until April 18, 1855, when he embarked for the United States; he landed at Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio, on June 19, of the same year. He worked as a farm-hand about two and one-half years, and then leased several acres from Edwin Roberts, which he worked four years. Two years later, he became a land-owner, and now has a farm of 336 acres. He was married, August 25, 1861, to Nancy Toops. To this union has been given a family of six children. Mr. Buswell is always interested in all improvements of the county, and in the welfare of the community in which he resides.

THOMAS CARTMILL, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of William and a grandson of Thomas Cartmill. The latter with his family moved from Virginia, to Bath County, Ky., about 1788. He and wife both died in that State at advanced ages. Of their eleven children, William, the sixth, was born in Virginia, in 1779, but from early boyhood lived in the county where his parents died. About the year 1807, he was married, and five years later located near Georgesville, Franklin Co., Ohio. About 1821 or 1822, he settled near London, Madison County, where he buried his wife in 1859, and where he died in 1873. He was through life a farmer, an excellent marksman and a great hunter. One of the incidents of his life we record, though it occurred in Kentucky: "One evening, while watching a flock of turkeys, as they were going to their perch for the night, he chanced to hear a slight noise behind him, and, turning, saw, several paces up the hill from where he stood, a panther lying flat, ready to leap upon him. His gun was immediately leveled on the panther, which had seemingly already began to leap, but the death shot entered the animal's heart, and so vicious was its leap, that, with a death-grip, it clung fast to a tree several feet above Mr. Cartmill's head." He also passed through some narrow escapes while hunting in Ohio, being a venturesome pioneer. His wife was a noble assistant in rearing the seven children. She spun and wove the fabric, and made all their own clothing and attended to her domestic affairs besides. As a companion, she was true and amiable, and as a mother kind and affectionate and highly esteemed by her neighbors. Of the seven children all save one are now living. Thomas, the first born, was a native of Kentucky, but, in 1812, when he was five years old, his father came to Ohio, since which Thomas has been a resident of the Buckeye State. After remaining on his father's farm until the age of twenty-two, he entered upon the duties of the carpenter trade, which he followed continuously until 1857, in which year he erected a grist-mill on Little Darby. This he conducted until 1881, when his successor, the present owner, took charge of it. He has been a land-owner in this township since 1851, and superintended his farm in connection with the mill. He now owns 200 acres, highly improved and well cultivated. He is a well to-do citizen, and has his daughter living with him.

J. T. COLLIVER, physician, Jefferson, is a son of Dr. John Colliver, who was born in Kentucky in 1811. He was raised in his native State to farm life, which he followed in connection with trading. His marriage with Matilda Robinson was celebrated in 1831, and, ten years later, they moved to Ohio, locating in Madison County. Soon after reaching the latter county, he commenced reading medicine, and in due time was prepared and began practicing on the Eclectic system, in Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio. After a successful practice of ten years, he, in 1855, located in Amity, Madison County, where the whole family was attacked

with small-pox, resulting in the death of one, a young lady, and severely marking the remainder. Dr. John Colliver practiced there until 1857, when he located in Jefferson, where he practiced until his death, in 1865. His widow still survives, aged sixty-eight years. Their children were twelve in number, seven of whom are still living. Dr. J. T., the fifth, was born in 1841 in Kentucky, but from infancy he was reared in Ohio. He commenced reading medicine under his father, and began practicing in the fall of 1862, in Jefferson, where he has carried a heavy practice ever since. He graduated at the Eclectic College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1864. In 1869, he married Frances, daughter of Dr. W. W. Adams, of De Witt County, Ill. Four children are the issue of this union.

JOHN CONKLIN, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and he was raised in his native State, where he married Jane Andrew, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1803. In 1830, they with three children came to Madison County, Ohio, and bought a farm of 160 acres, one mile north of the present site of Jefferson. The family lived in New Hampton a few weeks, while a log house was being constructed. In the fall of 1831, he assisted Col. Millikin to survey the lots of Jefferson, and he saw it grow from a hazel brush patch to a good-sized business town. He worked hard, was economical, and at his death owned 285 acres of land, which he had mostly cleared. He and wife lived together until October, 1873, when his death severed the union; she died in February, 1881. Their children were eight in number, four are now living, viz., Mary, wife of F. Waddle; Emily, D. S. and Amos. Emily was born on the farm where she now lives in 1833; she was raised and cared for by her parents, and remained in single life at home; she now owns a part of the farm and resides on it. D. S. was born on the farm in 1845, has ever resided in this township, and has followed farming for a livelihood. He now owns a good farm and raises a fair class of horses, cattle and sheep, and is one of the well-to-do farmers. He received a common-school education, which enables him to appreciate the cause of public schools, with which he has been officially connected for several years. He was married, May 1, 1872, to Frances Carter, by whom he has two children—John and Jessie. Amos, the youngest, was born in 1848, was raised to farm life and remained at home until 1868, when he engaged as baggage master on the Little Miami Railroad, which he followed five years. He then resumed his boyhood occupation, farming on the old homestead, a part of which he now owns. He was married, to Miss Jennie Carter, October 18, 1877.

JOHN DICKENSHEETS, miller, Jefferson, was born November 21, 1831, in Maryland, but from five years of age, lived in Montgomery County, Ohio, where his father operated a grist-mill on Stillwater a number of years. While residing there, the parents, David and Sidney (Smith) Dickensheets both died. John worked for his father, and under his instruction until after his majority. Subsequently, he labored in different mills, in Dayton, then in Richmond, Ind., and various other places until 1879, when he came from Circleville, Ohio, to Jefferson, his present situation. He was married, on Christmas, 1856, to Charlotte Jackson, a native of England, born December 4, 1836. In 1853, her parents settled in Dayton, Ohio, where both died. She is the second of a family of eight children. Mr. Dickensheets and wife have a family of four children, all now living, viz., Mary F., Mattie M., George W. and Luther M. The Dickensheets name is of English and German origin.

A. J. DICKERSON, teacher and farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., February 14, 1833; he is a son of Alexander and Catharine (Bigler) Dickerson. The former was Secretary of the land office at Harrisburg at the time of his death, and his father, who was of Irish parentage, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he lived and died, and a General in the war of 1812. Catharine Bigler, above mentioned, is now residing in Philadelphia, and is a cousin of ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator from the same State. She is also a cousin to ex-Gov. John Bigler, of California. Her grandfather Bigler came from Germany, and married Catharine Pancake, of German descent. Our subject was raised in his native State, where he was educated, and when twenty years of age, he engaged in teaching, which he has followed in connection with farming ever since. His residence in Madison County, Ohio, dates back to 1865; since that time he has taught almost every winter in four different districts. He owns a good farm, which he cultivates. He is among the leading members of the Foster Chapel Methodist Church, and a class leader. His marriage was solemnized in Pennsylvania, with Miss Rachel Andrew.

WILLIAM DURFLINGER, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, is a grandson of Henry Durflinger, a native of Germany, who came to America prior to the Continental war, in which he was a patriot. He settled, lived and died in Virginia. Of his five children, Thomas, the father of our subject, and the second child, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1773, and died in Jefferson Township, Madison County, Ohio, in 1851. He was raised to farm life in his native State, where he married Susan Gouldsberry, and, about 1803, with one child, came to Ross County, Ohio. He bought land near the present town of Frankfort, cleared and improved it and remained there until 1828, when the family settled in the Galaway Survey, of Jefferson Township, Madison County, and there bought 330 acres of land, on which one little field was cleared, but no house built. A log house was quickly erected, and they enjoyed the new home six years, when it was sold and another tract of land bought, most of which lies in the northeast corner of Fairfield Township. On this farm he died, having lived a widower from 1822. He was industrious and economical, was three times in life reduced to limited circumstances by placing confidence in those not worthy of the trust. He was the father of nine children. Of the survivors, William and Daniel are the only two living in this State. William was born November 18, 1812, in Ross County, Ohio, and, since 1828, was a resident in this township. He now owns 182 acres of good land. He was married, November 11, 1838, to Clarine, daughter of Levi Hann, by whom he had five children, viz., Mary, died July 14, 1841; George, Thomas; Sarah, deceased March 26, 1856, and Cash M. The youngest daughter now resides at home. Mrs. Durflinger's parents, Levi and Sarah Hann, settled in Madison County about the same time of the Durflingers. They lived and died in Madison County. Their children were eight in number, one of whom, Jacob, died the next morning after settling in Jefferson Township. Their children all settled in Madison County, but one, who now resides in Indiana and one in Webb City, Mo. The other three are still residents of Madison County.

DANIEL DURFLINGER, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson. Of Thomas Durflinger's children, Daniel, the sixth, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 10, 1816, but since twelve years of age has been a resident of Madison County, where he has always followed farming. He now owns a

good farm of 250 acres, and considerable land in Ottawa County, Kan. He is one of the well-to-do citizens, industrious and economical, and believes in furthering the interests of the county. His marriage with Margaret Anderson has resulted in the birth of nine children, seven are now living—two are in Kansas, and five are in their native county, Madison.

W. W. FELLOWS, retired merchant, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Ebenezer Fellows, who was a native of Hanover, N. H., where he followed farming through life. His wife was Deborah Ross, sister to Isaac Ross, who is the father of Editor George E. Ross, of London, Ohio. Of Ebenezer's seven children, three are yet living, all residents of Madison County, Ohio, viz., Isabelle, wife of W. H. Chandler; Arabelle, twin sister to Isabelle, and wife of J. Swetland, and the subject of this sketch, who is the youngest of the three. He was born in Plainfield, N. H., in 1818, and was raised and educated in his native State, where he imbibed the principals of farming, but, in 1836, came to Jefferson, Madison County, where, for three years, he was engaged in the mercantile trade. In 1839, he took his stock to Marysville, Union County, where, after one year's experience, he sold out and began clerking in London. In the latter town, he bought out his brother Harvey's stock, in 1848, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, W. H. Chandler. Three years later, he took the total responsibility of the store upon himself, and conducted it until 1858, when he sold to Jonathan Arnett, and was induced to take his sons to the farm, in Oak Run Township. After an agricultural life of nine years, he located in Jefferson, and, with his son T. B., engaged in the dry goods trade, but, in 1872, he retired, leaving the business to his son, who is now doing a fair business. Since 1872, he has devoted most of his time to his farm, near Jefferson, where he still resides. In 1839, while engaged in business in Marysville, he married Lydia Hebbard, a native of Maryland, who was born in 1823. The issue of this union was thirteen children, three of whom died in early life, three when nearly grown, and seven are still living, viz., T. Byron; W. W., Jr., minister, of Michigan; Ida L., of Columbus, Ohio; Lucy, of Lebanon, Ohio; Eugene, attorney of Muskegon, Mich.; Ada L., of London, and Villa A. Mr. Fellows, though not possessing an extra education himself, appreciates the value of that important feature, and has given his children school privileges, by which they are enabled to mostly earn their own livelihood. The total expenditure on their education was about $16,000. He now owns about 300 acres in the vicinity of Jefferson.

P. C. FULLMER, Notary Public, Jefferson, is a son of George and Sophrona (Thresher) Fullmer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Vermont. Their marriage was celebrated in Wisconsin about 1850, this being his second marriage. Four years after the union, they settled in Madison County, Ohio, where our subject was born the same year, he being the second and youngest of the family. He was raised to farm life and acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools during the winter season, after which he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. He has devoted considerable time to reading medicine, and, since 1880, has lived in Jefferson, where he is serving as Town Clerk and conducting an office of the leading fire insurance companies. He is also Notary Public and collecting agent.

J. H. GILBERT, farmer and teacher, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca M. (Harlan) Gilbert, natives of Maryland, where they were married and lived until 1837, when they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Franklin County, near Hilliard's Station. He was by occupation

a farmer throughout his residence in the last-named county, where he and wife both died. Their children were eight in number, of whom seven are now living. Our subject, the fourth, was born in 1836, in Maryland, but from one year old lived in Franklin County, Ohio, where he acquired a fair education, while growing up on the farm under the guidance of his parents. In 1863, he first came to Madison County, where he now has a farm of nearly one hundred acres, on which his summers are mostly devoted. For the past fourteen years, he has devoted most of his winters to teaching school. He has been twice married, first, to Lucy Baker, who died in 1874, leaving three children. He was married, to Mrs. Harriet McCollum, in 1878. They reside on their farm five miles northwest of Jefferson.

JAMES GILLIVAN, hardware merchant and dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, Jefferson, is a son of Patrick J. and Ann (Caloo) Gillivan, both natives of Ireland, where they married and died, he in 1838, and she in 1853. He was by occupation a house carpenter, which he followed through life. His family consisted of eight children. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland in 1832, and emigrated to America in 1848, settling in Columbus, where he engaged in learning the tinner and coppersmith's trades. After completing his trade, he traveled as a journeyman until 1866, when he located in Jefferson and established his present business. He deals extensively in hardware, stoves, wagons, buggies, farm implements, paints, oils, tin and hollow ware, etc., and his annual sales amount to about $15,000. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Mary E. Manifold, by whom he has five children living and three deceased. Two brothers of Mr. Gillivan's came to America; one settled in Burlington Iowa, and the other in Kentucky.

GEORGE GOODSON, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a grandson of Thomas Goodson, a native of Virginia, and a patriot in the Continental war, who died in his native State. His wife was a native of Ireland. George, the father of our subject, was among the eldest of their family of several children. He was born in Franklin County, Va., July 9, 1783. He married, in 1805, Rebecca Wilson, a native of the same State, who was born October 16, 1787. Three years later, he and his small family came to Ohio and settled on Big Darby, in Franklin County, where he bought land in the dense wilderness, surrounded by the Delaware Indians. He improved and cultivated this farm, and lived on it until his death, October 2, 1851. His widow died October 14, 1853. He was by occupation a blacksmith. His farm consisted of 135 acres. He had eleven children, viz., Sarah, Mary, Jane, Thomas, Malinda, Elizabeth, William, Rachel, Robert, George and John. Of those, William and John died in early life, and now all are deceased save Elizabeth, Rachel and George. The latter was born February 3, 1824, in Franklin County, where he was raised to farm life, and married Eliza Huffman, of Pickaway County, Ohio, where she was born on the same day of her husband. They remained in Franklin County until November, 1851, when they settled on their present farm, which consists of 255 acres. The farm has been mostly cleared through the efforts of its present owner. He has been associated with the School Board a number of years, and is interested in all public improvements. He and wife both adhere to the United Brethren Church. They have a family of five children, viz., Thomas, Sarah, Rebecca (deceased), Alice and John W., all married except the youngest.

A. A. GREGG, banker and farmer, Jefferson, is a son of John Gregg, who was born October 14, 1783, in Loudoun County, Va

When but a child, his parents moved to near Brownsville, Penn., where they died, and where John matured. On June 24, 1812, he was married to Margaret Allen, who was born January 18, 1790, in Virginia. John followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred about nine years after his marriage, when he left a widow with three fatherless children. About the year 1827, she, with her three children, moved to Ohio, settling about six miles west of London, Madison County, where she bought a piece of land, all in the dense forest. A double, hewed-log house was soon erected, into which they moved. Her three sons, Carlton E., Ashton A. and Thomas, did noble work in opening this farm, of which each of them now own 100 acres. They are all heads of families. The old lady remained on the home farm until her death, April, 1881, having lived a widow over sixty years. Ashton A., whose name heads this sketch, is one of the elderly citizens of Madison County. He was raised to know the hardship connected with pioneer life, and now owns considerable land. For the past six years, he has been a resident of Jefferson, where he is conducting a commercial bank, and at the same time superintending his farms. His life has mostly been devoted to farming. His marriage was celebrated May 7, 1846, with Mary M. Pearce, who was born June 11, 1826, at Chillicothe, Ohio. They have a family of nine children, one of whom died when twenty months old, and eight are still living.

ISAAC H. HAMBLETON, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, and Director of the Madison County Infirmary, is a son of Stephen G. Hambleton, who was born near Philadelphia, Penn., though mostly raised in Erie County, N. Y., and in early manhood came to Ohio with his cousin, and settled in Columbiana County, where he married Sarah Galbreath, of that county. Her father, James Galbreath, settled in the year the State was admitted to the Union. In 1835, they moved to Erie County, N. Y., and, five years later, in Miami County, Ohio. In 1843, they settled near Georgesville, Franklin Co., Ohio, and subsequently bought a farm in the same county, where he died March 25, 1860. His widow still survives, in Dayton, Ohio, with her son-in-law, Richard Van Horn. Stephen G. Hambleton was a stout, hearty man, possessing a robust constitution, six feet high, and weighed about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He was one of the first in Central Ohio to advocate the principle of the Underground Railroad, and, in consequence thereof, became an early advocate of the newly organized Republican party in 1854, to which he closely adhered through life. He died of cancer of the face. Of his twelve children, eight are now living—three sons and five daughters. Isaac H., the second child, was born in 1824, in Columbiana County, Ohio. Since 1840, his residence dates unbroken in Ohio, and, since 1854, in Madison County, where he now owns 149 acres. He also owns ninety-six acres in Franklin County. He is one of the well-to-do farmers, willing to encourage all enterprises having for their effect the good of the community. He was married, in 1853, to Jane Reynolds, of Franklin County, Ohio, where her father was a tanner of an early day. Mr. Hambleton and wife have two sons and two daughters. He has been connected with the Board of Trustees, and is now one of the Directors of the County Infirmary. He adheres to the Republican party. He started in life alone and empty-handed, but, by industry and economy, he has accumulated a neat competency.

OWEN HARBAGE, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Joseph and Sarah Harbage, natives of England, where they were married and had born a family of eight children. In 1854, they all started for America,

but, while on the ocean, one child died. The family finally reached Madison County, Ohio, and settled in Jefferson Township where they all have lived since, save one child which returned to England and one now residing in Indiana. Our subject was born in England in 1839, but since fifteen years of age has been a resident of Jefferson Township, where he married Minerva F., sister of Ezekial Arnett, of Jefferson. This union has been blest with a family of seven children. Mr. Harbage is by occupation a farmer, which was the vocation of his ancestors in England for several generations back. He is the owner of 323 acres, under good cultivation, and is an enterprising citizen. He has always taken a deep interest in the schools of his township, and has repeatedly served as local Director, now being President of the Board of Education.

E. G. HAYNES, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson. A. R. Haynes, father of our subject, was born in Virginia August 30, 1799. At the age of seven years, his parents settled at Chillicothe, Ohio, where both died, and where A. R. remained until 1824, when he went to the State of New York, remaining four years. In the meantime, he married Hannah Bateham, of English birth, who was born in 1809, and emigrated to America in 1825. A. R. and wife reached Ross County, Ohio, in 1829, where he owned a saw-mill and farm. These he superintended, and at the same time conducted his trade —coopering. Thus he continued until 1855, when he located in Franklin County, and, four years later, in Madison County, near Jefferson. He there bought nearly two hundred acres of land, which had been settled many years, although but little improved. He was a robust and hearty man, ready to meet all emergencies. He was industrious, and strictly devoted his attention to farming after reaching Madison County. From the age of twenty-five years to the day of his death, August 3, 1881, he was a close follower of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the greater part of the time was officially therewith connected. He and wife had twelve children, five of whom died in early life. Seven reached maturity, and six are now living. One lost his life in the late war, at the battle of Guntown, or Brice's Cross Roads, Miss. The subject of this sketch, the second eldest son living, was born July 24, 1838, in Ross County, Ohio. Since 1859, he has been a resident of Madison County. By occupation he is a farmer, and now owns a farm of fifty acres, under good cultivation. He married Miss Rachel Bolds, of London, Ohio, by whom he has one child living, Louie. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have for the past twenty-seven years both been members of the Methodist Church.

E. B. HAYNES, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, son of the late A. R. Haynes, and brother of E. G. Haynes above mentioned, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1836, and came with the family to Madison County in 1859. In the latter county he now owns a farm of 103 acres, which he cultivates. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, save four months spent in the late war In 1881, he donated the lot for the Methodist Church now in progress of erection, known as the Blair Chapel. To this church he and wife both belong. They have a family of five children, all now living. Mr. Haynes is especially interested in all public improvements of his county or township.

JOHN HEATH, stock-dealer, P. O. West Jefferson, was born in Pleasant Township February 29, 1822. He is the son of David and Nancy (Thomas) Heath. The former, who was raised near Chillicothe, came to this county about sixty years ago, and settled in Pleasant Township, where he married, and where he still lives. They had ten children—four boys and six girls

—of whom three boys and four girls still survive. One subject remained at home until April 19, 1856, when he married Sarah A. Anderson, a native of Pleasant Township, and a daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Blackwell) Anderson, both natives of Kentucky, where they married in 1851, and, shortly after, moved to this county. They had five boys and five girls, of whom four boys and four girls still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have had four children, viz., Emma, wife of Frank Howard, of this township; Alice, wife of Israel Brown, of Mechanicsburg; Louie, wife of John W. Burns; and Charley. Mr. Burns devoted his time largely to farming, but, in the last few years, he turned his attention to raising, buying, trading and shipping cattle, which he carries on extensively. He is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Heath is a member of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES G. HIGH, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Hosea and Mary Ann High, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Washington, D. C. Her father, in 1803, settled on the present site of Columbus, Ohio, where she grew up, married, and continued to reside until 1840, when Mr. High and family moved on their farm, seven miles north of Columbus. Fifteen years later, they settled in Brown Township, of the same county, where he died in 1875. His widow returned to Columbus, where she resides, aged about eighty years. Their children were eleven in number, eight of whom are still living, two in Madison County. Our subject, the second eldest of the family, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1826, and was raised there until the age of fourteen, in the meantime enjoying the privileges of the schools of that city. After moving to the farm, he, being among the eldest, was deprived of educational advantages, and kept constantly busy in the clearing-up of the land and in its cultivation. Thus he continued until his majority, when he went West, engaged as farm hand in different Western States, and settled in Missouri in 1859, having, two years previously, married Martha Brown. In the fall of 1864, he came to Madison County, Ohio, where he has since resided, and now owns a fine farm of 150 acres, which he cultivates with good success. Since residing here, he has filled the capacity of Township Trustee several terms. His ideas of religion are in accordance with the Universalist Church, to which he belongs. He is also one of the Trustees of the Alder Chapel property. He and wife have a family of four children, all now living. She is a daughter of the late Israel Brown, and a great-granddaughter of the late Rev. Lewis Foster, founder of the Foster Chapel Methodist Church.

ABNER JOHNSON, deceased, son of Jacob and grandson of Michael Johnson, who are both mentioned in the pioneer history of this volume, was born in Madison County, Ohio, August 16, 1812, and died in his native county March 23, 1882. He was raised to farm life, and made farming his occupation through life. He was a man of strong constitution, which enabled him, even although he started almost empty-handed in life, to accumulate a neat competency. Apart from the land owned at his death was his original purchase, which was all in the wilds of nature. He at one period in his life followed butchering for fourteen years in Jefferson, which resulted favorably. He was married, in 1836, to Mary Lapin, grand-daughter of the early pioneer, William Lapin, elsewhere mentioned in this work. She was born in Madison County April 25, 1819. Their children were ten in number, viz., Lewis, Jacob, James, Rebecca (deceased), Abner (deceased), Charles (deceased), Thomas J., John W., Albert and Alphis. Of these, Jacob, the second, was born January 1, 1839, and through life has been a farmer. Soon after his majority, he spent eight months in Illinois, but re-

turned to Ohio, and, in 1864, married, but from 1868 to 1872 he lived in Franklin County. At the last date given, he bought his present farm of fifty acres. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now one of the Township Trustees. Mrs. Johnson is Elizabeth A., daughter of John Crego. She was born in Madison County in 1842, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

JAMES JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, third child of Abner Johnson, deceased, who is represented in these pages, was born in 1841, and was raised to farm life, which he has ever since followed. He now owns 155 acres of land, under fair cultivation. He devotes some time and attention to stock-raising. He was married, in 1867, to Sarah, daughter of George Goodson, whose biography appears in this volume. She was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 21, 1847, and by her Mr. Johnson has four children, all now living.

ABNER JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Abraham and a grandson of Jacob Johnson. Abraham Johnson was born in Jefferson Township September 29, 1808, and died in his native township January 14, 1874. He was raised through the pioneer trials and difficulties when schools and many other privileges that the present generation so abundantly enjoy were not to be had. By occupation he was a farmer through life. He cleared considerable of the farm now owned by W. P. Olney, but about 1850 settled on the farm where our subject now resides, and put on nearly all the improvements now seen. On this farm he was living at the time of his death. He was married, January 7, 1844, to Elizabeth Keen, who was born August 20, 1825, and died July 10, 1861, and by her had eight children, one of whom died in early life; seven are now living, and five are in Jefferson, their native township. His second wife is now living with our subject. She was Lydia, widow of Judson Olney, mentioned in sketch of W. P. Olney, of this township. She was born in Georgesville, Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1826. Abner, whose name heads this sketch, was born November 4, 1845. He was brought up to the pursuits which he still follows, and he now owns 175 acres of land. His marriage with Emma J., daughter of Judson and Lydia Olney, was celebrated August 8, 1866. Abner Johnson has represented his township in the Board of Trustees and as Assessor, discharging his duties with unwavering fidelity.

LEWIS JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, son of Jacob and grandson of Michael Johnson, was born in Jefferson Township, Madison County, April 29, 1820. He was raised to farm life, and assisted in the pioneer duties of supporting his father's family. He remained at home until 1844, when he married Eliza Gardner, by whom he has had six children, four now living, and married, viz., Mary J., wife of J. W. Booth; Margaret A., wife of Calvin Bradley; Joseph H. and Luther W. The two latter both married daughters of Samuel Biggert, of Georgesville. Lewis Johnson, himself one of Jefferson Township's pioneer representatives, has always worked hard, and now owns a good farm of 243 acres. He has for a number of years been connected with the School Board. He is favorably inclined to all improvements of the county or township. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Thompson) Gardner, natives of Ross County, Ohio, where she was born January 15, 1829. From eleven years of age, her parents resided in Madison County, where she still lives. Her mother now resides with her, but her father died in Illinois. Mrs. Johnson's mother is a grand-daughter of Margaret (Tiffin) Gardner, sister to the first Governor of Ohio.

LUTHER JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a descendant of the early pioneer, Michael Johnson, who came to Madison County in 1797, and a son of Jacob Johnson, who is mentioned elsewhere in these pages. Our subject was born in Jefferson Township January 16, 1826. He was raised a farmer boy, and enjoyed only the privileges of the common schools. His attention through life has been more or less given to farming, but for a period of twenty-one years he made a specialty of handling and shipping stock. He owns a good-sized farm, and now gives his entire attention to it, save the time taken up in the duties of his office, Justice of the Peace. He has been publicly connected with the township more or less for several years. He married Mary A. Thompson in 1844, and by her has had six children; four only survive.

CHARLES C. JONES, banker, Jefferson, is a grandson of Samuel and a son of Isaac Jones, who were both natives of New Jersey, where the former matured and married. In 1819, he, wife and several children came to Ohio, locating in Jefferson Township, Madison County, purchasing land now occupied by Jefferson. His land joined Samuel Sexton's land, out of which two pioneers, on July 5, 1822, laid out New Hampton, just south of the present residence of John Heath, On September 15, 1823, Samuel Jones buried his wife, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. He soon after returned to New Jersey, where he married his second wife. On November 17, 1830, he and wife, Mary, deeded 110 acres of land, on the National road, just west of Little Darby, to his son Isaac. Isaac was born in New Jersey in 1802, but, from seventeen years of age, was a resident of Ohio. In 1821, he married Eliza, daughter of John Mills. She was born in New York April 30, 1804. He and wife settled in New Hampton. The north line of the 110 acres deeded to him by his father was the northern limit of Jefferson, which town he laid out into sixty-four lots, in the fall of 1831. Early in life, he joined the Baptist Church, and, during the third decade of the present century, he was ordained as a minister in that church. Through his efforts the original church was organized at New Hampton. He labored long and faithfully, and, on the 22d of September, 1842, died. He was a zealous Christian worker, of unwavering fidelity and unswerving integrity. He was licensed to solemnize marriages on July 9, 1830, and, on March 20, 1840, William Shannon, Governor of the State, appointed him Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Madison, in which capacity he served until his death. He was interred in the Hampton Cemetery, where a suitable monument has been erected to his memory. His widow survived him several years. They had born to them eight children, viz., Sarah, wife of Dr. Col. Crabb, of York, Neb.; an infant, deceased; Charles C.; Thomas P., who served as Quartermaster of the Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late war; Col. William Jones, whose biography appears in Union Township; an infant, deceased; Samuel, who died in 1842, aged nine years; J. M., who left Oberlin College and enlisted in the late war, but now is a resident of Clark County, Ohio; and Isaac C., Jr., who was also a student in the same college, but, seeing the need of men to protect our country, left school, and, at Cincinnati, Ohio, enlisted in Company C, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He rose to Lieutenant Colonel, participating in some of the severest battles, but, on November 27, 1863, while engaged in the battle at Ringgold, was mortally wounded, and, while lying in the last agonies of death, he said to his comrades, "I am happy to die for my country!" Of the entire family of Rev. Isaac Jones, four are now living, William and Charles, in Madison County. The latter was born

in New Hampton October 7, 1826. He grew up in his native county, where he has always resided. He started in life with no means, but is now among the wealthiest citizens of Jefferson. He has devoted thirty-two years to auctioneering, in which he has been successful. He connected himself with the Baptist Church many years ago, and is now one of its Trustees. He has been associated with the interests of the township in various capacities; since 1874 has been, a Republican. He and wife have had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living.

GEORGE KELLER, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Peter and Rebecca (Vandyke) Keller, natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a son of Mitchell Keller, who was of German parentage, and also native of Pennsylvania, where he lived and died; by occupation, a farmer. Peter was raised a farmer boy in his native State, but, about the time of his majority, he drifted into Maryland, where he married. Three years after marriage, his wife died, leaving two children, viz., Mary, wife of Josiah Mellvin, of Union Township, Madison County; and Elizabeth, widow of Jonah E. Laman, of Jefferson Township, Madison County. Peter's second marriage was celebrated in Maryland, with Rebecca (Vandyke) Herbert. They came to Ohio in 1834, settling in Deer Creek Township, Madison County, where he became a land-owner, and where both lived until their deaths; he died in 1845, and she in 1849. They had a family of four children, one of whom is now living, viz., George, our subject, who was born in Washington County, Md., in 1828, but, since six years of age, has been a resident of Madison County, Ohio, where he owns a good farm and devotes his time to its cultivation. He started in life with no means, but by industry and determination he has accumulated his present handsome property. He was married in 1858 to Eliza Fitzgerald, a native of Virginia, by whom he has had four children, viz., Ida C., William H., Edward J. and Mary J. Mr. Keller only possesses a common education, though he fully appreciates the value of a good education, and, in consequence, takes a decided interest in the schools of his township. Mrs. Keller is a daughter of William Fitzgerald and wife, who came from Virginia in 1830, with a family of three children, and settled in what is now Fairfield Township. He has ever since been a resident of the county, and has followed farming. On October 21, 1879, he buried his wife, who was the mother of eight children. Mr. Fitzgerald is by occupation a tanner, although he never followed it in Ohio.

W. W. LEWIS, ex-Mayor, Jefferson. The father of our subject was George W. Lewis, who was born February 11, 1807, in the settlement of Brush Creek, Adams Co., Ohio. He was a son of Philip Lewis, a native of Virginia, from where he came to Adams County, Ohio, in an early day. In the fall of 1807, he, wife and one child, George, came to what is Madison County, and settled near the present site of London. His first residence was on the lot of Speasmaker's hardware store, where he kept tavern. He was among the first settlers in the town of London, where he died, leaving his second wife, who died about 1879. By his first marriage, he had five children, and by the second, one. George W. was the eldest of the family, and, from six months old, lived in London, Ohio. He acquired an education which was in accordance with the privileges and facilities of those early days. At an early age, he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which he completed in Xenia, Ohio. On October 7, 1830, he was married to Mary T. Melvin, who was born July 11, 1812, on what is known as the "Upper Glade," Madison Co., Ohio, four miles east of London. In the

spring of 1831, they moved to New Hampton, the first efforts toward a town in the vicinity of Jefferson, which was laid out that fall, and, in the spring of 1832, they settled in the new town, Jefferson, on Lot No 19 of the original plat, where he ever after lived, save two years spent on his father-in-law's farm. He was the first man to set up a forge in the new town. He was a fair mechanic, enjoyed a good patronage, and continued his trade until shortly before the late war, when he abandoned it to recruit the sight of his eyes. Subsequently, he was variously engaged, from 1861 to 1865, on a mail route from Jefferson to Springfield, Ohio. His death occurred August 28, 1878. He was always ready to assist in furthering the interest of the village, and died a worthy citizen. His widow survived him two years, having spent a life of fidelity to the Methodist Church. Of their seven children, three died in early life, and four are now living, and heads of families, viz., John M., born June 22, 1833; Virginia M., August 19, 1836; B. H., August 11, 1839; and Wallace W., March 12, 1843, in Jefferson, where he matured, and enjoyed the village schools. In the summer of 1862, he taught three months, but, soon after the close of the term, enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served throughout his enlisted term—three years—but was only in actual service until the battle of Guntown, Miss., where his right lower limb was injured, June 10, 1864, and amputated the following day, by a rebel Surgeon, as he was taken prisoner while lying wounded on the field. He served in the rebel prisons eleven months, returned home in May of 1865, and was mustered out on August 14 of the same year. He has been in the post office of London five years, and, since 1871, has been a permanent resident of his native town, in which he has been chosen to fill the office of Mayor and Town Clerk, each one term, and Township Clerk two terms. He was married, May 3, 1876, to Nannie L. Slothard, a native of Madison County. Two children are the fruits of this union.

JOHN M. LEWIS, blacksmith, Jefferson, was born June 22, 1833, in Jefferson. His education was acquired in the schools of the village. He partly learned his trade under his father, and in all has now wielded the sledge about twenty-five years, of which twenty years have been under his present employer, Jacob McNeal. He served 100 days in the late war, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio National Guards, commanded by Col. Robert Stevenson, and returned home September, 1864. On October 5, 1873, he was married to Frances Toops, a native of Jefferson, at the residence of John White, in London, Ohio. Two children have been given to this union, viz., Quinn B. (deceased) and Gracie.

DAVID R. LUCAS, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of John and a grandson of Capt. Thomas Lucas. The latter was a native of Ireland, but, prior to the war of Independence, he, with one brother, came to America, and became a patriot in the great conflict that soon followed. His efficiency as a soldier soon gained for him the commission of Captain, in which rank he served through the struggle. He then married and settled in Franklin County, Penn., where he died at an advanced age. During his life, he obtained a grant for a survey of military land in Ohio, but never settled on it. His family consisted of six children, two of whom, one son and one daughter, settled in South Carolina, where their posterity still reside. Three daughters, and John, the youngest, came to Ohio. The girls settled in Franklin County, and John in Madison, about the year 1835. He married Eliza McAfee, a native of Franklin County, Penn., of Scotch parentage. On coming to Madison County, he settled in Jefferson Town-

ship, on the military land of his father. He ever after remained a resident and farmer of this township, and at his death he owned nearly four hundred acres. He was a hardy and well-constitutioned pioneer. He and his wife were for a number of years members of the Presbyterian Church. They both died in 1855. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are now living, viz., Anna, wife of F. C Knaga, of Jackson County, Mo.; James and David R., both of Madison County, Ohio. David R., the youngest, was born in 1836, on the farm he now owns, and where he has ever since resided. He is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 350 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He is an enterprising citizen, and has officially been associated with the Board of Township Trustees and Board of Education. He is manifesting a special interest in the education of his children, who are six living and four deceased. Mr. Lucas was married, in 1862, to Miss Maria Thompson, of Delaware County, Ohio.

W. T. McCOY, liveryman, Jefferson, is the proprietor of the only livery stable in the village. He keeps a good class of rigs, which are always found in good repair. His business is pleasantly located in the rear of the Mantle Hotel. Mr. McCoy is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, but, since the centennial year, has been a resident of Jefferson, and, since 1878, has carried on the livery business. He was elected Township Assessor in the spring of 1882. His military life amounted to about two years, nine months of which he was a prisoner at Andersonville and other rebel prisons. His wife was Hattie Huggett, of Franklin County, Ohio.

JACOB McNEAL, carriage-manufacturer, Notary Public and conveyancer, Jefferson, is a son of Jacob, Sr., and Matilda (Fought) McNeal, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they matured and married. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and she of German. They came to Ohio in May, 1837, with a family of nine children. The great National pike was then completed to about the center of Madison County, Ohio. They had traveled the road many miles, and had not decided where they would settle until they reached Jefferson. There learning that they were nearing the end of the great road, they thought they could not leave such a convenience, and accordingly located a short distance west of Jefferson, where he purchased a well-improved farm of 120 acres. He remained on the farm a number of years, but finally removed to Jefferson and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until his death. He was a good citizen, and, at the time of his death, was serving his twelfth term as Township Trustee. His widow still survives, at the age of seventy-seven years. Of their nine children, our subject, who was the only son, has now five sisters living. Jacob, Jr., was the second child. He was born in Cumberland County, Penn., December 16, 1825, but, from a boy of twelve years, he lived in Ohio. His father, different from some men, regarded a trade an indispensable possession, and accordingly had Jacob to commence learning the trade of his choice at the age of eighteen years. He served his apprenticeship in Jefferson with John McCrea, and completed his trade in 1846, since which he has conducted a business of his own, and is now the only manufacturer of the kind in the village. He employs usually about seven hands. He has served as Township Clerk several terms, and has been otherwise connected with the interests of the township. At present, he is a Notary Public and conveyancer. He and wife have a family of five children living and four deceased. Mrs. McNeal is a daughter of the venerable pioneer, Nehemiah Gates, elsewhere mentioned in this volume.

REV. B. M. MÜLLER, Catholic priest, Jefferson, was born March 31, 1850, in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in May, 1853. His early training was in accordance with the Catholic Church, and in 1862 he was confirmed, and received his first communion at St. Francis De Sale's Church, on East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio. His college education was acquired at St. Francis Gymnasium, Cincinnati, Ohio. His philosophical and theological education was received in Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received minor orders at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, Ark., on September 21, 1871. He was ordained Sub-Deacon April 5, and Deacon April 6, 1872, and priest March 8, 1873, by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio. On the 14th of the same month, he was appointed rector at Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio, and, since the 23d of the same month, has been a resident of the village of Jefferson. To his labors much is due for the present condition of the church at Jefferson.

JAMES MILLIKIN, hardware merchant, Jefferson, is a son of James and a grandson of James Millikin. The latter was born in Ireland, of English parentage, and came to America in early life, with two brothers. He settled in Washington County, Penn., where he married Dorotha McFarland, of Massachusetts. Both died in Washington County, Penn., he aged sixty-five years, and she aged about ninety years. Ten of their children became heads of families, viz., Daniel, Mary, James, John, Jacob (farmer near Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio), Samuel, William, Robert, Andrew and Abel. John, Abel and William were farmers. The latter died in his native State. Nine of the family came to Ohio. John located in Richland County, and Abel finally settled and died in Decatur, Ill. Daniel, Samuel, Robert and Andrew all settled in Butler County, Ohio. The three former were practicing physicians, and Robert, who had, joined with his medical skill, a good general knowledge, was also a politican and legislator. Andrew was a professional stock-dealer. James, the father of our subject, came to Madison County, Ohio, in 1830, and bought 600 acres of land for $400. He subsequently bought 1,600 acres more for less than $2 per acre. He was by occupation a surveyor, farmer and stock-dealer, and was more commonly known as Col. Millikin. His stature was large, and he had a strong constitution. He was frugal and industrious, and succeeded well. He possessed the sporting characteristics of the pioneer in general, and devoted considerable time to hunting. He surveyed the original lots of Jefferson in September, 1831, and also laid out the town of Amity, in Canaan Township. He was married, in the year 1800, when only eighteen years old, to Elizabeth Cook. He died aged eighty-six, and she aged seventy-five years. They raised a family of nine children, of whom our subject was born in Washington County, Penn., December 22, 1816, but, from fourteen years of age, lived in Madison County, Ohio. He remained on his father's farm in Canaan Township until 1840, when he married Rachel Cary, a descendant of an early pioneer family of the county. To this union six children have been given. He owns a good farm in Canaan Township, which he cultivated until 1879, when he moved to Jefferson and embarked in the hardware trade. He passed out of the office of County Commissioner in 1881, after having served two successive terms, to which he was elected by both parties, although he is a Democrat.

A. C. MILLIKIN, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, son of James Millikin, whose biography appears above, was born in Canaan Township, Madison Co., Ohio, September 29, 1844. He was raised to farm life, but. from

eighteen to the age of twenty-two, was engaged in saw-milling. His succeeding occupation for five years was handling stock in Kansas. In 1874, he returned to Ohio, but, one year later, went again to the West. In the fall of 1876, he accepted the position of railroad agent at Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio, where he remained three years, and, during the same time, was engaged with R. H. Andrews in buying and shipping grain from that point. In 1879, he again engaged in the cattle trade in the West, and in the fall of 1881 returned to Ohio, and, on September 15 of the same year, married Elizabeth (Converse) Smith, widow of Butler Smith. He at once engaged in farming, and feeding and raising cattle, hogs and sheep.

JOHN MILLS, deceased, was born in New Jersey June 24, 1774, and remained in his native State nearly thirty-eight years. On December 28, 1797, he married Sarah Pruden, who was born in New Jersey July 9, 1778. In 1812, they, with four children, emigrated to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he became a land-owner, and where he remained until the fall of 1817, when they sold their land, and with the proceeds purchased a large tract near Jefferson, in this county, on which they settled. He here operated a grist-mill that had previously been built by Nehemiah Gates, on Little Darby, about one mile below the present site of Jefferson. He soon afterward added apparatus for sawing lumber, and, as he was a carpenter, he, in 1818, built himself a frame house, probably the first frame house erected in the township. He sawed lumber for and assisted in building many of the houses in the township. He remained a resident of the county until his death, which occurred about 1850, he having previously buried his wife. Their family consisted of eight children, viz., Sarah, Eliza, Hannah, Amos, David, Mary A., Jedediah and Ruth, of whom three are now living. Mary A., the only one who is a resident of this county, was born in Tuscarawas County November 22, 1815, and was two years old when her parents came to Madison County, since which time she has been a resident of this county. She occupies a comfortable home half a mile west of Jefferson, where her parents both died. She and her sister Ruth resided at home, caring for their parents through life, but the latter has since moved to Nebraska. Mary A. was married, June 4, 1854, to William Vickers, by whom she had two children—Charles and William M. Mr. Vickers was born in Dorchester County, Md., April 16, 1796, and, when a child, came with his widowed mother to Clark County, Ohio, where he became a large land-owner. He there married, but, upon the death of his first wife, he was united to Miss Mills, and moved to Madison County, where he died January 9, 1873.

W. P. OLNEY, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a grandson of Jersey Olney, who was a native of Connecticut, where he married, and, about the year 1830, with his family, came to Madison County and bought a farm just east of Jefferson, now owned by James Peene and J. H. Sceva, on which he and wife both died. Of their four sons, Judson, the father of our subject, was the youngest, and a native of Connecticut, but from infancy matured in Madison County, Ohio, where he became a land owner and farmer. He lived about one mile northeast of Jefferson, where he died. His wife, Lydia, daughter of John Ayle, is now residing with Abner Johnson. She and Judson Olney had two children, of whom Webster P., the youngest, was born in 1852, in Jefferson Township, Madison County. He was reared to farm life, and enjoyed the common schools only. He owns 175 acres of land, under good cultivation, and utilizes his early established principles in its cultivation. His marriage was celebrated in 1874, with

Margaret, daughter of Isaac Bidwell, of Canaan Township, where she was born. This union has resulted in a family of three children.

JAMES PEENE, grain-dealer, Jefferson, was born April 25, 1834, in Kent County, adjoining Sussex, England, forty miles south of London. His parents, William and Mary Ann (Nell) Peene, emigrated to Canada in 1834, and, after remaining there three years, moved to Newark, Ohio, where they remained one year, after which they moved to Columbus. The father died near Mechanicsburg, and the mother at the house of our subject. Mr. Peene came to Jefferson Township in 1857, and located on the farm where he now resides. He was occupied by farming until 1878, when he embarked in grain-dealing. He purchased a grist-mill, which he has converted into an elevator, and now devotes his time almost exclusively to grain-dealing. In 1857, he married Mary Ann Zinn, daughter of Adam Zinn, of North Columbus, and by her has had three children—Charlie W.; Ida, died aged nineteen months; and James, died at the age of three months. Mr. Peene owns eighty-five acres of good and well-improved land.

JOHN W. PENNY, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Reason Francis, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio about the year 1800, and settled near the present site of Jefferson. About 1805, he moved on the farm one mile north of Jefferson, now owned by James Davis. During the war of 1812, he settled on the farm now owned by George W. Blair, and finally on the National road, in the western part of Jefferson Township, where he died during the fifth decade of the present century, well advanced in years. He was a large, portly man, jovial, and of many peculiar characteristics. His wife preceded him to the shores of eternal bliss. They had five children who grew to maturity—four sons and one daughter. The latter was born in 1814, and became the wife of Henry Penny, and died in 1862, the mother of three chldren, all now living. Henry Penny was born July 15, 1804, in Pennsylvania, but in 1810 his parents came to Madison County, Ohio, and settled in Monroe Township, where Henry was left parentless when only eight years old. He was then raised by one of the Johnsons, on the farm where James Peene now resides, near Jefferson. He was the eldest of a family of five children, of whom but one survives. Henry was a pioneer farmer and frontier woodsman. About 1827, he settled on his farm, about one mile due north of where the Urbana road branches off from the National road. There he cleared and farmed until his death, April 6, 1880. He was three times married—first to Cynthia Johnson; second, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Reason Francis; and lastly to Mary, a sister to his first wife, and daughter of Jacob Johnson. John W. Penny, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born September 9, 1835, in Jefferson Township, since which his residence dates unbroken in his native county. Since 1877, he has been a land-owner of Jefferson Township. He was married to Margaret Norris, of Franklin County, Ohio, who is three years his junior. The issue of this union is two children. He is one of the well-to-do farmers, and is now filling the office of Township Trustee, with which he was honored at a recent election.

G. W. PRUGH, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a grandson of George W. Prugh, who emigrated from Maryland to Deer Creek, in Somerford Township, Madison Co., Ohio, in 1812, where he and wife both died. Of their eight children, Samuel, the father of George W., was the second, and, from one year old, lived in Madison County, where he now resides. Of his thirteen children, George W. is the fifth, and a brother to S. M. Prugh, County Auditor. George W. is a native of Somerford Township,, where he

was born in 1842. He matured on his father's farm, and has through life followed agricultural pursuits, save three years spent in the late war. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, and many others, and lastly, in the battle of Guntown, Miss., or, as historically known, Brice's Cross Road, where he was captured, and subsequently lived six months in the Andersonville Prison, and three months in other rebel prisons. He was one of the few fortunate ones who lived and returned home uninjured at the close of the war. He was married, in 1869, to Martha A. Heffley, and has two children—Addie and Charley. Mr. Prugh is one of the well-to-do farmers of Jefferson Township, and has 110 acres of well-improved land.

H. S. QUINN, physician, Jefferson, is a son of the Rev. Isaac Quinn, who was born of Irish parentage, in Pennsylvania, in 1784. He was raised in his native State, and, early in life, embraced the religion of the Episcopal Church. He received an education, and was licensed to preach in the church of his choice early in the present century, riding a circuit for ten years. In the meantime, he married Cynthia Witten, who was born in Tazewell County, Va., in 1790. During his ministerial labors, he prepared for the practice of medicine, and began practicing in Virginia soon after the close of the war of 1812, remaining in that State until 1830, when he, with his family of six children, settled in Highland County, Ohio, where he continued the practice of medicine until his death, in October, 1843, leaving a widow and nine children. The widow survived until 1867, and five of the children are now living, of whom H. S. is the youngest. He was born February 28, 1839, in Highland County, Ohio, where he received the rudiments of a common-school education. He subsequently attended the Greenfield Seminary, where he took up more advanced studies, after which he read medicine under Dr. John H. Quinn, of New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio. He subsequently graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1862. The same year, he located at Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio, where he has ever since resided and attended to the duties of his practice. His political affiliations are in behalf of the Democratic party, and in 1877 he was elected as a member of the Sixty-third General Assembly of Ohio. At home, Dr. Quinn has held many local positions of honor and trust. His marriage with Bettie B. Putnam, a native of this county, was celebrated in 1870.

ABNER A. RIDDLE, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Abner and Sarah Riddle, of Pleasant Township. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this memoir is the eighth; he was born in Pleasant Township October 16, 1833, and was reared to farm life, which he still practices. He received a common-school education in the winter terms. He was left fatherless at an early age, and was reared by a widowed mother. On November 6, 1869, he married Elizabeth Gilliland, who was born August 4, 1849, in Madison County, Ohio. They have had born to them two children, viz., Ella J. and L. Gertrude. When Mr. Riddle started in life he commenced as a farm hand, at $6 per month, at which he worked for nine years at increased wages. By toil and personal energy, he has accumulated a handsome property of 292 acres of land, under good cultivation and improvement. He is one of the well-to-do farmers, willing to assist in all valuable improvements of the country and takes a special interest in the schools of his township, being now a member of the School Board of his district.

JOHN E. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a grandson of Thomas and Susan (Prisel) Roberts, the former a native of Virginia, of Irish parentage, and the latter a native of Virgnia, of German descent. They were married in the East, and about 1798, they came to Ohio with one child—John. They settled near Martinsburg, now Darbyville, Pickaway County, where they squatted for a short time only, when they pressed on to Franklin County, where he bought a large tract of land, and, in 1812, laid out Georgesville. He finally bought about 1,500 acres in Madison County, where he subsequently settled, probably about 1843. They had a family of eleven children, viz., John, Margaret, James, Bazel, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sabastian, Elias, George, Mary R. and Edwin E. Nancy and the two youngest are yet living. Thomas Roberts was, when reaching Darbyville, Ohio, destitute of everything save $3 in cash, but he was a wonderful worker, of industrious and economical habits, which soon placed him among the well-to-do citizens. He was a large cattle dealer and drover, taking many trips with stock over the mountains to Eastern markets. In this branch of business, he was eminently successful. In the prime of life, he had a good constitution, but for thirty years previous to his death, he suffered from consumption. In an early day, he operated a still-house at Georgesville, and bought corn for 10 cents per bushel. He and wife both died in Jefferson Township, in the year 1864, aged, respectively, eighty-nine and eighty-five years. Of their children, Sebastian, the seventh, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 8, 1814. He was raised in his native county, where, in 1839, he married Tacy A. Holt, who was born and raised near Philadelphia, Penn. Two of their sons are now living, viz., John E. and T. B. Sebastian and wife came to Madison County in 1842; subsequently, he became a large land-owner and solid farmer. He was a man of medium size, possessed rather delicate health, and died May 18, 1869. leaving two sons and a widow, the latter still bearing the name of her departed husband. John E., the youngest of the sons, was born in 1843 in Jefferson Township, where he has always resided, and devoted his summers to farming and his winters attending the district schools, save two years spent in the retail dry goods trade in Jefferson. He now owns a fine farm of 368 acres, one mile west of Jefferson, pleasantly located and under a high state of cultivation. He was married, in 1865, to Clara L. Stutson, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. One son is the fruit of this marriage.

W. E. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, grandson of Thomas Roberts and son of Edwin E. Roberts, was born in Jefferson Township, Madison County, Ohio, in 1853. He received a common-school education, was reared on a farm and has thus far followed rural pursuits. His farm consists of sixty acres, which he cultivates well. He was married, in December, 1877, to Alice Johnson, a descendant of the pioneer Michael Johnson, elsewhere mentioned, and a daughter of Luther Johnson. By this union two children have been born.

THOMAS J. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a grandson of Thomas and son of Edwin E. Roberts. The latter was born in Franklin County, Ohio, where he was raised. He, as well as the other children of Thomas Roberts, received some land from home, which placed him in fair circumstances to begin life. In early life, he received a common-school education, but his entire life has been devoted to farming and dealing in stock, driving the latter over the mountains before the means of transportation were so rapid as now. He has managed by fair means through life to possess a neat competency, which he has liberally divided with his seven

children. He resides in a beautiful home on the London & Jefferson pike, and is now nearing the allotted time of man. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the county, and has always voted the Democratic ticket. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Thomas, an early toll-gate-keeper on the National pike, east of Jefferson. She was born in North Wales in 1821, but from two years of age was a resident of America; she died in 1847, leaving one child, our subject, Thomas J. His second wife was Maria Thomas, a sister to his first wife. She is still living, having raised a family of several children, the most of whom are represented in this volume. Thomas J. was born in 1846, in Jefferson Township, where he has always resided, and followed farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 171 acres under good cultivation. He was married to Matilda, sister of Dr. J. T. Colliver, of Jefferson, by whom he has had three children, all now living.

T. B. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson. The above gentleman is a son of Sebastian Roberts and brother of John E. Roberts, whose sketch appears in this volume. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 15, 1840, but since two years of age has been resident of Jefferson Township, Madison County. He was raised to farm life and acquired such an education as his facilities warranted. His entire life has been devoted to tilling the soil, and now owns 271 acres of good land, which he cultivates and pastures with his cattle; to the latter he devotes considerable time, and also pays considerable attention to the raising and handling of hogs. He has a beautiful home, which is the old homestead of his grandfather. He remained at home until November, 1862, when he responded to the President's call for troops by enlisting in Company K, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Daugherty, and served until almost the close of the war, participating in some of the severest battles. Soon after his return, he married Lucinda H. Zinn, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, where she was born February 20, 1841.

B. F. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Charles and Harriet Roberts, who are mentioned in Union Township of this volume. Of their family, our subject, the fourth, was born near London, Madison Co., Ohio, in April, 1840. His residence in his native county is unbroken, save one year spent in Franklin County. In the fall of 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the close of the war, and participating in the battle of Nashville, Tenn. After his return home, he engaged in saw-milling and farming, which he has followed to the present. He owns 175 acres of land, which classes him among the well-to-do farmers of the township. He does not indorse the theory of some authors, that "a man unmarried is only a half a man," but has seen fit to thus far live a life of singleness.

LEWIS SIDENER, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, grandson of the pioneer, Philip Sidener, and a third child of David Sidener, who are both mentioned in the history of this township, was born October 12, 1824, in Jefferson Township, where he matured and now lives. He was raised to farm life, and has always followed that pursuit. His hard work, combined with economy and prudent management, has placed him in fair circumstances. His educational privileges were very meager, yet his appreciation of the value of an education are fully indicated by the interest he takes in the educational welfare of his children. He was married, November 9, 1848, to Catharine Anderson, by whom he had seven children, five living. Mr. Sidener has served in several different township offices.

WESLEY SIDNER, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a grandson of Philip Sidner and a son of Jacob Sidner. The latter was born in Kentucky November 17, 1799, and in infancy was brought to Ohio, but his parents returned to Kentucky during the first decade of the present century, and, after a brief stay, again came to Ohio and settled near where Jefferson now stands. Jacob was the second youngest son, and was almost entirely raised in Jefferson Township. In 1817, he bought a farm four miles west of the present town of Jefferson, to which he added until he owned about 900 acres of land. He was twice married—first, to Mary Ewing, who was born May 17, 1804, and a daughter of the pioneer, Charles Ewing, of Deer Creek Township. To this union five children were born. She died in 1833, and he married for his second companion Margaret Erwin, born near Newark, Ohio, in 1813. To this union eight children were born, of whom five are now living. Jacob Sidner and his second wife trod the path of life together until February, 1880, when his death severed the link of earthly relation, and, in August, of the same year, she, too, died. They were both members of the Methodist Church. Of his children, Wesley, the second by the last marriage, was born in 1836 in Deer Creek Township, where he was raised and received a common-school education. He has been a life-long farmer, and now owns 140 acres of good land, in Jefferson Township, where he resides. His marriage with Lydia, daughter of William Jones, was celebrated in November, 1856. Seven children are the fruits of this marriage. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Church.

J. J. SIDNER, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, son of Wesley Sidner and grandson of the late David Sidner, was born in Deer Creek Township, Madison County, in 1857, but from infancy lived on the farm he now occupies. He received a common-school education, and has devoted some time to teaching. He was married, in 1879, to Mary Roberts, of Jefferson Township, by whom he has had two children.

J. T. SIDENER, physician, Jefferson, son of Lewis and Catharine Sidener, and grandson of the late David Sidener, of Jefferson Township, was born February 27, 1856. He received a common-school education while on his father's farm, and, at the age of nineteen, entered upon a business course at the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh, Penn., but finding this too confining he returned to the farm. On March 23, 1876, he was married to Mary E., second daughter of Robert and Ruth Fullerton, of Fairfield Township, and grand-daughter of the late John Johnson, of Range Township. Mr. Sidener followed farming until 1879, when he took up the study of medicine and the preceptorship of Dr. John N. Beach, of Jefferson, and, in September, 1880, he entered the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, taking a two years' course. He graduated March 23, 1882, settled in Jefferson and commenced the practice of his profession April 24, of the same year.

JOHN SILVER, deceased, was a son of Richard and Ann Silver, who were both born in Pennsylvania, where they married and died, having raised a family of six daughters and two sons. One son and one daughter are still living in their native State; one daughter, Rebecca, was married to a Mr. Stoockey, whom she buried in Pennsylvania, she dying in Illinois, leaving a family of eight children. The other four daughters—Sally, Elizabeth, Susan and Hannah—all married in Pennsylvania—Sally, to Joshua, son of Rev. Lewis Foster, after whom Foster Chapel is named; Elizabeth, to John Crissman; Susan, to Samuel Wallace, and Hannah, to Thomas Timmons. They all settled in Jefferson Township, and were among the early

settlers, doing much toward clearing up the country. Thomas Timmons and wife both died in Jefferson, as did Mrs. Crissman also, but the rest all moved to Illinois in the spring of 1849. John Silver, another of the family, was born on the Juniata River, in Pennsylvania, July 1, 1800. He reached his majority in his native State, and, about 1825, he set out in life by conducting a blacksmith and wagon-making shop and tavern. In 1827, he married Mary Koontz, who died October 21, 1832, leaving three sons, two of whom are still living. His second wife was Catharine Speaker, who was born in Bedford County, Penn., February 12, 1809, of German descent. In 1835, he purchased about 800 acres of land in Jefferson Township, Madison County, Ohio, where he settled in 1837, with wife and five children. The first house erected by him in the wilderness serves as a part of their present residence. He improved his farm and added to it until he owned about 1,000 acres, of which 960 are still in the name of the Silver family; he was industrious and frugal and lived to the age of eighty-two years and fifteen days. He was energetic and economical, but above all, his charity was never exhausted. He embraced the religion of the Baptist Church, at Jefferson, in November, 1854, and soon after was elected Deacon, in which capacity he served without ceasing until his death. He grasped every opportunity to promote the interest and welfare of the church, and to his liberality it is indebted for much of its prosperity. He was always ready to personally liquidate the unpaid salary of the minister, rather than have it unpaid. He was the father of eleven children, of whom five are now living, viz., Richard, Asa, Mary M., George T. and John W. Richard now resides in Nebraska, and the other four live in Ohio, two of whom are yet single, viz., Mary M. and George T.

G. P. SIMPKINS, harness-maker, Jefferson, is a son of John W. Simpkins, a native of Maryland, who, early in the present century, settled at Franklinton, near Columbus, Ohio, where he commenced his business prior to the war of 1812. While engaged in his trade, Gen. Harrison and his troops were on the way from Sandusky to Marietta, Ohio, and stopped with Squire John Simpkins, using his hatter shop for a barracks. For the intrusion, Harrison subsequently appointed Squire Simpkins Commissary, and henceforward he acted in military service until the close of the war, devoting considerable time with Gen. Gaines, after whom our subject is named. About the close of the war of 1812, he and family settled near London, where, in 1815, he buried his wife. His second wife was the widow of John Guynn. While the National road was in process of construction, he settled in Jefferson, where the American Hotel formerly stood. Here he bought a lot in the wilds of nature, cleared and grubbed it and erected on it a building in which he opened a tavern. The building was small, and he expected to build an addition, but before doing so, he sold and moved to London and kept the Cowling House, but subsequently returned to Jefferson, where he died in the spring of 1861. He served Madison County as Associate Judge several years, and Jefferson Township as Justice repeatedly. He was a man of sound mind and an esteemed citizen of the county. Of his four children one only is now living, viz., Gaines P., who was born in July, 1815, near London. He in early life went to Springfield, Ohio, where he learned his trade, but since 1835 he has been a resident of Jefferson, where he has mostly conducted his trade. Soon after coming to Jefferson, he was instrumental in forming the military home company. He furnished two sons for the suppression of the rebellion, one of which survived. In 1836, he married Eliza Sidener, of the pioneer stock elsewhere mentioned in this work.

Their union has been blest with a family of eight children, four of whom are still living.

CHARLES SNYDER, physician, Jefferson, is a son of Gen. Daniel Snyder, who was a native of Virginia and an early settler near Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio. He was a pioneer woodsman and farmer of that county, where he died. His wife was Anna Kiser, who also died in Champaign County, Ohio. Of their fourteen children, thirteen are now living, one a practicing attorney in Chattanooga, Tenn. Dr. Charles Snyder was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1848, and raised to farm life, during which time he received the rudiments of a common-school education. Subsequently, he was three years in attendance at the Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. In 1867, he came to Jefferson, and took up the study of medicine under Dr. John N. Beach, of that place, as his preceptor, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1870. Immediately after graduating, he received an appointment as physician in the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, but, at the expiration of one year resigned the position and located in Jefferson, where he has ever since enjoyed a favorable practice. He was married, in 1873, to Mary, daughter of Moses Beals, of Madison County, Ohio. They have a family of three children.

S. M. STICKLEY, grocer, Jefferson, is a son of Isaac Stickley, who was born in Virginia, where he married Henrietta Beals. In 1849, they, with a family of three children, came to Ohio, and, in 1851, settled in Jefferson Township, Madison County, where Isaac buried his wife in 1864, having had by her eight children. He married for his second wife Mary Stutson, and, in the summer of 1882, they moved to the village of Jefferson. To the last union one child is given. Our subject, his father's eldest child, was born on the South Branch of the Potomac River, in Maryland, in the year 1843, but, since eight years of age, has been a resident of Madison County, where his summers were devoted to farming, and his winters to the district schools. He enlisted, August 7, 1862, in Company K, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battle of Richmond, Ky., but was discharged in the spring of 1863, and, in 1864, re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but, after passing through one battle, he returned home, in the fall of the same year. He devoted some time to clerking in Jefferson, and in 1871 he began on his own account, by opening out his present business stand. He has been identified with the interests of this town, and served as its Treasurer five years. He was married, in 1867, to Eliza Garrabrant.

Z. R. TAYLOR, druggist, Jefferson. Among the professional business men of this village we record the name of Z. R. Taylor, son of John Taylor, of Scotland, where the latter was born. When a child, his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Champaign County, Ohio, where John has resided for the past sixty years. He married Miriam Daniels, of Champaign County, about thirty-seven years since. Of their four children Z. R., the second, was born in the last-named county in 1850. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and at the district schools during the winter seasons until 1867, when he entered the Urbana University. One year later, he commenced a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he devoted his time until 1872, at which time he took up the study of medicine under Dr. H. C. Pierce, of Urbana, Ohio, and graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1873. He at once located in Jefferson, and engaged in the drug business, where

he has since remained. He carries a full line of all articles kept in a drug store. He was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Burrows, by whom he has had two children. Mrs. Taylor is a native of Illinois. She was educated at Peoria, where she subsequently taught two years, and finally taught one year in the Jefferson schools of Madison County, Ohio.

DAVID J. THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, is a son of Robert and Mary (Lewis) Thomas, natives of Wales, where they matured and married. In 1820, they, with one child, came to America and settled in Oneida County, N. Y., from where they moved to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1831. Fourteen years later they settled in Brown Township, Franklin County, where she died in 1866 and he in 1877. He was a land-owner and farmer by occupation. They were both members of the Baptist Church. Of their eleven children, nine are now living, of whom our subject is the sixth; was born near Utica, N. Y., May 29, 1828. Since three years of age he has been a resident of Ohio, save a short interval spent in Iowa and Illinois. Since 1870, he has resided in Jefferson Township, Madison County, where he owns a farm of ninety-nine acres, which is under a high state of cultivation and fairly improved. He received a common school education, and has devoted his entire life to farming. His political ideas are in favor of the Republican party. His marriage with Anna M. Hodgkins was celebrated March 19, 1863. She is a native of Indianapolis, Ind., where she was born in 1839. This union has been blest with a family of six children, living, viz.: Charlie L., Mary, Elizabeth, Katy, Annie and Robert J.

THOMAS TIMMONS, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born December 9, 1800. He was a son of Peter and Sarah (Taylor) Timmons and in 1833 came to this county and settled in Canaan Township, where he remained until his death, October 5, 1862. On November 27, 1830, he married Mrs. Hannah (Silvers) Peebles, a widow lady, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Rebecca, Richard, Mary, Thomas F., Laura, Rachael S., Clay and Winfield. Mr. Timmons lived a long and useful life. He was a Universalist in belief, and was actively interested in building the church of that denomination in his neighborhood. He died respected by all who knew him.

A. T. TIMMONS, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, son of Thomas and Margaret (Alder) Timmons, and a great-grandson of the noted pioneer Jonathan Alder, was born in Jefferson Township in 1857. He is the youngest son and only child of his father now living. He was raised to farm life and enjoyed the common school privileges. In the year 1880, he married Laura, daughter of Andrew Miller, of Jefferson. Her father is one of a family of seven children, and a native of Baden, Germany. He is the only one who came to America, and he settled in Jefferson in 1848. He learned his trade (painting) in Germany, and is a good mechanic. In December, 1849, he married Nancy Francis, of Franklin County, Ohio. Of their five children, two are now living, viz., Henry and Laura.

ALEXANDER WILSON (deceased), son of William D., and grandson of Valentine Wilson, elsewhere fully mentioned in this work, was born February 22, 1831, and died January 29, 1881. He was a native of Canaan Township, where he was raised and acquired a common school education, but he became a very accurate and reliable business man. In 1854, he married Martha J. Millikin and settled near his father. Six years later, he moved to Plain City, and in 1863, bought 152 acres of land near Jefferson, and settled on it. Here he devoted his time to farming, dealing in and rais-

ing cattle, sheep and hogs. When he first embarked in this branch of business he drove several times through to Eastern markets, but erelong railroad facilities offered their conveniences close at hand, and he for one was not slow in embracing the privileges. He was successful through life, and gradually added to his original land until he owned about 3,000 acres at his death. He was a man of six feet two inches high, and weighed about 150 pounds, but with delicate health. He filled an important position in the social and business circles of Jefferson and vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had a family of four children, viz.: Henry C., Louvina, Grant (who died in infancy) and Albert W. Mrs. Wilson, a daughter of Daniel Millikin, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1829, but in infancy was brought by her parents to Ohio. Her father not liking Ohio, returned to the Keystone State and again to Ohio in 1842, settling in Canaan Township, Madison County. About thirty months later, he moved to Iowa, where he and wife both died, leaving a family of five children, of whom Martha J. was the eldest. Soon after their death, Henry Alder, an uncle to the children, went from Madison County to Iowa and brought them to Ohio, where four are still living. Mrs. Wilson is a lady of considerable taste, and is nicely located near Jefferson on the National road.

JASPER N. WILSON, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, is a son of Michael and Louvina (Henry) Wilson, the former a native of Clark County, Ohio, born March 14, 1814, and the latter a native of Kentucky, but from infancy a resident of Clark County, Ohio, where they were married, and where he died February 10, 1879, and where she still resides. He was a man of medium size, quite ambitious and industrious, though possessed with delicate health. His economy, combined with prudence and hard work, gained for him a neat competency. He and wife were of many years members of the Christian Church, of which he was Deacon. Their family consisted of thirteen children, nine of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the only one living in Madison County, where he settled in 1866. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 5, 1836, and was brought up by Christian parents. On December 29, 1859, he was married to Ellen, daughter of Samuel Prugh, of Somerford Township, Madison County, where the Prugh history will be seen. She was born April 19,1836. In August, 1862, he entered the service in Company K, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of London, Tenn., siege of Knoxville, Philadelphia, and Monticello. While engaged at Knoxville, he was slightly wounded. He served three years, when he returned home, resumed farming, and soon after came to Madison County, where, in 1871, he purchased land and now owns 275 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have a family of four children, all living.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DR. WILLIAM MORROW BEACH, youngest child of Uri and Hannah (Noble) Beach, was born in Amity, Madison Co., Ohio, May 10, 1831. He lived in Amity until he was four years old, and afterward on a farm in Darby Township, until he was about twelve, when his mother returned to Amity, where he lived until he was fifteen, when he went as a dry goods clerk for Holcomb Tuller, in Dublin, Franklin Co., Ohio, and in the same year, in another store, in the same village, for Orange Davis. In the fall he returned to Amity, ill, and was not again able to labor until the following year, when, on the 23d of September, 1847, when in his sixteenth year, he entered the store of George A. Hill & Co., of Pleasant Valley, for the astonishing salary of $36 a year, or about eleven cents a day and board. His second year with them brought him $84, and for the third year was offered $800 in the main establishment—Pinney & Lamson, of Columbus, Ohio. This offer he declined, as the sedentary life, with no leisure for books, was distasteful to him; and at the commencement of the fall term he was a matriculant at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, after the close of which he taught a school in the Crabb District, Brown Township, Franklin Co., Ohio. In the spring of 1850, he commenced the study of medicine at Amity, with Dr. James F. Boal, but suspended through the summer and traveled on foot over nearly all of the counties in Central Ohio, as an agent for the Ohio State Journal Company, of Columbus, Ohio. In the fall of that year (1851), he entered the office of Prof. Samuel Mitchell Smith, of Columbus, as a student; and during that winter attended a course of medical lectures at Starling Medical College—the first course delivered in the new building on State street. He attended his second course there at the session following; and in February, 1853, was graduated as M. D. He located at Unionville Centre, Union Co., Ohio, where he remained two years, when he sold out his property and location to Isaac N. Hamilton, a brother to Prof. John W. Hamilton, of Columbus, after which he spent about four months in the West, prospecting for Congress lands, and upon his return he settled, in September, 1855, in La Fayette, Madison County, Ohio, where he remained until he was commissioned by the Governor of Ohio—David Tod—Assistant Surgeon in the Volunteer forces of Ohio, in the service of the United States, April 3, 1862, when he joined the army at Shiloh, Tenn., April 12, 1862, the Sunday morning after the battle; he was assigned to duty, temporarily, at the Brigade Headquarters of Gen. William B. Hazen; and afterward to the Twentieth Ohio Regiment. On the 3d of May, 1862, he was further commissioned by Gov. Tod as Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, to rank as such from April 20, 1862, which position he held until commissioned by Gov. John Brough as Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, May 19, 1864, which commission reached him at Ackworth, Ga., on the Atlanta campaign, on the 9th day of June, 1864, when he was mustered in and entered at once upon duty with his new command. This position he held until the close of the war, and until his muster out at Saulsbury, N. C., in June, 1865. He was with Grant when Holly Springs was sold out; was at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson,

Champion Hills, and during the siege of Vicksburg, and his brigade had the honor of being the first to march within its lines on the morning of July 4, 1863. During the Vicksburg campaign he was Division Hospital Director of Logan's Division; and after the surrender, was in charge of the convalescent camp, and also of all the confederate sick and wounded within the lines. He was with Blair on the Yazoo raid, with Sherman on the Meridian raid, and on the raid of Shreveport, La. He re-enlisted or veteranized with his command for the remainder of the war, in the spring of 1864, when the term of the Seventy-eighth Regiment expired. He was in he Army of the Tennessee under Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Logan and Blair until the commencement of the Atlanta campaign, when he was transferred, by promotion, into the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, under Schofield. He followed the fortunes of that army up until the end of that campaign, and when Sherman started off on that long picnic "to the sea," he came North with Schofield, and was at Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; and after the ruin of Hood's brave and magnificent army, was transferred with the Twenty-third Army Corps to Fortress Monroe, thence by sea to Smithville, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. and directly to the four days' siege of Fort Anderson; and then to Town Creek, and then across the Cape Fear at night to the siege of Wilmington, where we forced an evacuation of the works, and entered that long and bloodily disputed stronghold on Washington's birthday anniversary, February 22, 1865. On his way to Raleigh, after the junction with Sherman's "bummers" at Jonesboro, he heard of Lee's surrender, and Johnson's capitulation soon followed. At the close of the war, he was Division Hospital Director of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and one of the three surgeons of that Division that constituted the "Operating Board." He had campaigned for three years and thre months in six different States; had been a witness to about one hundred and fifty days of carnage; and had traveled, whilst campaigning in the army, more than nine thousand miles. He is a member of the society of the Army of the Tennessee. After the close of the war, he settled on this farm, two miles north of London, Madison County, Ohio, but has continued in the practice of his profession up to this date. In the fall of 1869, he was elected by the Republican party of Madison County to the State Legislature; and, in the fall of 1871, was elected to the State Senate by the counties of Madison, Clark and Champaign. He is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, and has been its President; of the Central Ohio Medical Society; of the State Medical Society, and in the year 1881 was elected its First Vice President; and is also a member of the American Medical Association. On the 12th day of April, 1860, he was married to Miss Lucy E. Wilson, of La Fayette, Madison County, Ohio, only daughter of James and Elenor (Smith) Wilson, born in Somerford Township, Madison County, Ohio, March 28, 1844. Mary, only child, born July 9, 1862, at La Fayette, Madison County, Ohio, and graduated as A. B. at Rutger's Female College, 489, 490 and 491 Fifth avenue, New York City—the Valedictorian of the class—in June, 1882.

WILLIAM H. BIERBAUGH, farmer, P. O. London, a native of Madison County, Ohio, born June 4, 1846, is a son of Christopher and Catherine Bierbaugh, he a native of Russia and she of Strasburg, France. They emigrated to America when young and single. Mrs. Bierbaugh came in 1831 to her brother in Columbus; he came in 1841. They were married in 1844, and settled in La Fayette, Madison County, and have resided in the county

ever since, with the exception of one year's residence in Iowa. In 1862, they located upon the place where they, with their son William now lives and have since resided. They have now been residents of this county over forty years. They have had four children, one only living—William H., our subject, who was born and grew to manhood in Madison County. He was married, March 25, 1880, to Martha A. Headly, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 2, 1857, a daughter of James and Sarah Headly, he a native of Greene County, Penn., born May 28, 1817, and his wife, Sarah Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania. The grandparents, Elizabeth and Isaac Headly, were natives of New Jersey. The great-grandfather was Ephraim Headly, who removed from New Jersey to Greene County, Penn., where he lived and died. Isaac Headly and wife spent their lives and died in Greene County. They had three sons and six daughters. James, the second son of his father, grew to manhood in his native State and married Sarah Johnson; they settled in Greene County, Penn., where they resided till the fall of 1867, when they removed to Ohio and settled in Licking County, and resided there till the fall of 1872, when they came to Madison County and bought and located on the place where they now live. They have had ten children, seven now survive—Nicholas L., Malinda (married David Lemley), Benson F., Lewis, Martha Ann, William Henry and Credola. In 1862, the eldest son enlisted in the war of the rebellion in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years to the close of the war. He was taken prisoner and suffered almost starvation in Libby Prison, where he was kept for many weeks, but was finally exchanged, and then served in the army till the close of the war, and returned home, having received but one slight wound in the arm from a stroke of a sabre by one of the rebels. Mr. Headly and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have belonged for over forty years. Mr. Bierbaugh and wife have one child—Imo C., born January 14, 1881. He has devoted his life to farming, except three years' clerkship in a store in London during the war. Mr. Bierbaugh has a good farm of forty acres, with good improvements. He has served the township as Trustee for three terms, and is one of the reliable and prosperous farmers of Deer Creek Township.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, a native of Madison County, born May 6, 1836, is a son of William E. and Sarah Campbell, whose history is given in the sketch of Eli G. Campbell. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood in Madison County, where he was married, November 21, 1878, to Louisa Dillow, who is a native of this county, born September 9, 1844, and whose ancestors are given in sketch of William Dillow. Mr. Campbell and wife have one child, born September 13, 1879—Harley Clarence. Mr. Campbell is a carpenter by trade, which business he followed until the spring of 1878, when he located where he now lives, and has since resided, engaged in the honorable occupation of farming. This farm he purchased of his brother Eli; it embraces fifty-one acres of good land, all in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, and pleasantly situated about one quarter of a mile north of La Fayette.

ELI G. CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, was born in Deer Creek Township February 16, 1838. He is a son of William E. and Sarah Campbell, he a native of Maryland and she of Virginia. The grandparents were Hugh and Margaret Campbell. The maternal grandfather was John Moore, who came to Ohio and settled in Madison County, near London—among the first settlers—where he remained till his death, November 10,

1839, aged seventy-seven years. William Campbell, the father of our subject, was born in Maryland, August 17, 1801, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Madison County, in quite an early day, while a young, single man, and here he was married to Sarah Moore, October 20, 1831, by whom he had eight children—seven now surviving—Laura (married John Lucy), James J., William, Alexander, Eli G., Benjamin M., Sarah, John W. (deceased), and Creighton E. (now a resident of Montana). Of these sons, all but the youngest served in the war of the rebellion. James, Alexander and John enlisted in the spring of 1861, in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war. James was taken prisoner and was confined in the Libby and Andersonville Prisons, and suffered untold hardships in those terrible places during a period of eighteen months' confinement; was almost starved to death, and when released was but a living skeleton. Alexander and John saw hard service and had many narrow escapes. John, after serving nearly one year, was taken sick with camp fever, and returned home on furlough, where, after lingering about three months, on May 19, 1862, died, and his remains now rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, at London. Eli was in the three months' service, but was out about four months. Benjamin enlisted in a company of cavalry in the spring of 1865, and was with Sherman through the South till the close of the war. Mr. Campbell followed farming through life in Union and Deer Creek Townships. In his early life, he was Captain of a rifle company, which was mustered at appointed times, when they would camp out for several days and perform regular drill service; this practice was followed for several years. Mr. Campbell died December 17, 1857, aged fifty-six years. His wife died March 27, 1882, aged seventy-four years. Eli G., the subject of this sketch, was born, raised and grew to manhood in Deer Creek Township, and has passed the most of his life on the Gwynne farm, where he now resides. This farm consists of 3,300 acres, one of the largest and best stock farms in the county. It is the estate of E. W. Gwynne (deceased), one of the early settlers, which is inherited by two grandchildren—Edmiston and Marie Gwynne. Mr. Campbell has had the entire superintendence of this large farm since the death of Mr. Gwynne—a period of fifteen years. Mr. Campbell married Eliza J. Buntin, March 6, 1867; she is a daughter of James and Catharine Buntin, natives of Ireland. Eliza was born in Deer Creek Township, in February, 1842, and died February 15, 1870, aged twenty-eight years. By her he had twins (deceased). The large brick residence on this farm, an important tavern stand in an early day, where all the stages and passengers used to stop on their journey from Columbus to Springfield, prior to the building of the National road, or the day of railroads, and on a pane of glass still in one of the windows, is engraved the name "George E. Kummer, New York, September, 1830," a passenger, engraved by himself, where it has remained over half a century. Mr. Campbell is one of the active business men of the community, and the position he holds, in charge of this large stock farm, imposes upon him a great responsibility, he having 400 head of cattle to attend to, and 400 acres in cultivation, principally in corn.

WILLIAM DILLOW, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, was born in Madison County January 11, 1833, he is a son of John and Margaret B. Dillow, natives of Virginia, where they were married. About 1825 to 1828, they removed to Ohio and settled in Monroe Township, Madison County, where they resided the greater portion of the balance of their lives. He died in Pike Township, in November, 1879, aged seventy-two years; and she died

in June, 1880, aged seventy years. They had eleven children, seven now survive—Susan, now Mrs. Mayberry; Margaret P., now Mrs. Scranton; Nancy Ann, now Mrs. Campbell; Mary, Hugh, William and James. The subject of this sketch was brought up to farm labor, and was married to Rebecca Chambers, who was born in New Jersey January 6, 1835, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Simon) Chambers, natives of New Jersey, who came to Ohio and settled in Madison County about 1850, where they have since resided; they are now residents of Jefferson. They have had eight children, four now surviving—James, Samuel, William H. and Rebecca. Mr. Dillow and wife have five children, William B., born December 20, 1856; Winfield Scott, born November 9, 1860; Mary Jane, born May 27, 1863; Katie Ann, born February 28, 1866, and Margaret Elta, born November 16, 1869. Mr. Dillow has made farming his business through life, and all in Monroe and Deer Creek Townships. In the spring of 1881, he purchased his present property in La Fayette, to which he moved and where he has since resided. He is one of the reliable and respected farmers of Deer Creek Township, where he has the general confidence of the people. He served as Township Treasurer in 1881. He is a worthy member of Lodge No. 70, I. O. O. F., of London, to which he has belonged eight years.

A. N. FOX, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, was a native of Madison County, Ohio, born November 7, 1838, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Fox, he a native of New York, and she of Champaign County, Ohio. The grandfather, Daniel Fox, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America about 1876, and married Abigail Allen, a native of New York. They settled in that State, where they resided till 1813, when they removed to Ohio and settled in Champaign County; they afterward removed to Madison County, where he remained till his death. John, the father of our subject, was born in 1801, and was twelve years of age when they settled in Champaign County, and there grew to manhood, and married Elizabeth Jones, a native of that county, born in 1805. In 1836, they removed to Madison County and settled in Pike Township, where they lived till their death; she died May 11, 1846, and he July 28, 1868. They had eight children, six now survive—Rudolph, William R., John N., A. N., Alma (wife of Thomas Cantrall), and Henry C. Rudolph (resides in Marion County, Ohio), and the others all reside in Kansas but our subject. Mr. John Fox, after locating in Madison County, entered upon the mercantile trade at Rosedale, where he continued several years, also serving as Postmaster during this time. He then sold out his store and purchased a farm, and for twenty-five years devoted his attention to farming. Then he again entered upon mercantile trade at Liverpool, where he continued business till his death. He was also Postmaster while in business in Liverpool. Mr. Fox was an enterprising, thoroughgoing, business man. He started in life without capital, and by his own industry and good business management he accumulated a good property. At his death he owned 436 acres of land, besides quite an amount of personal and other property at Liverpool. His character and integrity were undoubted; he was a member and an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church from his early manhood, and was a Steward and Elder in the church for many years. Our subject was raised to farm labor, and in his early life taught school for several years. He was married, November 27, 1862, to Clarinda J. Baker, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 30, 1843, and was a daughter of Hiram E. and Margaret J. (Wilson) Baker, he a native of New York, and she of Ohio. They had nine children—eight now survive—Clarinda J., Ellen M (wife of

L. G. Huff), Lester, Oscar, Sallie (wife of Christian Kaufman), Eugene, Etta and Edgar. Mr. Baker and wife now reside in Morrow County, Ohio, where he is engaged in farming, a business which he has followed the greater part of his life, and is one of the prominent leading men of that county. Mr. Fox and wife have five children—Edgar B., born October 2, 1863; Gertrude, born December 30, 1865; Grace, born January 13, 1869; Eva, born October 19, 1870; and Ross, born December 3, 1878. Mr. Fox, after his marriage, settled on the old home place near Liverpool, where he lived two years; then he purchased a farm on Barron Run, where he resided till 1873, when, in February of that year, he located on the farm where he now resides. He served Pike Township as Clerk several years.

JAMES B. GARRETT, farmer, P. O. London, a native of Madison County, born January 15, 1830, is a son of Alfred and Jane Garrett, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Benjamin Garrett, also a native of Virginia, married in that State, and soon after, probably about 1805–6, removed to Kentucky, remaining there but a short time, when he moved with his family to Chillicothe, Ohio, which was about 1806–8. He there left his family for safety from the Indians, which were then very troublesome, and came to what is now Madison County, selected his location, and for protection erected a block-house on Coniac Run, after which he brought his family here. Subsequently he moved their house a short distance south of the London & Jefferson pike, where he remained till his death. He was buried on his farm, in a lot set off for a family burying-ground, and it is believed he was the first person buried there. Alfred Garrett, the father of our subject, was about ten years old when brought to this county by his parents, and here grew to manhood, fully inured to the trials and dangers of those early days. He was married to Jane Boggs, a native of Virginia, and settled and spent his whole life in Deer Creek Township, with the exception of one year's residence in Somerford Township, and nearly his whole life, to the time of his death, was spent on the old farm of his father, where they first located in 1808—a period of about seventy years. He was one of the true pioneers, and with his father, ranks among the first settlers of the Township. He died December 14, 1878, aged seventy-nine years. His wife died in March, 1858, aged forty-five years. They had eleven children, three now survive—James B., our subject, Alfred, Edward and Solomon. The subject of this sketch was born, raised and grew to manhood in sight of where he now lives. He was married, February 26, 1852, to Elizabeth Flight, who was born in Pennsylvania October 7, 1832, a daughter of Nicholas and Barbara Flight, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio in the fall of 1836, and settled in London, and then located in this township, where he died October 11, 1862, aged sixty-five years. His wife died November 14, 1869, aged seventy-seven years. They had but one child—Elizabeth. Mr. Garrett and wife have had ten children—Mary C., born December 16, 1852, and died October 2, 1862; James Manuel, born December 12, 1854, died November 14, 1876; Barbara Jane, born May 6, 1857; William Henry, born October 11, 1859, died September 29, 1862; Edward Smith, born May 28, 1862, died October 8, 1862; John Marrion, born March 21, 1864; Benjamin Wilson, born December 1, 1866, died February 21, 1868; Earnest Linwood, born July 31, 1869, died February 24, 1870; Pearl Wilbert, born January 7, 1871; and Harrison Jefferson, born December 13, 1873, and died April 18, 1878. Mr. Garrett, after his marriage, located in the north part of Deer Creek Township, on the Wahoo Plains, where they lived about five

years, when he purchased a part of the old home farm, upon which he located, and has since resided.

ALFRED KILGORE, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, a native of Madison County, born October 24, 1824, is a son of James and Sarah Kilgore, natives of Kentucky. The grandparents were John and Lydia Kilgore, who were very early settlers of Kentucky, and endured terrible hardships and run many risks and narrow escapes from the hostile savages. They finally removed to Ohio and were among the first settlers of that county. He was in the war of 1812, and died while in the army. The maternal grandfather was Skinner Hutson, a native of England, who became an early settler of Kentucky. Sarah Kilgore, the mother of our subject, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1789. She married Jonathan Denton in 1806. Their lives were full of suffering and danger. They settled near Vincennes, Ind., and were often driven to take refuge in the fort by savage Indians. Their eventful lives were continued but a few years together, as Mr. Denton fell in the war with the savages, under Gen. Hull, and she was left alone with three small children to care for. Her circumstances were such that she was compelled to return to her parental roof in Kentucky. But in her eventful career during the few years she lived in Indiana, she proved herself to be a brave woman. While her husband was in the war, she would leave the fort every day at the risk of her life to attend to the stock they left on their farm. On one of these occasions, in company with her sister-in-law, they saw, on approaching their cabin, that Indians had taken possession of the house. They came out and demanded the horse they were riding, and finding them inexorable, they told the Indians if they must give up the horse they must first feed him, as he had not been fed that day; so on pretense of feeding the horse, the Indians left them and returned into the house; then they turned their horse and made for the fort as rapidly as possible. Subsequently, Mrs. Denton's sister-in-law and all their family were murdered by the Indians, it was believed in revenge for not obtaining that horse. Such brave, Christian patriots deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance. In 1814, she married, for her second husband, James Kilgore, the father of our subject, who was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1791. They settled in Fayette County, Ohio, on the home place with his mother and her family, and there resided till 1824, when they removed to Madison County and settled near Midway. Subsequently, they became residents of the James Rankin farm near London. He and his wife lived very happily together for nearly fifty-eight years, and until death removed her from all earthly relations, November 3, 1872. She left eight children, thirty-eight grandchildren, forty-nine great-grandchildren, and one of the fifth generation. She had consecrated herself to Christ at the age of sixteen, a few years after the beginning of the present century, when the war-whoop was common. Many good sermons and many class meetings did she enjoy in the primitive houses. She was an active class-meeting Methodist Christian, having for a long time performed the duties of an assistant class-leader. Mr. Kilgore survived her till April 10, 1876, and his remains were interred in the Paint Township Cemetery, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. In his earlier life, for ten years he was Captain of a company of militia, and was ever afterward known as Capt. James Kilgore. He was Justice of the Peace for many years; an excellent neighbor and a most worthy citizen. Five children now survive—Deborah, Isaac, Alfred, Henry and Martha. The subject of this sketch married Margaret Dougherty, September 10, 1849. She was born

in Fayette County, Ohio, February 3, 1828, and a daughter of James and Susanna Dougherty, natives of Virginia, who came among the early settlers of Highland County, Ohio, when young, and were married there. Subsequently, they removed to Fayette County, where she died October 1, 1852, aged sixty-six years. They had fourteen children, four now living—Andrew, Henry, Mary Jane (wife of Jacob Young), and Margaret. Subsequently Mr. Daugherty removed to Indiana and married Mrs. Scott. Afterward they removed to Minnesota, where he died. Mr. Kilgore and wife have had four sons and four daughters, seven now surviving—John C., born July 3, 1850; Amanda Jane, August 12, 1854 (wife of William Corson); Ella, February 26, 1859; James S., Nov. 19, 1864; Edith B., November 24, 1868; Minnie, January 21, 1872, and Bruce, born January 16, 1876. Mr. Kilgore has devoted his life to farming, and all in Madison County. He and wife were raised to pioneer life. They started out in life with no means, and although Mr. Kilgore, at one time suffered much from an affection of his hip, yet, by their combined industry and economy, they have accumulated a good competency; have a good farm of 112 acres, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and farmer's residence.

JOHN LOHR, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., April 1, 1816; he is a son of Michael and Mary Catherine Lohr, natives of Virginia. The grandfather was Michael Lohr, who, it is believed, was born in Virginia, where he lived and died. He was one of the early settlers of that State, and a farmer by occupation. It is believed he was the father of six children, of whom two yet survive—Catharine, who was never married, and resides on the old home place in Virginia, now aged ninety years; and what is remarkable in her history has never paid but $1.50 in doctor bills during her whole life, and Henry, the other child, who resides in Madison County, Va., past eighty years of age. Michael Lohr, father of our subject, the second child of his father, grew to manhood and married Mary Catharine Miller, a native of Virginia. They settled in his native county, where they resided till his death, February 26, 1819, aged thirty-two years. He was the father of four children—Margaret Ann, born May 7, 1812 (now widow Chapel); George W., born December 4, 1813; John, our subject; and Mary born March 27, 1818 (now Widow Carr). Mrs. Lohr married for her second husband Samuel Messmore, a native of Virginia, born August 18, 1798; by him she had three children—Elizabeth, born April 9, 1821; James M., born November 17, 1823, and Isabel, born October 29, 1830. Mr. Messmore died September 18, 1852; his wife survived till December 29, 1864. John Lohr, the subject of this sketch, was but three years of age when his father died; when four years of age, he was brought by his mother and step-father to Ohio in the fall of 1820, and here he grew to manhood. On December 12, 1844, he married Ann Noteman, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, August 1, 1823, a daughter of William and Ann Noteman; he was born on the ocean and she in Virginia. He was principally raised in Madison County, and was married September 28, 1817. He was the father of four children, all now deceased but Ann. Mr. Noteman died January 14, 1827; his wife died July 12, 1826. Mr. Noteman was one of the earliest settlers of Madison County, and owned the farm where Mr. Lohr now lives. Mr. Lohr first located in London, and there followed his trade as a saddler till the spring of 1848, when he removed to the farm where he now lives and has since resided—a period of thirty-four years. They first lived in a primitive log cabin, since which they have

erected all the buildings and made improvements, till now he has a pleasant home with all necessary comforts, and a good farm of 300 acres, more than 200 of which are in pasture and cultivation. Mr. Lohr and wife have had ten children, eight now living—Thorreesa, born December 19, 1845 (married Robert Moore); Berthier, born November 13, 1847; Clara, born March 22, 1851 (now Widow Pierce); Angenette, born October 10, 1853; Smith, born November 29, 1856; Ella, born October 4, 1859; Charlie S., born January 29, 1862; Flora, born November 30, 1868. Mr. Lohr is one of the prominent and reliable farmers of Deer Creek Township. He has held the office of Township Trustee several years, and that of School Director for many years. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of London, to which he has belonged many years, and in which he has been Elder more than twenty years.

ALEXANDER B. McMURRAY, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., August 3, 1820. He is a son of Alexander and Ellen McMurray; he was born in Cumberland County, and she in Allegheny County, Penn. The grandfather, John McMurray, was a native of Scotland, and when a young single man emigrated to America about 1774, and served in the war of the Revolution, after which he married and located in Pennsylvania, and finally died in Westmoreland County. Alexander, the father of our subject, married Ellen Simpson and located in Westmoreland County, where they lived till 1826, when they emigrated to Ohio and located in Highland County, where they lived two years; after which they lived two years in Ross County, and in January, 1830, they removed to Madison County and located in Deer Creek Township; here his wife died May 9, 1854, aged seventy-three years. He died October 5, 1867, aged ninety-six years. They had eight children, six now survive—John, James, Ellen, Isabel, Sarah and Alexander, our subject, who was ten years of age when they came to Madison County, and here grew to manhood, fully acquainted with the early pioneers and the hardships and trials of those days. He was married to Mary Houser, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 16, 1838; she was a daughter of George and Barbara (Miner) Houser, he a native of Virginia and she of Ohio. Their marriage was celebrated July 4, 1854. Mr. Houser and wife had five children, four now living—Dorotha, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary and Ann Maria. Mrs. Houser died in 1840; he still survives and resides in Indiana, aged seventy years. Mr. McMurray and wife have had ten children, seven now survive—Alexander, born March 18, 1855; Louisa, April 16, 1859; George November 17, 1863; Ella, July 17, 1868; Robert, February 4, 1870; Sallie, March 22, 1877; and Florence, born June 26, 1879. Mr. McMurray has made farming his occupation through life, and all in this township, but three years, from the fall of 1855 to the fall of 1858, during which he lived in Iowa. In September, 1861, he bought and located on the place where he now lives and has since resided. This farm consists of fifty-two and a half acres, which he purchased of Mrs. Rogers. Mr. McMurray has served his Township as Trustee, and is one of the early settlers of this county.

JOHN MINTER, farmer, P. O. La Layette, was born in Harrison County, Va., October 12, 1804; he is a son of William and Mary Minter, natives of Virginia. The grandparents were John and Elizabeth Minter, also natives of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky, and were among the early settlers of that State; they located on military lands, which, from the uncertain and imperfect titles which then existed, he subsequently lost. About 1802, they removed to Ohio, and were among the pioneers of Dela-

ware County, where they lived and died. William Minter married Mary Stevenson, and resided in Kentucky till the spring of 1829, when they removed to this county and located in Deer Creek Township, on the tract of land still owned by his son John, our subject, at a point about one mile north of La Fayette. This tract of land he obtained on a military claim, which called for 6,666⅔ acres, of which he obtained about one-third; the balance being absorbed by fraud and expenses of surveys, and in locating the lands. This land was then all in its natural state, with no improvements, and here Mr. Minter spent the active portion of his life; thence he removed to the town of La Fayette, where he passed the last years of his life. He died in August, 1858, aged eighty-two years; his wife died in February, 1868, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Minter was one of the active, leading men of this community, and held many offices of trust in the township, and as stated in the history of Deer Creek Township, he was the founder of the town of La Fayette. He was always ready with his means and influence to aid in all public improvements for the general good of the community; and many of his neighbors and acquaintances were the recipients of his kindness and financial aid, even to the great injury of himself, and in his death the community lost one of her kindest and best citizens. He was the father of nine children—four now surviving—John, Sallie (now Widow Quinn), William, Crawford and Ann (now Widow Rogers). Our subject grew to manhood in Kentucky, and was in his twenty-fifth year when he came to Madison County with his father. He was married, September 7, 1837, to Mary Delaney, who was born in Urbana, Ohio, November 18, 1818, a daughter of David and Sarah Delaney, a native of Champaign County, Ohio. They had but one child—Mary. Mr. Delaney died ------; his wife died January 22, 1868. Mr. Minter and wife have had six children—Salome and Saline (twins) born April 12, 1839; the former died January 12, 1857; the latter June 2, 1857; Walter, born April 12, 1842, died June 15, 1844; Sallie Ann, born October 11, 1846, married W. H. Jones; Lewis K., born June 25, 1852; and Benjamin Franklin, born April 9, 1855. Mr. Minter resided upon the old home place of his father till about 1857, when he moved to La Fayette for the purpose of convenience to school, to educate his children. He has now lived fifty-three years in Deer Creek Township.

REV. SETH NOBLE,* deceased. Respecting the question of the early ministers of the Gospel in the county, I believe my grandfather—my mother's father—Rev. Seth Noble, was the first Presbyterian. I have in my possession a book of "notes" of his sermons, in his own handwriting, together with the dates and places where some of his sermons were delivered—about fifty in all—during the years of 1806-07. He was born in Westfield, Mass., April 15, 1743, and died in Franklinton—now embraced in the corporation of Columbus, Ohio—September 15, 1807, aged sixty-four years. His genealogy, as far as known, is as follows: Thomas Noble was admitted an inhabitant of Boston, Mass., on the 5th day of January, 1653. He was probably a native of England. In the year 1653, he moved to Springfield, Mass., and in about 1669, to Westfield, Mass. He married, November 1, 1660, Hannah Warriner, born in Springfield, Mass., August 17, 1643, only daughter of William and Joanna (Scant) Warriner. To them were born eleven children, the third one of whom was Thomas Noble ("Deacon" Thomas), born in Springfield, Mass., January 14, 1666, and died in Westfield, Mass., July 29, 1750, aged eighty-four years. He married, December 19, 1695, Elizabth Dewey, born in Westfield, Mass., January 10, 1677, daughter

*By William Morrow Beach, M. D.

of Thomas and Constant (Hawes) Dewey, and was ordained as Deacon in the Congregational Church May 25, 1712. They had eleven children, the first of whom was Thomas Noble, born in Westfield, Mass., September 10, 1696, and there died February 18, 1775, aged seventy-eight years. He married (first), September 1, 1722, Sarah Root, born in Westfield, Mass., March 9, 1702, daughter of John and Sarah (Stebbins) Root. To them were born ten children, the youngest of whom being Rev. Seth Noble.

Rev. Seth Noble, was born in Westfield, Mass., April 15, 1743. He married (first), November 30, 1775, Hannah Barker, who was born in Rowley, Mass., February 19, 1759, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Palmer) Barker, of Rowley, Mass., and Maugerville, N. S. She died in "Kenduskeag Meadow," (Bangor) Province of Maine, June 16, 1790. He married (second), April 11, 1793, Mrs. Ruhama Emery, of Bangor, Maine, who died in Montgomery, Mass., in October or November, 1805. He married (third), Mrs. Mary Riddle, in June, 1807. He joined the Congregational Church at Westfield, Mass., May 5, 1770. His first settlement in the ministry was on the 15th day of June, 1774, over the Congregational Church in Maugerville, N. S., and the descendants of that society say that he was ordained at Newburyport, Mass. In 1784, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia, and in 1789 the meeting house in which "Parson" Noble had preached was removed to that part of the town which is now Sheffield, and on the 13th day of July, 1876, Rev. Joseph Barker, a grandnephew of Mrs. Noble's, was settled as their pastor. Rev. Seth Noble's ministry at Maugerville continued until 1777, when upon the arrival of an armed British schooner, which had come to enforce the oath of allegiance to King George, he fled, narrowly escaping with his life, as he was an ardent advocate of the cause of the Colonists. He became, for awhile at least, a soldier in the Revolutionary army. On the 7th day of June, 1786, he was engaged as the first settled religious teacher and preacher by the citizens of Kenduskeag Meadow (Bangor) at an annual salary of £70. He was inducted into office September 10, 1786. He was not only the first settled minister, but in 1790 he was deputized to go to Boston and procure from the General Assembly an act of incorporation, under the name of Sunfield; but being a teacher of sacred music, and passionately fond of the solid old minor tune of "Bangor," he erased "Sunfield" and inserted Bangor in the petition. The field over which Mr. Noble presided included Bangor, Brewer, Eddington, Hampden, Holden and Orrington. He added to these duties the instruction of youth in English branches, and also in singing. Deacon William Boyd, of Bangor, says "he was a good singer and had a clear and pleasant voice. He taught those who were natural vocalists to sing by note, and was the first teacher of sacred music in the place." During the Centennial exercises at Bangor in 1876, a brother of Vice President Hannibal Hamlin's was the orator. In his oration, he presents the foregoing facts, dwelling upon them at length. In 1797 he left Bangor and returned to New Market, N. H., where he had previously ministered to some now extinct Presbyterian congregations, and in 1799 went to Westfield, Mass., the place of his activity, where for two years he supplied vacant pulpits in Becket, Blanford, Feeding Hills, Ireland, Montgomery, Russell and Springfield. From the 4th of November, 1801, he was the first settled pastor of the church at Montgomery, Mass., up until his removal to Ohio in the spring of 1806.

The only printed productions known, from the pen of Mr. Noble, is a nineteen page pamphlet of two sermons preached at Westhampton, Mass.,

June 26, 1802, and published by T. M. Pomeroy, of Northampton, in 1804. I have in my possession a lengthy letter written me in 1876, by Rev. Elisha D. Barrett, of Assumption, Ill., who was, at that time, the oldest living Alumnus of Williams College, in which he says: "I well remember Rev. Seth Noble as the first pastor at Montgomery. He was tall and slim, but very active and energetic. His step was quick and firm, and his gait graceful. He wore a white wig, which he used to powder. His complexion was ruddy." "As a preacher he was sound and able; and his sermons were scholarly, unique, systematic and evangelical. On one occasion, a child by the name of Bartholomew was killed by a falling tree, and Mr. Noble preached the funeral discourse over the open grave from Ecclesiastes ix, 12. The effect was electrical, and proved the most dramatic scene I have ever witnessed." The Congress of the United States gave public lands to the Nova Scotia refugees. The refugee lands extend from the Scioto, at Columbus, Ohio, to the Muskingum, at Zanesville. Mr. Noble's share—320 acres—fell where Columbus now stands. In the spring of 1806, he came to Ohio and settled in Franklinton. He built a house on his land, which Mr. Albert Bartholomew, now of Detroit, Mich., a grandchild, revisited and recognized about thirty years ago. His first recorded sermon preached in Ohio was at J. Andrus', at Worthington, April 9, 1806. He preached at Granville, Licking County, August 17, 1806; at Franklinton, August 24, 1806; "Derby" (Big Darby) September 22, 1806; Bixby's (Delaware), April 11, 1807, and at Berkshire, Delaware County, May 24 and 27, 1807. In 1847, whilst I was a dry goods clerk in the store of George A. Hill & Co., in Plain City (then Pleasant Valley), James Ewing, the first white settler of what is now Union County, told me that Mr. Noble had frequently been a guest at his house, and had preached there a number of times. There were a number of Presbyterians along Big Darby, north of Ewing's, and among his other preaching places were the houses of the Mitchells and Woods, the father of the late banker, William Wood, of Marysville, Ohio, and also at a point or points on Little Darby, over about the Fullington settlement. Mr. Wood was himself ordained in 1807 or 1808, as is shown by letters now in my possession. Mr. Noble had not infrequently ministered to Presbyterian congregations in New Hampshire, in and around New Market, both before and after his settlement at Bangor, Maine; and it is presumable that he fell into the Presbyterian ways of his congregations in Ohio with but little embarrassment. History is history; and Mr. Noble was not only the first pastor at Maugerville, at Bangor, and at Montgomery, but he was doubtless the first preacher to the Presbyterians at Franklinton, where he was on a salary and preached regularly, twice on each alternate Sunday, in 1807, where he had a church organization of fourteen members, of which Mrs. Lucas Sullivant was one. I saw, when a boy, among my mother's papers, the list of names of these fourteen members; and these fourteen persons were undoubtedly the persons who, in 1808, composed the "First Presbyterian Church," at the time of the ordination of the Rev. James Hoge.

Mr. Noble's last recorded sermon was preached in Franklinton, August 9, 1807, from Matthew, xi, 28—"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He died on the 15th day of the following month (September), and was buried in the old Franklinton Burying-ground; but the "march of empire," sweeping over and beyond, has left no token or sign of the exact spot where his body was laid to rest. His children by his first wife were as follows: Seth, born August 5, 1777, at Maugerville, N. S., was lost at sea off the New England coast, October 20, 1798, aged

twenty-one. Joseph, born at New Market, N. H., June 13, 1783, died about 1869, at Brighton, N. B., aged about eighty-six; Sarah, born June 1, 1785, and died in Montgomery, Mass., November 15, 1836, aged fifty-one; Benjamin, born June 25, 1787, died in Brighton, N. B., April 12, 1860, aged seventy-three; Hannah (my mother), born in Kenduskeag Meadow (Bangor), Maine, September 11, 1789, died in Amity, Madison County, Ohio, November 17, 1854, aged sixty-five. The children by the second marriage were Betsey, Thomas, Polly and John Adams, all of whom are now dead.

WILLIAM CLARK SIDNER, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, was born on the place where he now lives January 5, 1845; he is a son of Jacob and Margaret R. Sidner, he a native of Kentucky, and she of Licking County, Ohio. The grandfather, Philip Sidner, was a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky with ten of his brothers, and settled there in an early day. Some of them were extensive slave owners, but manumitted their slaves prior to the war About 1802, Mr. Philip Sidner, with his family, removed to Ohio and settled about four miles south of Columbus, on the Scioto River; thence he went back to Kentucky, but returned to Ohio in 1806, and here remained till his death. He was buried at Jefferson. Jacob was born in Kentucky in 1799, and was raised in Ohio. When about twelve years old, he, with his sister, settled on the old "Ewing" farm, now owned by G. G. McDonald. In 1818, they settled on the place where his son, our subject, now lives. He married Margaret R. Irvin, by whom he had seven children, five now survive—Irvin, Wesley, Angeline, William Clark and Theotis. Mr. Sidner was twice married; by his first wife, Miss Ewing, he had five children, three now living—Samuel, Philip and Elizabeth Jane. Mr. Sidner died in February, 1880, and his wife in August, 1880. He experienced his full share of the trials and dangers of pioneer life, having been one among the earlist settlers, and he had lived in Deer Creek Township nearly seventy years. He was an energetic, industrious farmer, and became owner of about 900 acres of land; he was a man of undoubted honor and integrity, and an earnest member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the organizers of the Upper Glade Church, a Steward in the same and a Trustee for many years. The subject of this sketch was married, February 24, 1870, to Sarah J. Jones, a native of this county, by whom he has two children—Ernest L. and Earl Anson. Mr. Sidner located on the home place, where he still resides and where he has lived from his birth. Here he has a fine farm and good improvements, constituting a pleasant home.

JOHN SNIDER, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, was born in Germany September 19, 1821; he is a son of Henry and Catharine Snider, natives of Germany, who lived and died in their native country. They had three children, two of whom, George and Sophia, remained in Germany, where they were residing when last known of them. The other child was John, our subject, who, when about eighteen years of age, emigrated to America and came to his uncle, Jacob Snider, who had previously come to this country, and was residing at La Fayette, this county. He arrived here in the fall of 1839. In 1846, he was married to Martha Verner, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had one child—Henry—now a resident of Iowa. His wife died July 16, 1849, of that terrible scourge—cholera. On April 22, 1851, he married for his second wife Drucilla Ellsworth, a native of Clark County, Ohio, and a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Ellsworth. By this union they have four children—Alpharetta E. (now wife of Dr. J. W. Chance, of

London), Minnie L., Ida L. and Annetta E. Mr. Snider, after he came to La Fayette, learned the blacksmith trade, which business he followed about three years, when he entered upon the grocery trade, and finally extended his business into a general stock of goods, such as a country trade demands. In this he continued until the spring of 1864, when he purchased and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. He now owns 600 acres of good land with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. Mr. Snider is strictly self-made; starting in life poor, he has by his industry and good business tact, accumulated a good competency, and is now one of the most reliable and respected farmers of Deer Creek Township.

CHRISTIAN VOLKA, merchant, P. O. La Fayette, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 25, 1837; he is a son of John and Catharine Volka, natives of France, who emigrated to America while young; they grew to maturity and were married in Columbus, Ohio. He was a shoe-maker by trade, which business he followed in Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis. He died of small-pox in Cincinnati. They had three children, two now surviving—Catharine (wife of David M. Bradley), and Christian, the subject of this sketch, who was principally raised in Madison County, brought up to farm labor and was married, January 8, 1863, to Lucetta Bell, a native of this county, where she was born May 12, 1844, and a daughter of Daniel Bell, a native of Virginia, and his wife Rebecca (Wagoner) Bell, a native of Ohio. Dr. Bell was a practicing physician for many years, commencing his profession in Coshocton County, Ohio; thence coming to Madison County and practicing in Somerford Township. He was an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave freely of his means for the erection of the church edifice, and also for the schoolhouse that was built near it, in honor of which the place was called Belleville. He purchased a farm in that township, upon which he resided a short time; then he removed to Champaign County, and there bought a farm, where he resided about twenty years; then he removed to London, this county, and entered upon the mercantile trade, but after a few months he removed to La Fayette, where he died December 8, 1869, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died November 29, 1858, aged thirty-nine years, dying on her thirty-ninth birthday. They had thirteen children, five now surviving—Lucy, Rachel, Lucetta, Laura Ellen and Charles. Mr. Volka and wife have had five children, two now survive—Nettie, born October 3, 1865, and John C., born August 14, 1878. Mr. Volka first located in La Fayette, and has spent most of his life in London and La Fayette, and the greater portion of it has been devoted to the mercantile trade. He was employed as a clerk in London for several years; then he entered as an assistant with Dr. Bell to the time of his death, when he took possession of the store and as since continued the business, conducting a general grocery and drug trade, and has a good established business.

ALFRED WILLETT, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, was born in the State of New York May 31, 1842; he is a son of John and Jane Willett, natives of England, who, shortly after their marriage, emigrated to America and settled in Livingston County, N. Y., where they resided several years, but finally became residents of Ohio. He died at La Fayette in August, 1876. Mrs. Willett is still living and now resides at Rockford, Ill. They had three children—Alfred, Nellie (deceased), and Reuben. The subject of this sketch came to Madison County and located at La Fayette in the spring of 1858. Mr. Willett enlisted in the spring of 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served

till the close of the war—nearly three years. He was in the Fourteenth Army Corps under Davis, Stedman and others, and was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Savannah, Atlanta, Jonesboro and others; but passed through all without a wound, and was discharged in July and mustered out of service in August, 1865. On November 5, 1865, Mr. Willett was united in marriage with Sophia Snyder, who was born in La Fayette September 25, 1843, a daughter of Jacob and Christena Snyder, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America and became residents of La Fayette, Madison County, Ohio; and thence removed to Mercer County, Ohio, where they died. They had seven children—Elizabeth (married James Millens), La Fayette (the first child born in the town of La Fayette), Margaret (married James Simpson), Sophia, Mary (married Morris Agler), Martha Jane (married William Shaffer), and Anna (married Lewis Minter). Mr. Willett and wife have had four children, three now survive—Clarence, Morris and Clara. Mr. Willett settled in La Fayette and engaged in mercantile business, carrying on a trade in dry goods and general merchandise, in which he continued till January, 1882, when he closed out his stock, sold his residence, and is now giving his attention to farming. During his sixteen years of mercantile trade, he did a large and prosperous business, and was Postmaster during several of the last years in which he was in business. He is one of the leading, active citizens of this community, and possesses the confidence and respect of the people, and is now serving his third year as Treasurer of Deer Creek Township.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

STEVEN ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Mt. Sterling, was born in Kentucky May 23, 1808. He was the son of Thomas and Rebecca Anderson, both natives of Virginia. When about three months old, with them he was brought to Ohio. They settled in what is now known as Pleasant Township, Madison County, where they remained until their decease. Steven was reared on a farm, amid the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and received but an ordinary education. In April, 1831, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret McCown (now deceased), by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are now living—Louisa, James, Jane R., William P., Sarah A., John W., Martha and David. About the year 1836, Mr. Anderson settled in Pleasant Township, this county, where he now resides. For twenty-one years he has served as Justice of the Peace in Pleasant Township. He is a member and Deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the owner of two hundred and six acres of land.

CHARLES H. BEALE, farmer, P. O. Mt. Sterling, was born in Virginia March 5, 1833. His parents were Stephen S. and Harriett (Elmore) Beale. When two years of age, with them he came to Madison County, Ohio. After their arrival in this county, for a short time they located in Jefferson Township, when they settled in Pleasant Township, where they remained until their decease, he in 1881, she in 1879. Five of their family of seven children are now living—Charles H. (the eldest), Mary A., David, John W. and Smith. Our subject was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received but an ordinary English education. On June 16, 1857,

he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Nye, daughter of Samuel and Jane Nye, of Pleasant Township. They have five children—William S., Clark, Stephen W., Elmer and Elva V. He has served as Trustee of Pleasant Township, and at present is officiating as one of our efficient County Commissioners. He is a member of the F. &. A. M. fraternity, and the owner of 650 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

RICHARD N. BROWN (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 18, 1840. His parents were Thomas W. and Martha Brown, both natives of Ohio. From his youth up he engaged in agricultural pursuits. On March 7, 1865, in Pickaway County, he was united in marriage with Miss Marinda Yates, who was born in Pickaway County March 1, 1844, and is a daughter of John Yates (deceased), and Elizabeth Yates. Her mother at present resides with her in Pleasant Township. This union has been blessed with six children—Theodosia B., Ariel, Lina, Clement, Paul and Mary Y. In 1865, a short time after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Brown came to Pleasant Township and settled where she now resides in 1867. He possessed a sterling reputation, and a reliable business character. He departed this life on December 18, 1876, mourned alike by relatives and friends. In his demise, his wife and children lost a faithful husband and father, and Madison County one of her most worthy citizens. He left to his widow, who still resides at her splendid homestead in Pleasant Township, 500 acres of fine tillable land.

F. O. P. GRAYHAM, farmer, P. O. London. The subject of this sketch was born April 26, 1816, in Madison County, Ohio. He was a son of John and Lydia Grayham, both natives of Kentucky. His father, with his parents, in 1807, came to this county. Our subject was, in his youth, trained to the pursuits of agriculture, in which he is still engaged. On November 5, 1840, he married Miss Elizabeth Robison, daughter of John B. and Polly Robison. Two daughters—Mary and Lydia—are the fruits of this union. After his marriage, for several years, he settled on his father's farm, now owned by Lemuel P. Loofbourrow. Later he settled where he now resides, in the northern portion of Pleasant Township. He has served as Trustee of Pleasant Township, and for three years officiated as an Infirmary Director. He is the owner of 286 acres of valuable land, and a member of the Christian Church.

CHRISTIAN H. HANAWALT, Postmaster and Notary Public, Mt. Sterling, was born April 1, 1833, in Ross County, Ohio. He was a son of John Hanawalt, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary Hanawalt, a native of Maryland. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed at Chillicothe to the harness-making and saddler's trade, where he continued four years. He then went to Columbus, where he followed his trade, about six months. From there he went to Harrisburg, where he remained a short time, and where, on October 28, 1852, he married Miss Elizabeth Deyo, by whom he had seven children, two of whom are now living—John W., employed by the Government as Postal Clerk between Toledo and Columbus, and Georgie, married to McGill Mitchell, of Mt. Sterling. In 1852, our subject engaged in harness-making and saddlery at Mt. Sterling, which he continued until 1861. In 1862, with J. W. Riddle as a partner, he entered into the grocery business, under the firm title of Hanawalt & Riddle. This firm continued to transact business under the above head until 1864, when a dissolution occurred. In 1863, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Pleasant Township, the duties of which office he performed faithfully for eighteen successive years. He also for several years acted as Pension Claim Agent.

In 1870, he was appointed, by the Government, Assistant United States Marshal, in taking the census of Madison County. In 1871, he was appoited Postmaster of Mt. Sterling, the duties of which office he has faithfully discharged up to the present time. Politically, he is a Republican, in the ranks of which party he has been an earnest worker for many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the F., & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. societies.

DAVID HEATH, farmer, P. O. Mt. Sterling. This venerable old gentleman was born in December, 1800, in Ross County, this State. His parents were Joseph and Jane Heath. He was reared amid the scenes of pioneer life, in Ross County, until about fifteen years of age, at which time with his parents he moved to Franklin County, where they located four years. Thence with them he came to Madison County. He, like his pioneer sire, has seen and endured many of the vicissitudes and trials of frontier life. In January, 1829, he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Nancy Thomas, who was born October 16, 1810. She was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Thomas. With them, when a mere child, she came to Ohio. By this union there has been an issue of ten children, of whom seven are now living—Joseph, John, William, Emma, Elizabeth, Laura and Margaret. Shortly after his marriage with his estimable wife, he settled in Pleasant Township, in which township he at present resides. They are both members of the Christian Church, and honored alike by friends and relatives. Mr. Heath is the owner of 867 acres of good land, which he has acquired principally by his industry, perseverance and good management.

JOHN G. LOOFBOURROW, Cashier of Farmers' Bank, Mt. Sterling. This gentleman, the efficient Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, was born October 27, 1845, in Fayette County, Ill. His parents are Lemuel P. and Elizabeth (Graham) Loofbourrow, now of Mt. Sterling. He was reared on a farm until nineteen years of age; received a liberal English education, and for about two years engaged in teaching. He subsequently, for five years, engaged in the drug business at Mt. Sterling. At a later period, in 1874, he took a three months' course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For several years he has been the genial and accommodating Cashier of the Farmers' Bank. In May, 1875, he was united in marriage with Hulda Kauffelt, daughter of Mr. N. J. D. Kauffelt—the enterprising hardware merchant of Mt. Sterling. To them have been born three children—Ross K., Lemuel G. and John R. Mr. Loofbourrow has served as Clerk of Pleasant Township two terms, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL McCLINTICK, physician, Mt. Sterling. The subject of this sketch, a leading physician of Madison County, was born February 1, 1821, in Pickaway County, Ohio. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth McClintick, his father a native of Ireland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Pickaway County in an early day. Our subject was reared in Pickaway County. Although he engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was twenty years of age, he succeeded in acquiring a liberal English education. At the above age, he began the study of medicine, spending a portion of the time with his brother, William McClintick, then at Mt. Sterling, and the other portion with J. F. Wilson, then located at New Holland, Pickaway County. During the latter portion of 1844, and the beginning of 1845, for five months he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In April, 1845, he located at Mt. Sterling, and began the

practice of his profession, in which he has met with abundant success. He is reliable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and for many years has enjoyed a large patronage. In connection with his professional duties, he also has under his control and management, a fine drug store which is largely patronized. He has served as Treasurer of Pleasant Township three years, and as such still officiates. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the F. & A. M. society. On May 20, 1846, he was united in marriage with Louisa C. Kauffelt. By this union there has been an issue of four children—Elizabeth A., Francenia, Letitia and Lorena.

WILLIAM F. MERCER, druggist, Mt. Sterling, was born February 27, 1847, in Ross County, Ohio. He is a son of James M. Mercer, who served in the war of the late rebellion, and died of hemorrhage on the James River, Virginia, in December, 1864, and Elizabeth Mercer, who still resides in Ross County. The earlier portion of his youth was spent in Bainbridge, Ross County, where he received a liberal English education. In May, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Mississippi Squadron, Federal service, and served for a period of four months. On September 29, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Van Buskirk, daughter of Peter and Rebecca Van Buskirk. They have one daughter—Belle, born January 25, 1878. Since 1864, Mr. Mercer has been engaged more or less in different branches of trades. In March, 1882, as senior member, he formed a copartnership in the drug business with W. A. Basore, of Mt. Sterling, under the firm title W. F. Mercer & Co. Our subject has been moderately successful in business. He is a clever and agreeable gentleman, and a good salesman. He has established for himself a reliable business, and is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN M. NICODEMUS, undertaker, Mt. Sterling, was born September 24, 1838, in Pennsylvania. His parents were John Nicodemus (deceased) and Harriet Nicodemus. When about one year old, with them he was brought to Circleville, Pickaway County, this State, where they remained until he was eighteen years of age. From thence, with them, he went to Illinois, where he remained until the breaking-out of the late civil war, and where his father died in 1862. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served three months. In November, 1861, he again enlisted, this time in the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. With that regiment he participated in the engagements at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, the terrific battle of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka and others. He was discharged in March, 1864, at which time he re-enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Regiment, which now merged into the Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry. He subsequently participated in many hotly-contested fields, a few of the important ones of which were Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's grand march to the sea, also the surrender of the noted confederate chief—Joseph Johnston's army. He continued in the service until July, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. In December, 1865, he married Miss Eliza L. Bostwick, a lady of merit, by whom he has two children—Howard L. and Maud S. In 1876, as senior partner with F. C. Bostwick, he formed a copartnership, in the furniture and undertaker's business, at Mt. Sterling, under the firm title of J. M. Nicodemus & Co. The business was conducted under the above head until April, 1882, at which time Mr. Bostwick withdrew. It is now under the entire control and management of our subject, who has dispensed with the furniture trade, and confined himself entirely to the undertaking.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. societies. For nine years he has served as Clerk of Pleasant Township with credit, and at this time is still serving, and for eight years has officiated as Mayor of Mt. Sterling.

ARTHUR A. PUCKET, farmer, P. O. Mt. Sterling. The subject of this sketch was born at Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, May 14, 1831. He is a son of John and Catherine M. (deceased) Pucket. His father was born in Adams County, Ohio, and when a boy, with his father, came to Highland County, where, in 1826, he married. Four of his family of seven children are yet living—Mary, Sarah J., Martha, and our subject, who is the oldest now living. After his marriage, he engaged in the tanning business until 1831, in which year he came to Mt. Sterling, this county, where he again engaged in tanning, and continued in the same many years. In 1853, he settled on the farm at present occupied by our subject. His wife died in 1872, having enjoyed many pleasant years of married life. For fifteen years he has been afflicted with paralysis; during the past five years, he has been utterly helpless, and has been under the care and protection of our subject and his kind wife. He has served as Trustee of Pleasant Township, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject, in his youth, received a liberal English education, and in February, 1853, he married Miss Margaret Willman, daughter of James and Letta Willman. By her he had two children—James V. and John W. She died in April, 1856. In April, 1857, he married Louisa Stroup, daughter of Clabourne and Mary Stroup, of Highland County, this State. To them have been born six children, four of whom are now living—William N., Maggie A., Mary M. and George W. In 1852, he took possession of the tannery after his father's retirement at Mt. Sterling. He engaged in tanning for the two following years, when he removed to Adams County, where he farmed eighteen months, and lost his wife. In 1856, he returned to Mt. Sterling, and for one year engaged in the mercantile business. In 1860, he moved to Fayette County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for the following six years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Pleasant Township, this county. In 1878, he located on his father's homestead, where he at present resides. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of the F. & A. M. society; the owner of 115 acres of land.

MARTIN W. SCHRYVER. The subject of this sketch, the enterprising book dealer, stationer, and job printer of Mt. Sterling, was born October 12, 1846, in Pickaway County, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob H. Schryver, a native of New York State, and Elizabeth Schryver (deceased), a native of Pickaway County, this State. He was reared on a farm in Pickaway County; received a liberal English education, and subsequently, for perhaps twelve years, engaged in school teaching, for one year as Superintendent of the Mt. Sterling graded school. For several years, in connection with other business, he dealt in musical instruments. In 1869, from Pickaway County he came to Mt. Sterling, this county. In May, 1871, he began the publication of the Mt. Sterling *Review*, which he continued three years. In October, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Campbell, daughter of Robert and Nancy (deceased) Campbell. Robert, now of Pickaway County, this State. This union has been blessed with four children—Robert H., Florence N., Guy H. and Clyde H. Mr. Schryver possesses sterling business qualities, and is meeting with success. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. TANNER, County Treasurer, London, Ohio, was born in Pleasant Township December 4, 1838. He was a son of John and Margaret Tanner, the former a native of Ohio, and a life-long farmer, and the latter a native of Ohio. Our subject was raised on a farm, and devoted his life entirely to farming and trading until August, 1882, when he came to London to take charge of the County Treasurer's office, to which he was elected in 1881. On June 18, 1873, he married Amanda Taylor, a daughter of Warner T. Taylor, of Jefferson Township. By this union three children were born —Jessie, John Warner and Bruce. Mr. Tanner is a Republican in politics; his first Presidential vote was cast for John Bell, the Whig candidate for President.

FREDERICK YOUNG (deceased), The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, in the year 1813. He emigrated to America, and in September, 1840, he married Miss Lucinda M. Kauffelt, who was born November 4, 1823, in Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of George and Keturah Kauffelt, and when a child with them came to Ohio. Subsequent to their marriage, they settled in Pleasant Township, this county, where Mrs. Young now resides. The following are the names of their children: Alvira A., Martha E., Lenora, Elton J., Laura K., Sarah L., Lydia A. and Mary L. Mr. Young was a conscientious and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, and departed this life April 23, 1866. He left to his widow, a middle aged lady, and highly respected, 160 acres of land.

STOKES TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Cross Roads, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 13, 1835, and is a son of Adam and Rosana Allen, who were both natives of Fayette County, where they were married. They moved to Madison County in 1875, locating first in Range Township, where they remained until 1878, when they moved to Somerford Township, where they now reside. John was united in marriage with Harriet A. Fent, November 5, 1857; she was born in Fayette County, Ohio. He was twenty-two years old, when he began farming for himself, as a renter, and thus he continued for six years, when he bought fifty-eight acres of land, which he sold, and bought 100 acres where he now resides. He and his wife are the parents of eleven children, of whom nine survive—Venie O., Delia, Hulda J., Eugene, Sheridan, Rosanna C., Cora F., Icy, Urbin O. and Osa.

ALBERT H. BOUGHN, farmer, P. O. Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., born in Fayette County, Ohio, September 12, 1846, and is a son of Joseph H. and Elizabeth (Fults) Boughn. The former was born June 2, 1810, and his wife in August, 1820. They were both natives of Ohio, where they married and settled in Fayette County, where they reside. Our subject was united in marriage with Mary Ervin, December 23, 1870. She was born in Madison County August 30, 1852. He engaged in farming as a renter, when he was twenty years of age, and thus continued for three years, when he went into mercantile business, which he followed for three years; he then sold out and bought forty-two acres of land in Fayette County, Ohio. He has at present eighty-four acres of land, where he resides. He acquired a com-

mon school education, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Trustee of Stokes Township. He and wife are the parents of four children—Nettie I., born January 7, 1871; Lizzie F., born January 9, 1874; Loa, born March 19, 1876; and Lila, born June 24, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Boughn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. J. BROCK, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 14, 1816; he is a son of Francis and Sarah (Harper) Brock. Mr. Brock was born in North Carolina, and Mrs. Brock in Virginia. They were married in Greene County, Ohio. He emigrated to Ohio when a boy and settled in Greene County, afterward moved to Madison, where he remained for some years; then returned to Greene County, where he remained until his death, which occurred October, 1857. Mrs. Brock died in Madison County in 1836. Our subject was united in marriage with Sarah Little, January 1, 1845; she was born in Virginia March 13, 1818, and emigrated to Ohio, with her parents, in 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Brock are the parents of eight children, of whom six now survive—James K., Lewis C., Robert A., Angeline, Andrew Jackson and Flora B. Mr. Brock has been a very strong Democrat through life.

JAMES K. BROCK, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 3, 1845, and is a son of Andrew J. and Sarah J. Brock, whose sketch appears in this work. James K. Brock, when twenty-five years of age, engaged in farming and handling stock, a business he has since followed. He bought sixty acres of land at first, and has since added until he owns ninety-six acres, where he resides. He acquired a common school education; is Township Trustee of Stokes Township, at the present time, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. He was united in marriage with Laura Records, May 7, 1876. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, near Fincastle, January 23, 1852. To this union have been born two children—Walter M., born February 13, 1877, and Angie P., born September 17, 1879.

MANLEY BOZARTH, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in White County, Ind., May 31, 1830, and is a son of Lot and Nancy (Ray) Bozarth. The former was born in Virginia in 1792, and the latter in Maryland in 1802. He was one of the earliest settlers of Madison County, Ohio, having emigrated to Ohio when young. Our subject was twenty years of age when he began farming for himself, and he has been engaged in that occupation and trading in stock ever since. His father died April 17, 1872, his mother, March 12, 1878. He was united in marriage with Mary Jane Shepard December 24, 1857. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 24, 1839, and to their union seven children have been born—Addison, born February 10, 1859; James, born June 2, 1860; Albert M., born April 10, 1863; Charles L., born November 27, 1865; John, born October 20, 1867; Jessie Belle, born February 19, 1871, and Nathan Clark, born April 14, 1875.

LEWIS BOZARTH, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio, March 20, 1829, and is a son of Lot and Nancy (Ray) Bozarth. Mr. Bozarth was born in Virginia, and Mrs. Bozarth in Maryland. He was one of the earliest settlers of Madison County, having emigrated to Ohio when he was very young. Lewis was twenty years of age, when he began farming for himself, as a renter. Thus he continued for one year, then went to McLean County, Ill., where he remained for seventeen years, farming and trading in cattle. He then moved back to Ohio, and settled in Madison County, on the farm where he now

resides, and has been engaged in farming and trading ever since. He was united in marriage with Rosana Moon in September, 1849. She was born in Ohio April 29, 1831, and to them have been born six children, of whom four survive—John L., Jennie, Mary and Laura Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Bozarth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and reside on a farm that is well adapted to the raising of grain and stock.

T. S. COOPER, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 20, 1836, and is a son of William and Martha (Slaughter) Cooper, who were both natives of North Carolina. They were married in Greenville, Ind., August 18, 1835. William emigrated to Ohio in 1823, then went to Indiana, and was united in marriage with Martha Slaughter, and soon afterward he returned to Ohio, and settled in Madison County, where she died in April, 1874. He still resides in Madison County, and is a retired farmer. T. S. Cooper was united in marriage with Isadore Lucas, October 21, 1862. She was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 5, 1844, and is a daughter of John Lucas, whose sketch is in this work. To this union have been born seven children, of whom six survive—Thadeus W., Thomas A., Stella May, William E., Raymond L. and Nellie F. Our subject, when nineteen years of age, engaged in clerking in a store, and thus continued for two years. Then he took a course in Antioch College, Ohio, after which he returned home and taught school ten years, beginning in 1860. He farmed in the summer season of the year, and in 1867 he bought land, to which he has since added fifty acres. He has been Township Clerk of Stokes Township twelve years, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM COOPER, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio, October, 1830, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Merryman) Cooper. William was born in North Carolina, and Elizabeth was born in Fayette County, Ohio. He emigrated to Ohio while young, and was married in 1828, and settled in Madison County, where he lost his wife in 1865. Hiram was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hogue, October 21, 1855; she was born in Fayette County April 10, 1837. He has been engaged in farming and trading in stock through life. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of seven children, of whom five are living—John F., Melissa, Joseph, Lillie and George. They reside on a farm of 150 acres of land.

M. W. CORBITT, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, February 14, 1834, and is a son of Samuel K. and Catharine Corbitt. The former, who was born in Virginia, emigrated to Ohio when he was a young man, and settled in Fayette County, where he was married, and where he remained until his death, which occurred August 7, 1874. Mrs. Corbitt died in August, 1872. Our subject was united in marriage with Elizabeth Paullin, January 29, 1856; she was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 14, 1834. Mr. Corbitt engaged in farming and dealing in stock when twenty-one years of age, a business he has followed through life. He first bought 156 acres of land where he resides, and has since added to it until he owns 833 acres of fine land, all in a high state of cultivation. He and his wife are the parents of three children—Eldora, born June 1, 1860; Warren, born April 22, 1862; and Adda, born June 7, 1866. Mrs. Corbitt is a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL ERVIN, farmer, P. O. Bookwalter, Fayette County, was born in Stokes Township, Madison Co., Ohio, January 31, 1834, and is a son of Joel and Mary (Huffman) Ervin, who are mentioned in the sketch of William Ervin.

Our subject was married twice, first, with Nursey Ann Gordon, January 20, 1856, with whom he lived until 1865, when she died; and next, on November 10, 1869, with Rebecca Johnson. To these unions have been born seven children, of whom five survive—William H., John L., Jesse H., Ollie and Wallace. He has been engaged in farming all his life. He is, as were his first and second wives, a member of the Christian Church. He is a good citizen, and is well respected in the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM ERVIN, farmer, P. O. Jeffersonville, Fayette County, was born in Stokes Township, Madison Co., Ohio, June 16, 1835, and is a son of Joel and Mary (Huffman) Ervin, who were both natives of Ohio, where the former was born in 1811, and the latter in 1812. They were married in Clark County, Ohio, and moved to Madison County, where they remained a few years, and then moved to Fayette County. Fifteen years later, they came back to Madison County, where they remained until their death. He died February 5, 1864, and she, April 12, 1878. William remained at home until twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself, on the land he inherited from his father. He has added to it since until he owns 122 acres, where he resides. He acquired a common school education and has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Stokes Township three years. He and wife are the parents of eleven children, of whom nine survive—Orra L., Orpha V., Mary G., Orley W., Orpheous A., Leonard L., Addie E. and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin have been members of the Christian Church for nearly twenty-six years.

JOHN FOSTER (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania, January 7, 1821; he was a son of John and Jane Foster, natives of Pennsylvania, where they remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage with Eliza Sampey February 26, 1846. She was born in Pennsylvania April 13, 1823. They moved to West Virginia in 1849, and remained there two years, then emigrated to Ohio, in 1851, and settled in Fayette County, where they remained until his death, which occurred October 15, 1863. The family then moved to Madison County, in 1866, and settled in Stokes Township. He acquired a common school education, and was engaged in farming through life. He was the father of eight children —Charlie, McDowell D., Rebecca J., Leander, Arabella, Cecelia, Benjamin and Julia.

SAMUEL FRALICK, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Pennsylvania June 2, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Susan Fralick, natives of Pennsylvania, where the former was born January 13, 1811, and the latter January 3, 1816. They were married, October 12, 1834, emigrated to Ohio in 1853, and settled in Madison County, where they remained until his death, May 20, 1874. The widow still resides in Madison County. Our subject has been engaged in farming and raising stock all his life. He owns at present 150 acres of good land. He acquired a common school education, and has been Township Trustee of Stokes Township, an office he filled with credit.

WILLIAM S. GASKILL, retired, P. O. South Solon. The subject of this sketch, one of the Justices of the Peace in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 6, 1826, and was a son of Eli and Hannah (Smith) Gaskill, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. Eli was married twice; his first wife was Catharine Campbell, with whom he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Warren County, in 1804, where they remained until her death, which occurred in 1816. In 1822, he married Hannah Smith, his second wife, and moved to

Todds Fork, one and three-quarters miles north of Wilmington, in Clinton County, Ohio, where he remained until his death. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature from 1831 to 1836, a position he filled with honor to himself and his constituents. William S. Gaskill was married June 26, 1848, to Miss Jane Hutson, who was born December 7, 1827, and was a daughter of John and Hannah Hutson. William, when twenty-two years of age, engaged in farming for himself, a business he followed until within the last few years. He is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill are the parents of nine children, of whom eight survive—Hannah A., Calvin H., Walter S., Maria Louisa, Mary Belle, Nettie E., Albert S., and John E. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill live in South Solon, Ohio, and have a very pleasant home, surrounded with the comforts of life.

JOHN V. GOSSARD (deceased) was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 15, 1811, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Valentine) Gossard, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio, and were married. He died in 1840, and his wife in 1872. Our subject was united in marriage with Phebe Cox June 9, 1841. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, in November 27, 1814. When Mr. Gossard was twenty-one years of age, he engaged in farming on his father's farm, and in 1852 he bought 260 acres of land in Madison County, Ohio, where the widow now resides. He acquired a common school education, and was Trustee of Stokes Township. He was united in marriage three times. His first wife's name was Hannah Brown; after her death, he married Nancy Ritenour, who lived only one year, and then he married Miss Cox, who survives him. He died June 4, 1880. He was the father of six children—Robert, Joseph, Arther, Marcellus, John and David. Mr. Gossard had been a member of the Methodist Church for thirty years. He was a good citizen, much respected by all who knew him.

J. H. HARROD (deceased) was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 5, 1815, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Harrod; the former was born September 28, 1776, and the latter October 4, 1790. They were married in Greene County, Ohio, December 20, 1810. He died Februray 7, 1857, and his wife November 21, 1866. Our subject was united in marriage with Ellen Hughes, February 14, 1850; she was born in Delaware County, Ohio, January 14, 1826. To this union have been born five children—William, Augusta, Charles G., Samuel L. and Mary E. Mr. Harrod was engaged in farming and trading stock through life. When he was married he owned 180 acres of land, and he afterward added to it until at the time of his death, September 13, 1874, he owned nearly seven hundred acres of well-improved land. He acquired a common school education, and was a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was a good citizen, loved and respected by the community in which he lived.

JOHN M. LUCAS, farmer, P. O. South Solon. The subject of this sketch was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 18, 1823, and is a son of Thurman and Lida (Mock) Lucas. The former was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 17, 1799, and the latter in North Carolina November 18, 1801. They were married in Greene County, Ohio, in 1821, then went to Indiana, where they remained four years; then returned to Ohio, Fayette County, remained a number of years; then sold their farm and moved to Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio, where they remained until their death, he dying May, 1872, and she, August, 1863. Our subject was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kilgore, October 23, 1843; she was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 19, 1824. He is a member of the I. O.

O. F., and was elected County Commissioner of Madison County, and has held the office for two terms with credit to himself and his constituents. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are the parents of ten children, of whom nine survive—Isadora, Mary C., Hezkiah, William, Alice, Ann, Willis, Sophrona and Douglas. Mr. Lucas has been engaged in farming all his life, and he and his wife now reside on a farm of 175 acres of land in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio.

STEPHEN W. MAXEY, liveryman, South Solon, was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 11, 1842, and is a son of John T. and Charity Maxey, who were both natives of Ohio. Mr. Maxey was born November 10, 1814, and his wife June 9, 1819. They were married in Greene County, Ohio, and moved into Madison County, where they remained until their death. Stephen was united in marriage with Anna Gaskill March 14, 1872. He first engaged in farming, then in keeping livery stable in South Solon, Ohio, a business he still follows. Mr. and Mrs. Maxey are the parents of four children—Wilson R., Nettie, John C., and Jessie. Mrs. Maxey is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM H. McHENRY, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio, January 31, 1825, and is a son of Isaac and Christena (Selsor) McHenry. The former was born in Kentucky June 4, 1801, and his wife in Virginia. Mr. McHenry emigrated to Ohio when a boy, and settled in Madison County, where his wife died in 1832. He then moved to Fayette County, and married, for his second wife, Miss Nancy Flood, who survived him, he dying in 1874. Our subject was united in marriage with Sarah J. Hornbeck March 8, 1847; she was born in Stokes Township June 8, 1827, and died December 15, 1879. Mr. McHenry was twenty-five years of age when he engaged farming for himself. He first farmed on David Selsor's farm, but when he was married he moved on the farm of 270 acres, which Mr. Selsor gave him. He and wife are the parents of ten children, of whom nine survive—Mary E., Margaret S., Julia Ann, Alva L., Laura Belle, Almeda, George W., David S. and Isaac E.

J. D. MOON, carpenter, South Solon, was born in Ohio, May 25, 1828, and is a son of Jonathan and Catharine (Davis) Moon. He was united in marriage with Sarah Bysher February 3, 1861; she was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 1, 1840. He was twenty years of age, when he began earning money for himself. He learned the carpenter trade before he was married, and has followed that trade ever since. He acquired a common school education, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. In 1862, he bought fifty-two acres of land where he resides, which he has put in a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are the parents of four children—Douglas B., born October 21, 1861; Samuel S., born March 31, 1863; Morgan D., born December 17, 1872; and Edith L., born July 4, 1880. Mr. Moon was Clerk and Treasurer of Stokes Township.

W. O'SHAUGHNESSY, merchant, South Solon, was born in County Galway, Ireland, February 2, 1842. He is a son of Martin and Judith (Raferty) O'Shaughnessy, natives of Ireland, where Martin was born in 1802. They were married in Ireland in 1837, and never came to the United States. He died March 16, 1847, and his wife is still living. Our subject was united in marriage with Mary C. Lucas, June 30, 1871; she is a daughter of John M. Lucas, whose sketch appears in this work, and was born in Fayette County, Ohio, April 26, 1847. Our subject was twenty-two years of age when he emigrated to the United States, where he landed

August 3, 1864. He came to South Solon March 16, 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has been engaged ever since, owning at present a nice country store. He and wife were the parents of two children, of whom one survives—Louis, born August 8, 1877. Our subject having been engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, has quite an extensive custom throughout Stokes Township and is doing a successful business.

JOHN PANCAKE, farmer, P. O. South Charleston, was born in Madison County, Ohio, August 1, 1835, and is a son of Jesse and Martha (Cooper) Pancake. The former was born in Virginia June 29, 1801, and the latter in Madison County, Ohio, in 1814. They were married in Madison County, in 1834, he having emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1812, landing first in Ross County, where they remained a few years, after which they came to Madison County, where they settled and remained until their death; the former, November 23, 1877, and the latter in 1839. Our subject was united in marriage with Serelda Paulin, January 15, 1862. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 20, 1839. Mr. Pancake, when seventeen years of age, began superintending his father's farm, which his father afterward divided between him and his sister, giving each about six hundred acres. To this Mr. Pancake has since added until he now owns 750 acres of fine land in a high state of cultivation. He has been engaged in farming and trading in stock all his life. He acquired a common school education, and has filled the office of Trustee of Stokes Township three terms. He and wife are the parents of five children—Jacob W., Martha C., Mary P., Jessie and Addie. Mr. and Mrs. Pancake are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID W. PERKINS, farmer, P. O. Jeffersonville, was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 30, 1838, and is a son of Samuel and Frances (Ward) Perkins. The former was born in 1805, and his wife in 1810. They were both natives of Ohio, and settled in Washington County. He died in March, 1850, and his wife in 1863. David W. was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ervin, November 3, 1864; she was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 6, 1839. He has been engaged in farming and raising stock through life. He acquired a common school education, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He and wife reside on a farm in Stokes Township, surrounded with all the comforts of life. They are both members of the Christian Church.

G. W. POWELL, farmer, P. O. South Solon. The subject of this sketch was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 28, 1835, and is a son of Robert and Mary (James) Powell, who were natives of Virginia. They were married in Fayette County, Ohio, where they settled and remained until their death. They emigrated with their parents to Ohio when very young. G. W. Powell was united in marriage with Sarah Jane James November 3, 1859; she was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 22, 1837. To this union have been born seven children, of whom five survive— James A., George W., Charles H., Delia F. and Lillie Iva. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Methodist Church.

MICHAEL E. RITENOUR, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Frederick County, Va., February 26, 1822, and is a son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth (Drake) Ritenour, natives of Virginia ; the former born October 27, 1796, and the latter July, 1796. They were married in Virginia, and remained there until her death, which occurred in 1842. In 1845, he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Greene County, where he remained until his

death, February 26, 1874. After his emigration to Ohio, he was united in marriage with Sarah Walker, who died in March, 1879. Our subject was united in marriage the first time in Frederick County, Va., with Mary Jones, March 6, 1845; she was born in Virginia in 1822. They emigrated to Ohio and settled in Madison County, where they remained until her death, which occurred in 1850. Mr. Ritenour remained a widower three years, when he was united in marriage with Adaline Blair, who was born in Virginia February 12, 1833. He, at twenty-three years of age, engaged in working by the day on contract, and thus he continued for twenty-six years, when he bought fifty-eight acres of land where he resides, and engaged in farming. He is the father of ten children, two by his first wife and eight by his last, of whom nine survive—Delia E., Joseph H., Lucy E., Mary E., Georgianna, Robert E., Gladious O., Frederick G. and Fannie F.

DAVID SELSOR (deceased). Without a doubt, it can be truthfully said of the deceased that, as a stock-dealer, he had no equal in Madison County. He was born in Virginia, on the 30th of March, 1806, of parents John and Mary Selsor, Virginians by birth, and in which State their marriage was solemnized. The family emigrated to Ohio when David was quite young, and the parents remained here until their death. Our subject at the age of sixteen years engaged in farming and trading in stock, which occupation he followed through life, and at which he gained great success, both pecuniarily and in high standing in the business, having justly been awarded by his fellow-dealers the title of "Cattle King." On April 10, 1876, Mr. Selsor was united in marriage with Jennie Foster, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born December 8, 1852, and by this union there were born Delamie and Oran Belle. Mr. Selsor was the foremost man in Madison County in introducing thoroughbred stock, and laboring to improve the growth of cattle in this vicinity. He was not only known within the borders of his own county, but his reputation extended abroad and he took rank with the leading cattle men of Ohio. He was accustomed to attend fairs with his blooded stock, and in many cases carried off the first premiums. He shipped extensively to the New York market. He died January 12, 1882, possessed of an estate of nearly three thousand acres of land, and is remembered as a man of sound judgment, and possessed of the rarest business qualifications. He was shrewd, capable, kind and honest; was liberal and obliging, yet unyielding in his principles of right and justice.

CHRISTOPHER SELSOR, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio, January 26, 1833, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (McHenry) Selsor. Mr. Selsor was born in Virginia, and Mrs. Selsor in Kentucky. He emigrated to Ohio when a boy and settled in Stokes Township. They were married in Ohio and remained there until their death, he in 1842, and she in November, 1864. Christopher was united in marriage with Leah Kelley in 1866; she was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 9, 1838. To this union have been born two children—Charlie A. and Ida. Mr. Selsor acquired a common school education, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and now resides on a farm of seventy-four acres of land that is in a high state of cultivation. Mrs. Selsor is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM SHOCKLEY, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio, January 15, 1847, and is a son of Clement and Matilda (Briggs) Shockley, who are both natives of Ohio.

Clement was born in May, 1823, and Matilda in May, 1825. They were married in Clark County, Ohio, in 1843 or 1844. William was united in marriage with Nancy J. Huffman October 10, 1871; she was a native of Greene County, Ohio, born in 1851. He bought 106 acres of land in Fayette County, Ohio, when twenty-five years of age, and engaged in farming. He sold that tract and purchased 111¾ acres of land in Madison County, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Shockley are the parents of three children, of whom three survive—Franklin P. and Martha M.

REUBEN SLAUGHTER, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 9, 1824, and is a son of John and Anna (Wright) Slaughter. The former was born in Virginia, in 1783, and the latter was born January 1, 1789. They were married in Highland County, Ohio, where he came when a young man. They remained there for some years, then moved to Madison County, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 7, 1863. His wife died March 17, 1874. Our subject was united in marriage with Matilda Denton, October 9, 1851. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 11, 1832. Mr. Slaughter engaged with his father in business, and remained with him until his death, when he began farming on 300 acres of land that was left to him by his father. He has since bought and added to the 300 acres until he owns at the present time 1,228 acres of fine land. He acquired a common school education and has been engaged in trading and selling stock. He and wife are the parents of six children, of whom four survive—Reuben L., born October 11, 1854; James A., born July 9, 1859; Martin M., born August 21, 1861; and Sidney Belle, born September 3, 1864.

JACOB SMITH, retired farmer, P. O. South Solon. The subject of this sketch is the oldest man in Stokes Township, and deserves not only a place in the biographical chapter of Madison County, but in the State history. He was born in Maryland June 10, 1803, and emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1806, stopping first at Cincinnati. In 1807, he pressed forward to Greene County, Ohio, where he remained until 1836, at which time he moved to Madison County, where he settled and is still living. He is a son of Mathias and Barbara (Beckel) Smith, who were natives of Maryland. He was born in 1769, and lived until August 5, 1824, when he passed away; his wife died in 1839. The subject of our sketch was first united in marriage on December 8, 1831, to Amanda Harrod, a native of Greene County, Ohio, born October 11, 1811; she died October, 1872. On April 11, 1876, he married for his second wife, Julia Harris, who was born July 18, 1853, and died April 16, 1882. Mr. Smith has been engaged in farming all his life. He acquired a common school education, and has been Trustee of Stokes Township a number of years. He is the father of six children, of whom five now survive—Enziletta, Samuel H., Jonathan C., Frances M. and George.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 19, 1839, and is a son of Jacob and Amanda Smith, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself and has been engaged ever since in trading in stock and farming. He was united in marriage with Artinaca Moon September 11, 1875; she was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1849. They have three children, of whom one survives—Blanche, born February 17, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside one-half mile from South Solon, Ohio, in a nice residence surrounded by many broad acres of land, owned by them.

J. C. SMITH, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Stokes Township, Madison County, Ohio, April 12, 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Amanda (Harrod) Smith, whose sketch appears in the biographical chapter of this work. Our subject was united in marriage with Sarah E. Stroup October 13, 1870; she is a native of Madison County, where she was born November 26, 1850. He was twenty-one years of age when he engaged in farming and trading in stock for himself, a business he has followed through life. In 1869 he bought 171 acres of land, sold that tract and bought 145 acres where he resides. He acquired a good common school education, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. He and wife are the parents of two children, of whom one survives—Samuel, born March 25, 1876. The name of the deceased was Luther, who was born August 4, 1872, and died May 23, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside one-half mile from South Solon; she is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN B. SNODGRASS, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Ross Township, Greene County, Ohio, August 12, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Phebe (Miller) Snodgrass. The former was born in Virginia in 1805, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1810. He emigrated to Ohio in 1810, with his parents, and settled in Greene County, where he remained until their death, the former in 1839, and the latter in 1872. They were married in Greene County in 1830. Our subject, after his father's death, remained at home with his mother until he was twenty-five years of age, when he was united in marriage with Nancy McDorman, September 10, 1863. She was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 3, 1842. Soon after their marriage they moved on the farm of 150 acres, where they now reside, and he has since added to it until he owns at the present 200 acres. He has been engaged in farming and raising stock all his life. He acquired a good common school education, and has filled the office of Township Trustee of Stokes Township one term. He and wife are the parents of three children—Alvaretta, Susie and Genevra. The parents have been members of the Christian Church for eight years.

LOREN V. SNODGRASS, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 16, 1860, and is a son of R. V. Snodgrass, and Harriet Snodgrass, who were natives of Greene County, Ohio, where they were married. She died June 28, 1877, and Mr. Snodgrass afterward married Ann Lynch. Loren, when nineteen years of age, engaged in farming on a farm of eighty-four acres of land, where he resides. He was united in marriage with Almeda McHenry August 12, 1880. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, June 24, 1862, and was a daughter of William H. McHenry, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass are the parents of one child—Bertha, born May 3, 1881.

B. THOMAS (deceased) was born in Virginia September 15, 1811, and was a son of Moses and Catharine (Williams) Thomas. The former was born in North Carolina, and the latter in Virginia. They were married in Virginia and emigrated to Ohio in 1825, first to Fayette County, then to Madison, where they settled and remained until their death. Our subject was twenty years of age when he engaged in farming; four years afterward, he bought 100 acres of land, lost that by going security, but never feeling discouraged, purchased again, and had at his death 223 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Thomas was engaged in farming and raising stock all his life. He was Deputy Revenue Collector four years, and also held the office of Township Assessor of Stokes Township for thirty-three years, these offices he filled with credit to himself and his constitu-

ents. He was united in marriage with Belinda Bozarth January 9, 1830. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, October 14, 1814. To this union have been born thirteen children, of whom six are living—John M., William E., Mary E., Elihu, Joseph and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were members of the Christian Church for thirty years. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. He died in 1882.

WILLIAM THOMAS, retired, South Solon, was born in Virginia December 18, 1813, and is a son of Moses and Catharine (Williams) Thomas, who are mentioned in the sketch of B. Thomas. William was twenty years of age when he engaged in farming for himself as a renter; thus he continued for sixteen years, when he bought 152 acres of land where he resides, and has since added to it until he nows owns 367 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He acquired a common school education, and has been Treasurer of Stokes Township. He has been engaged in farming and raising stock all his life. He was united in marriage with Levina Beacham, who was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1815, and to this union have been born twelve children, of whom eleven survive—Noah, Moses, William, Jeptha, John Wesley, Robert L., Huston, Jasper, Eliza, Oscar and Floristine. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been members of the Christian Church for over twenty years.

WILLIAM H. THORNTON, farmer, P. O. South Solon, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 16, 1840, and is a son of Thomas B. and Mahala (Harper) Thornton. Thomas, a native of Ohio, was born in 1811; Mahala was a native of Virginia, born in 1814. They were married in Fayette County, Ohio, where they reside, in 1830. He is a farmer and stock dealer. William was united in marriage with Matilda Carr August 28, 1865; she was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 16, 1843. He has been engaged in farming and trading in stock through life. He acquired a common school education; has filled the office of Township Trustee of Stokes Township six years. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are a very pleasant and agreeable couple, loved and respected by all who know them.

RANGE TOWNSHIP.

MALISSA ALLEN, P. O. Range. The lady whose name heads this sketch is a daughter of Coleman Hays, and the widow of Horace Allen, deceased. She was born February 5, 1853, and now occupies 273 acres of land, which she owns, in this township. She is one of a family of nine children born to her parents, of whom four are now living, viz., Margaret L., Calvin, John and Malissa. The latter was married when quite young, and by her marriage had five children, viz., Coleman, Robert, Samuel, Rarus and Orth. Mr. Allen was born November 9, 1834, and died while a resident of this county.

WILLIAM JACKSON BONHAM, carpenter, Cross Roads P. O, was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Ann Bonham. His paternal grandparents were natives of Wales and England, respectively, and his maternal grandparents of Scotland and Ireland. They all emigrated to America, and settled near Lancaster, Penn. Our subject's father was a blacksmith in early life, but afterward engaged in milling, which he followed until

1808, when he came to Ohio and located in Franklin County. He afterward returned to his native county. Our subject remained at home with his parents until of proper age, when he began learning the trade of a carpenter, which he has since followed. He owns 233 acres of land in Stokes Township, and the property in Midway, where he resides. On September 27, 1857, he married Lucinda Hays, a daughter of John Hays, who was born in 1810, and died August 10, 1859. Mr. Bonham has had by his marriage two children—Scott B., born January 25, 1858, and Katie M., born April 1, 1859. Mr. Bonham is a man of considerable prominence in his township, and for a number of years occupied the office of Justice of the Peace.

SIMON BOUGHN, farmer, P. O. Range. Joseph Boughn, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia June 6, 1810. He came to Ohio at an early day, and here married Elizabeth Boughn, who was born near Washington, Ohio, August 24, 1819. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained at home with his parents until his marriage. He received the benefits of the schools of the township and from them obtained his education. In 1866, he married Catharine Hay, by whom he had seven children, whose names and the dates of their birth were as follows: Ida May (deceased), November, 16, 1867; Charles, October 26, 1869; Austin, May 15, 1871; Otis, December 26, 1873; Alma, February 5, 1875; Louis Fremans (deceased), April 19, 1877, and Carl, February 25, 1881. Mr. Boughn, after his marriage, engaged in farming, and he has since followed that honored avocation. He now owns 305 acres of good land on the Bloomingburg road, where he resides with his family.

E. W. BUSICK, farmer, P. O. Range, was born in Hanover County, W. Va., in 1827. His parents, Samuel and Rhoda (Grubs) Busick, married in West Virginia, and, coming to Ohio, settled in Licking County. Our subject commenced life for himself when very young by working for $6 per month, continuing three years. At the age of twenty-one, he married, and rented land of James Foster, on which he continued thirteen years. He then purchased a farm on the Yankeetown road, sold it three years later, purchased 146 acres in Fayette County; sold it six years later; then rented for two years; and in 1879 came to his present farm. He has had ten children, viz., Mary Alice, Rhoda Ellen, Sarah F., George Franklin, John S., Joseph B., Harriet E., Theodore S., Urias Clyde, and Charles W., deceased. Mr. Busick is a sturdy, practical farmer, and in the past has been successful in all his business transactions.

JEREMIAH B. CHENOWETH, farmer, P. O. Range, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 22, 1816, and was married September 23, 1840, to Eliza Foster. His father, John F. Chenoweth, was born in Kentucky September 15, 1783, and married Margaret Ferguson, a native of Kentucky by whom he had fifteen children, eight living, viz., Rachel, wife of Moses Bales, of Fairfield Township; Hezekiah; Lewis F., married Martha Morgan and lives in Kansas; Isabelle J., wife of Charles Warner, of Fairfield Township; Elijah, married Susan Pringle, and lives in Fairfield Township; Mary, wife of Dr. Dennis Warner, of London; Francis Marion, married Margaret Ray, and lives in Fairfield Township. The deceased were Thomas, Melinda, John F., Samuel D., Jeremiah, and two that died in infancy. Our subject has had born to him nine children, six living, viz., John W., born September 9, 1846, married Alice Henry, who died in 1874, and in 1878 he married Kate Creath, by whom one child, Mary, was born, February 12, 1882; Daniel B., born January 10, 1849; Nelson, born April 26, 1851;

George Washington, born October 3, 1853, and married Mary Roland; W. Scott, born December 11, 1855, married Annie Roland, and has one son; Newton M., born December 25, 1857. The deceased are Martha Jane born August 2, 1842, died October 22, 1847; James Foster, born September 7, 1844, died August 4, 1866, and an infant. Our subject remained at home until twenty-five years of age, when he began renting and leasing, and finally purchased 200 acres. In 1851, he bought the farm where he now lives, which consists of 1,296 acres. Mr. C. has voted the Republican ticket twenty-five years.

PEYTON R. CHRISMAN, deceased, was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents, who located in Madison County. He received a limited education in the public schools, and followed farming through life. In 1847, he married Clara Kenton, a daughter of Simon and Phœbe (Baker) Kenton. The former was a saddler by trade, and a native of Kentucky, but was not the celebrated Indian-fighter of the same name. Mr. Chrisman died on Easter Sunday, in April, 1877, leaving four children, viz.: Caroline, wife of Benjamin Emery, a farmer; Richard, Edward and Harry. The children are all married and doing well. Mrs. Chrisman resides on 1,300 acres of land which she inherited from her father.

JOHN CORSON, deceased, son of Richard and Mary (Baldwin) Corson, was born in Virginia in 1809, and died in Range Township August 31, 1875. He came to Ohio when four or five years old, with his parents, who located in Fayette County, where the father died. The mother, with her children, then moved North, where she died. Our subject came to Madison County, in 1862, and located in the neighborhood of where his wife now lives. In 1837, he married Elizabeth Blizzard, daughter of Burton and Amelia (Willoughby) Blizzard, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. They came West at an early day and settled in this county. Mrs. Corson was born where she now lives, November 8, 1813. By her Mr. Corson had eight children—Richard, Mary, William, James, Benjamin, Hester, Sarah B. and Amelia. Mrs. Corson was the third child of a family of nine children. Mr. Corson was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. He was a prudent, industrious and frugal man, and at his death owned 100 acres of good land.

DANIEL A. COUNTS, farmer and miller, P. O. Range, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Walker) Counts, of Rockingham County, W. Va. The former was born December 1, 1780, and died January 22, 1873; and the latter was born in 1791, and died April 2, 1867. Of their thirteen children, six survive. Our subject was educated at the public schools and remained at home until 1863, when he moved onto his present farm, which consists of 328 acres. He also owns 160 acres in Southern Missouri. In April, 1863, he married Rachael Francis, by whom he has had the following children, viz.: Laura, born November 18, 1863; Jennie, born November 28, 1867; Charley, born in 1870; Edward, born in 1871; Angeline, February 3, 1872; Harry, in 1876; Orestus, in 1878; and Lewis, October 9, 1879. Mr. Counts is a genial gentleman, a practical farmer and miller, and in politics a Republican.

JOSEPH GILLASPIE, P. O. Range, was born January 8, 1807, and came to Ohio when a child. His father was a native of "York State," and his mother of Ireland. He remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he went away to learn blacksmithing. After serving three years and six months as an apprentice, he began working as a journeyman, but soon relinquished his trade and began farming. Not meeting with success on

the farm, he again took up his trade, after which he alternated between his trade and farming, until he finally purchased seventy-five acres, twenty-seven years ago, on which he now lives, having increased it to 710 acres. On April 8, 1838, he married Sarah Shepherd, by whom he has had nine children, viz.: James, born September 19, 1840; Isaiah, born February 11, 1844; Samuel born November 2, 1848; Francis, born February 16, 1850; Ruth Ann, born April 3, 1854; Washer, born November 15, 1856; Joseph, born March 28, 1859; Eliza, born April 28, 1839, and died August 11, 1840; and Margaret, born July 19, 1846, and died November 21, 1849.

ISAAC T. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Cross Roads, was born in Clark County, in 1846, and remained with his parents until 1873, when he rented the land on which he now resides. He also has eighty-six acres in Clark County. His parents were both natives of Clark County. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Atkins. They had six children, viz.: John W., who married a Miss Bostwick; George L., who married Mary L. Brock; Mary M., wife of John Salmon; Nancy J., wife of John Peters; Lucinda, wife of W. R. Thomas; and Isaac T. The latter married Sarah Hidey, in 1870, and by her has had two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Green has served his township for some time in the capacity of a School Director. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a pillar in the church. He occupies a good farm, well improved, on the London & Midway pike.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, farmer, P. O. Range, was born February 8, 1815. He was a son of Batteal and Elizabeth (Scott) Harrison, natives of West Virginia. The former came to Ohio with an uncle and aunt in 1797, and located in Belmont County, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war of 1812, when he enlisted and served until the close of the war. He married Miss Scott in Chillicothe, while acting as a United State recruiting officer. In the fall of 1815, he moved to Fayette County and engaged in raising stock until his death. He was a Colonel of the militia in 1857, and in 1828 and 1836 represented Fayette County in the State Legislature. He had six children, viz.: Benjamin; Walter Scott, born February 13, 1817, and is deceased; William, born October, 1819; David G., born in January, 1822; John Joseph, born in 1824, died in Georgia while in a rebel prison in 1861; and May, born April 11, 1828. Our subject married on March 9, 1837, and has five children, all living. Mr. Harrison now owns 1,550 acres where he lives. He was twice elected County Commissioner, and has filled minor township offices. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

BATTEAL HARRISON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Range, was born November 6, 1839, and on December 24, 1861, married Lida A. Rogers, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Ettora B., born December 30, 1864; Alvin M., born June 13, 1867; Benjamin, born March 8, 1869; Massie, born December 31, 1872; Martha D., born February 15, 1881, and Sherman, born April 21, 1863, and died November 6, 1870. Mr. Harrison is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree. He was raised on a farm and has devoted his life largely to that occupation. He is a good farmer, a practical stockman and a whole-souled, genial citizen.

DAVID HASKELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Range, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 16, 1812. He is a son of James P. and Sarah (Carpenter) Haskell. The Haskells originally came from England and Wales in 1633, and landed in Massachusetts. Mr. Haskell's grandfather, Jona-

than Haskell, moved to near Utica, N. Y., where he died in 1832, at the exceedingly old age of one hundred and three years. Mr. Haskell's father was born, lived and died in New York State. Mr. Haskell remained at home until August, 1832, and in 1835 he came to Ohio and located in Madison County, having spent the intervening years traveling through the South. In 1838, he moved from London to where he now resides. He has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has met with well-deserved success in his business transactions. On October 9, 1837, he married Ann Kenton, a daughter of Simon and Phœbe (Baker) Kenton. The former was a nephew of Simon Kenton, the celebrated Indian hunter. Mr. Kaskell has had by this marriage four children, viz.: Sarah, Louisa (deceased), Martha and Clarissa (deceased). Mr. Haskell was the only one of his father's family who came West. He is a stanch and enthusiastic Democrat, and takes a deep inierest in all the public issues, and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his county. He served three years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and for twelve years was a Justice of the Peace.

JAMES HENRY, farmer, P. O. Range. Hugh Henry and Mary Henry, his wife, parents of James Henry, came from Virginia to Ohio in 1801. They had eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters survive. Our subject was the oldest son. He was raised on the farm, and has chosen farming as the occupation of his life. In 1863, he married Mary A. McClemons, and by her has had four children, viz.: Beatrice, born January 19, 1865; Ella M., born May 15, 1868; William, born March 23, 1870, and Nettie, born September 14, 1874. Mr. Henry lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he farmed as a renter for four or five years, after which he moved onto his present farm of 194 acres. He is a prominent member of the society of Grangers, with which he has been connected since 1875. He is a Republican in politics, and for some time acted as School Director.

WILSON A. HOUSMAN, merchant, Danville. George M. Housman, the father of our subject, was born in Madison County, where he was engaged in merchandising for eight years prior to his death. He married Rebecca Cox, by whom he had five children, viz.: Isaac Taylor, born November 29, 1846; Sarah J., born in 1850, and married Dr. T. R. McClintick, of Karns City; John L., born in 1852, and married Fanny Fletcher; Rebecca J., died aged eight years, and William A. The latter remained with his parents until he reached his majority, when he rented a farm, which he operated eight years, and at the death of his father he carried on merchandising in connection with his farming. In 1878, he married Eliza McLean, by whom he has had two children. In connection with his brother, he operates a large tile factory at Danville, which they built in 1882, and in which they manufacture extensively drain tile of all sizes. They also carry on a store in Danville. Mr. Housman is a Democrat in politics. His grandparents emigrated from Virginia at an early day, and located in Madison County.

JOHN JOHNSTON, farmer, P. O. Range, was born in Ross County, near Chillicothe, Ohio, March 13, 1806. His father, William, was born in Pennsylvania in 1781, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1804. His mother, Margaret McClimons, was born in 1872, and lived in Ross County, eight miles from Chillicothe. Our subject came to Madison County about the time of the last war with England, and located in this township. He was the oldest son of a family of ten children, of whom seven—George, William, Henry, Hannah, Joseph, Margaret and John, survive—John has been a farmer

during the whole of his life, and now owns 300 acres of land. On October 6, 1831, he married Elizabeth Myers in this county, and by her has had eleven children, viz., Margaret, born November 3, 1832, and died February 11, 1862; Sarah, born June 3, 1834; Ruth, born February 29, 1836; May, born November 21, 1837; Martha, born April 9, 1841; William, born March 27, 1842; John F., born June 15, 1844; James, born October 29, 1846; George W., born March 3, 1848; Luther M., born June 8, 1851, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Johnston is a hardy and vigorous old gentleman, whose lease of life seems not nearly ended. He has served the township in the past as Trustee for several years.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, farmer, P. O. Range, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1812, and lived with his father until he was twenty years of age, attending the public school when opportunity offered. He married Felicity Hummels, and, for a time after marrying, he continued on the farm of his father, after which he rented land. His first purchase was 236 acres, which he bought in 1848, at $10 per acre. He has continued purchasing from time to time, until he now owns 1,400 acres, having, since 1848, paid over $60,000 for land alone. He has had ten children, of whom six survive, viz., Elmer, born January 11, 1836; Isaac, born March 12, 1838; Arthur Taylor, born February 11, 1843; Bryant Kimball, born December 18, 1850; W. D., born August 15, 1853; and Clarence Lee, born March 16, 1856. The deceased are Rebecca Jane, died April, 1865; Martin Van Buren, died April 10, 1842; Henry D., died January 29, 1865, and Luther D., died December 18, 1850. Clarence married Ella Manning and has two children—Harvey Clarence, born November 3, 1878, and William Floyd, born December 29, 1881.

WILLIAM A. KOONTZ, banker, farmer and stock-raiser, Danville, was born in Rockingham County, W. Va., November 13, 1821. He was a son of Philip and Mary (Crumley) Koontz, the former of whom died in 1825, and the latter at Fort Scott, Kan., September 7, 1877. Our subject, being left fatherless at the tender age of four years, had few educational privileges. He early began life for himself, and in all of his undertakings he has been eminently successful. He now owns nearly 1,500 acres of land in tracts of different size, in the States of Texas, Illinois, Nevada, Missouri and Kansas, and a fine farm of 535 acres in this township, on which he resides. On April 5, 1848, he married Louisa Counts, whose father was born in Rockingham County, W. Va., and died January 22, 1873, aged ninety-four, and whose mother emigrated from England when a girl, and died April 2, 1867, aged nearly seventy-seven. They settled in this county and were among its earliest settlers. Mrs. Koonts was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom six now survive, viz.: Mary, wife of Frank Thompson; Joseph; Christina, wife of James Williamson; Louisa, Daniel A. and Levi. Mr. Koontz by his marriage has two children, viz.: Alice V., born September 8, 1857, and married John Stroup June 26, 1877; and Philip, born April 21, 1849, married Emma Marrs, who died, and he married Fannie Orbaugh. Mr. Koontz resides in a spacious and comfortable residence, and now gives some attention to discounting notes, cashing checks and doing other legitimate banking business.

REV. ISAAC MACKEY, minister, P. O. Cross Roads, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 28, 1834, and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he entered a school in Pike County, near Waverly, which was known as James Davis' Schoolhouse. Previous to this and while very young, he worked at carpentering with his father. In 1862, he en-

listed in the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a member of the cornet band, and served three years. In 1867, he entered the ministry, his first ministerial charge being Athens Circuit, on which he labored faithfully and successfully for one year. He then spent twelve years ministering to different circuits in Ohio, and in 1882 accepted his present charge. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and emigrated to this State when a child of two years of age. He located in Ross County, where he worked at carpentering. His father enlisted in the war of 1812, and while in the service, his family moved to the West, he joining them at Chillicothe at the close of the war.

ALEXANDER MANTLE, farmer, P. O. Range, was born in Madison County, October 10, 1840. He is a son of Richard and Ann Mantle, the latter a native of Pike County. When two years of age his father died, leaving him to assist in the support of the family. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age. In 1869, he married Keziah Shephard in this township, where she was born March 10, 1845. They have had four children, viz.: George S., born December 13, 1870; Nancy Jane, born September 13, 1872; John, born September 26, 1874; and Annie L., born April 23, 1877. Mr. Mantle was one of a family of eight chilren, of whom six survive, viz.: Mary, Matilda, Jane, Margaret, Jenette, William and Alexder. Mr. and Mrs. Mantle reside on 207 acres of land, which they own, situated on the London & Danville Turnpike.

JOSEPH SPENCER MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Range, was a son of Jacob Martin, a minister, who was born near Marietta April 3, 1806, and a grandson of Charles H. Martin, who emigrated from England during the Revolutionary war. The latter was pressed into service; and placed on board a man-of-war, from which he deserted and joined the Federals. He was twice captured by the enemy, but succeeded in making his escape both times. In 1800, he emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and located near Marietta, where he remained until 1814, when he moved to Licking County. He raised a large family of children. Jacob, the father of our subject, had three children, all sons, viz.: James Douglass, born July 10, 1837, was a Colonel during the rebellion, opened the post office at Charleston, S. C., after the war, and now resides in Washington, D. C.; John W., born in 1843, and died in 1845; and Joseph Spencer, born October 22, 1839. The latter married Elizabeth Harrison, March 5, 1873, and has has had five children, viz.: James Foster, born January 23, 1875; Benjamin H., born October 9, 1876; Joseph, born February 7, 1878; John Jacob, born February 3, 1880, and died in infancy; and an infant, deceased. Mr. Martin lived at home until nineteen years of age, and attended the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving three years was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He was taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., but was paroled. He was in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile, the battle of the Cross Roads, Sligo, Oldtown and many other hotly-contested engagements, and in the march through Kansas and Missouri. Since 1866, he has been farming. He is a Republican in politics, and, since eighteen years of age, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC McCLIMANS (deceased) was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 23, 1805. He came to Madison County when five years old, with his parents, John and Mary (Craveson) McClimans, who were natives of Pennsylvania or Virginia, and who settled where Isaac lived and died, and where his widow lives. He farmed that place during the whole of his life,

and at his death it consisted of 660 acres. He married Mary Parker, who was born December 13, 1809, and died February 17, 1838, leaving four children—Rebecca, John, Mary and Solomon. On September 10, 1840, Mr. McClimans married Elizabeth Clarridge, who was born May 10, 1813, and by whom he had nine children, five living, viz.: Isaac, born September 18, 1844; Elenore, born March 3, 1846; Andrew, born January 8, 1851; David, born September 10, 1852; and James Henry, born October 10, 1854. Those deceased are Edward, died October 10, 1869; Anna, died October 31, 1860; Emily, died January 29, 1860; and Charles W., died February 15, 1860. Mr. McClimans died June 6, 1880. He was a Democrat in life.

SOLOMON McCLIMANS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Range, son of Isaac and Mary (Parker) McClimans, was born August 15, 1835, and on October 15, 1861, married Eliza Henry, by whom he had three children, viz.: Hermon A., born September 1, 1863; Ella May, born May 17, 1876; and Charles William, born Jnne 18, 1878. Mr. McClimans lived with his father until twenty-five years of age, assisting with the work on the farm. He then leased his father's farm for four years, at the expiration of which term he began renting, and so continued until he purchased 130 acres where he now lives, which he has since increased to 316 acres. He also owns 157 acres on the Danville & Bloomingburg pike. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Grange society, and for seven years was a Trustee of the township.

MAXWELL MURRAY, farmer, P. O. Cross Roads, was born in Pennsylvania February 3, 1805, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gallagher) Murray, natives of Ireland. They emigrated to the United States, and in 1812 came to Ohio, locating in Ross County, where the mother died. The family afterward lived in Frankfort five years, but finally settled near Chillicothe. The family consisted of five children, three of whom survive. viz.: John, born in 1807, and living in Franklin County; Martha, wife of Peter Ullery, and Maxwell. The latter remained at home until six years of age, when his mother died, and he was "put out" among the neighbors. In 1828, he married Jane T. (Armstrong) Gibson, daughter of Judge Armstrong, and widow of Crayton Gibson. By her he had six children—Armstrong, Alexander, William (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Josephine and Robert B. Mrs. Murray died April 22, 1863, and on December 13, 1864, Mr. Murray married Elizabeth Leach, daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Bostwick) Leach, he a native of Virginia, and she of Vermont. This union was blest with four children, viz.: Lydia Belle, Ella F., J. Clark and an infant, deceased. Mr. Murray commenced life with little or no means, but by hard work he accumulated a handsome property, which he generously divided among his children, giving them the start in life that he had to make for himself.

ANDREW SHEPHERD, deceased, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 1, 1795; he was a son of James and Hannah Shepherd, natives of Virginia, who came to the West at an early day, and located in Ross County. At thirty years of age, our subject married Elizabeth Moses, a daughter of Thomas and Susan Moses, natives of Virginia. Elizabeth at her marriage was only seventeen years of age; by her, Mr. Shepherd had six children—James (deceased), Moses, Mary (wife of Thomas W. Jones), Elizabeth (deceased), Andrew and Susan (deceased). In 1829, Mr. Shepherd moved to Madison County, where his wife died in 1837. In 1841, he married Nancy Price, a native of Ross County, by whom he had seven children—John, Jesse (deceased), Keziah (wife of Alexander Mantle), Isaiah, Milton L., Josephus (deceased) and Zachariah. Mr. Shepherd died in 1874, leaving 900

acres of land to his widow. Mrs. Shepherd has been a member of the Methodist Church for sixteen years; John Shepherd, oldest son of Andrew and Susan, was born in Range Township in 1843, and has spent his whole life farming. Zachariah C. was born in 1855, and in 1877 married Emma Mead, by whom he has three children—Allen T., born December 29, 1877; Bessie May, born January 10, 1880; and Pearl, born April 21, 1881. Mr. Shepherd has been farming for the past seven years, and now owns 100 acres of land. Isaiah, was married February 11, 1872, and has had seven children—M. L., F. M., Edward T., Mertie M., Russel B., Adda J., deceased, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Shepherd owns 150 acres of land where he now lives.

JESSE SHEPHERD, deceased, son of Andrew Shepherd, deceased, whose biography appears in this work, was born March 15, 1844, and died September 6, 1881; previous to his death he suffered for one year with that dreadful disease, consumption. He was raised on a farm, and attended the public schools of the county, in which he obtained about the usual education of a farm boy. He married Eva McCann, whose father was born in West Virginia, February 4, 1852, and emigrated to Ohio in 1854, settling in Madison County. By this union two children were born, a son and a daughter. At the time of his death, Mr. Shepherd owned 142 acres of land; he was a Democrat in politics, but never took more than an ordinary interest in political issues; he was a steady, industrious man, and left many friends to mourn his loss.

HENRY SHOUGH, farmer, P. O. Range, was born in Fayette County, Penn., February 18, 1832; he is a son of John and Rebecca Shough, natives of the above county, where the parents of both lived and died. They had six children, four boys and two girls—Ann, May, John B., Reyburn, Philip D. and Henry. The latter was raised on a farm and received his education entirely in the county schools. He married Margaret Linson, who was born in Paint Township, August 12, 1830; she was a daughter of George Linson, who was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., January 23, 1817, and whose family consisted of nine children, two now surviving. Mr. Shough by his marriage had four children—George L., born April 14, 1851; Annie R., born December 5, 1856; Charles B., born October 19, 1859; and Edward T., born January 15, 1862. Mr. Shough occupies 314 acres of land which his wife inherited from her people.

MARCUS L. YATES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Range. David Yates, the grandfather of our subject, was born October 11, 1774, and died March 39, 1830; his son John was born December 6, 1805, and his wife Elizabeth, was born May 1, 1808. They were married September 4, 1828, and had eleven children, nine living—David, born August 1, 1829; Emily, born December 19, 1830, died July 16, 1860; Marcus L., born in Deer Creek Township, August 25, 1832; Clinton, born April 10, 1834; William, born December 24, 1835, died December 23, 1881; John, born November 24, 1837; Frank Marion, born November 23, 1839; Socrates, born December 16, 1842; Miranda, born March 1, 1844; Roland B., born February 18, 1846; and Townsmond, born September 23, 1847. The father died July 16, 1878, and was buried in Deer Creek Township July 18, 1878, at 10 o'clock. Our subject married Angeline Harrison, March 13, 1860; she was born October 14, 1841, and by her he has had the following children: Batteal, born January 29, 1862; Annie D., July 1, 1864; William M., July 1, 1866; Maggie P., May 2, 1868; Charles M., September 11, 1872; Martha E., March 17, 1876, died July 22, 1876; and Benjamin L., born December 18, 1880.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH BIDWELL, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. Elisha and Dorotha Bidwell, parents of the subject of this sketch, settled in Madison County about the year 1814. To them were born seventeen children, eight of whom are now living, viz., Mahlon S., Addison, Nathan, Mary, Jackson, Augustus, Leonard and Joseph. They remained in Madison County until their decease. Joseph Bidwell, subject of this sketch, was born September 6, 1832, in Canaan Township, Madison County. In November, 1859, he married Miss Lucetta J. Morse, daughter of Isaac and Lois Morse, by whom he has two children—Ellsworth and Jennie. She died in February, 1868. He again was married in February, 1873, to Martha J. Paugh, daughter of Solomon and Roxanna Paugh. To them have been born two children, viz.: Walter and Clarence. Mr. Bidwell is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge at Plain City, and the owner of 159 acres of land. He resides in the south-eastern portion of Pike Township.

DARIUS J. BURNHAM, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Rosedale, a prominent young farmer of Pike Township, was born April 6, 1848, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents are John H. and Salina (Fullington) Burnham. He, in his youth, received a good English education, and on October 4, 1876, he married Miss Mattie L. Burnham, daughter of Henry and Eveline Burnham, of Monroe Township, this county, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Burnham has a fine farm of 515 acres, upon which he built a very desirable and commodious residence.

JAMES P. CARTER, merchant and stock-dealer, P. O. Rosedale. Vinton M. Carter, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Londoun County, Va., July 12, 1812, and when nine years old, with his parents, came to Belmont County, Ohio, where he remained until the time of his removal to Madison County. He married Margaret Harper, by whom he had thirteen children—eight now living. In 1863, he located at Liverpool, where he now resides, and where he has practiced medicine several years. James P. Carter, our subject, was born May 21, 1842, in Belmont County, Ohio, and received a good common school education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Perryville, under Gen. Buell; Chickamauga, under Gen. Rosecrans, and at Mission Ridge under Gens. Thomas and Sherman. At a still later period he was engaged under Sherman in the battle of Snake Creek Gap, and the taking of Rome. He was also engaged in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Shortly after the latter battle, he was taken ill, owing to severe exposure, and was conveyed to Chattanooga Hospital, thence to Nasville, and later to Louisville Hospital. Having regained his health he was sent to Chicago, where he was honorably discharged in July, 1865. His parents having moved to Liverpool, Madison County, in 1863, after his discharge, he also came to Liverpool. For two and one-half years prior to his marriage, he studied medicine and dentistry, one year with Dr. Armstrong, of London, and the remainder of the time with his father at Liverpool. He, however, never entered into the practice of his profession. In August, 1867, he married Miss Nettie A. Fox, daugh-

ter of John and Elizabeth Fox. To them have been born three children, viz.: Maud, born November 10, 1869; Lizzie, born December 26, 1871, and Fred., born September 19, 1876. After his marriage, for eight years, in connection with stock-raising, he farmed in Pike Township, and from that time since has been engaged in raising and dealing in stock. He is at present stock-dealing, as a partner of Mr. Walter A. Dunn, of Somerford Township. In April, 1880, he entered into the mercantile business in Liverpool and has established a good trade, his sales amounting to about $10,000 per annum. Mr. Carter has served as Justice of the Peace in Pike Township for twelve years, and Assessor four years.

JEREMIAH COONAN, retired farmer, P. O. Rosedale. The subject of this sketch was born in January, 1837, in Kings County, Ireland. His parents were Thomas and Mary Coonan. In December, 1848, he emigrated to America, and arrived here in the following February, by way of New Orleans; he came to Cincinnati, where he remained one year, and then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he remained a short time, after which he went to Springfield and remained a short period. From Springfield he came to Liverpool, Madison County, where he now resides. In 1853, his parents emigrated to America and came to Springfield, Ohio, where his father died: his mother then came to Liverpool, Madison County, where she remained until her decease. She had been twice married, her first husband, Mr. Ed ward Ferns, dying in Ireland. Mr. Coonan is a man of reliable character, and in a business transaction he always performs his part as per contract. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM GUY, farmer, P. O. Rosedale, was born December 6, 1803, in Caledonia County, Vt. In 1814, with his parents, James and Polly Guy, he came to Ohio. They first located in what is now known as Union Township, Union County, where they remained six years, when they settled in Monroe Township, Madison County, where his father died in 1827. His mother survived her husband about ten years, she having died in 1837. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living—William, James and Jane. In March, 1828, our subject married Miss Adelaide Fullington, born September 16, 1810, and daughter of George and Rebecca Fullington. To them have been born nine children, six of whom are now living—Edwin A., born November 17, 1829; Henry C., born October 28, 1832; Mary J., born July 13, 1835, and died May 26, 1880; William H., born May 2, 1838; Lewis F., born April 3, 1841, and died November 14, 1843; Charles W., born November 8, 1843; Rebecca A., born January 13, 1847, and died February 28, 1877; Clara A., born August 14, 1850, and Walter F., born August 19, 1854. After his marriage, he located on the same farm at present occupied by him in the western portion of Pike Township. Mr. Guy has served as Justice of the Peace in Pike Township three terms, and he has also served as Township Trustee. He is the owner of 475 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, and on which are good and substantial buildings, making it one of the pleasant farms in the township.

HENRY C. GUY, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born October 28, 1832, in Pike Township, Madison County. In his youth, he was trained to the pursuits of farming, in which he is now engaged. He received a good common school education, and on October 28, 1860, married Miss Eliza A. Bradley, daughter of James L. and Betsy Bradley. To them have been born four children—Rolla B., William H., James C. and Cora M. Mr. Guy has from his youth up been a resident of

Pike Township. In 1857, he went to England and France for the Darby Plains Importing Co., and imported English draft and Norman horses. In 1870, he again went to England and Scotland, and imported Clydesdale horses for the Guy Company. For many years, Mr. Guy has been engaged in stock raising and dealing. He has served as Trustee of Pike Township, and as Justice of the Peace, and is the owner of 526 acres of land. He has also in Canaan Township 160 acres. The parents of Mr. Guy are William and Adelaide, a venerable couple, advanced in years, and of whom we have made mention in this history.

NEWTON HUNT, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. Lester Hunt, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Connecticut, and when about twenty years of age emigrated to Madison County, Ohio. He married Aurilla Fenner, by whom he had three children—Newton, Pembroke and Asa. Shortly after the date of his marriage, he settled near where our subject now resides, and after living a number of years on the homestead farm, he moved to Liverpool, where he located for three years; and from thence moved to Mechanicsburg, where he now resides. He has served as Trustee and Justice of the Peace in Pike Township. Newton Hunt, subject of this sketch, was born January 20, 1840, in Madison County; he was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. In May, 1859, he married Adella Lane, born July 31, 1843, by whom he had one chid—Fillmore, born September 30, 1860. She died February 13, 1864. By his second wife, Mary Ann Burson, born August 23, 1840, he had two children—Walter D., born September 26, 1865, and Capitola B., born November 26, 1867; she died September 21, 1870. For his third wife he married Sarah King, born June 20, 1832, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Hunt's parents were Henry King, born March 15, 1787, and Catharine (Foose) King. They were married in Pennsylvania and had eleven children, three of whom are now living—Henry J., Hannah and Sarah. In 1823, they located in Ross County, where they remained until 1827, when they came to Pike Township, Madison County, where they remained until their decease, he in November, 1869, and she in December. 1880. Our subject has always been a resident of Madison County, with the exception of two years, one year spent in Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, and one year in Franklin County. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge at Mechanicsburg, and at present is serving as Trustee of Pike Township.

ORAMELL KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. John Kennedy, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in November, 1802, in Pennsylvania, and, when two years old, with his parents emigrated to Union County, Ohio, where they located near what is now known as Milford Centre, and where his parents remained until their decease. John was there reared amid the scenes of pioneer life, and in his youth he received but a rudimentary education. In 1824, he married Betsy Morse, born July 7, 1797, in Kent County, R. I.; and by this union had an issue of six children—Mary A., Oramell, Joseph, Eliza J., Matilda and Huldah H., the latter three of whom are deceased. The parents of Betsy (Morse) Kennedy were Joseph and Rheuma Morse, with whom, accompanied by the Farnham family, she emigrated to Ohio. Her parents first located for three years in Union County, then came to Pike Township, Madison County, and for five years located on the farm now known as the Joseph King homestead. From thence they returned to Union County, where they remained until their decease. She was one of the first girls employed in cotton spinning in the Dennison Cotton Factory,

at Providence, R. I., which, it is said, was the second one built in the United States, which is an historical item of some importance. After their marriage, they remained in Union County for a short time, when they came to Madison County, in which county, after living in different portions many years, they finally settled in 1850 in Pike Township, where they remained until Mr. Kennedy's decease. During the latter portion of his life, he endured great suffering, and died June 4, 1864. In February, 1872, his widow married Mr. Ralston Williams, who died in February, 1877. In July, 1877, she was stricken with paralysis, from which time until the date of her death she had but feeble health. On July 14, 1882, she quietly passed away at the home of our subject. Oramell Kennedy, subject of this sketch, was born August 27, 1830, in Pike Township, Madison County; he was reared to man's estate on a farm and received a good common school education. On October 27, 1854, he married Miss Ariel Lyon, born May 31, 1837, by whom he has six children—Alfred V., born August 10, 1855; Rebecca E., born April 1, 1857; Swaim, born March 25, 1859; Nancy, born August 20, 1861; John, born August 19, 1863; and William, born October 12, 1866. Davis Lyon, father of Mrs. Kennedy, was a native of Vermont, and when one year old, with his parents, he came to Union County, Ohio, where his father remained until a short time prior to his decease, having died at the home of one of his sons in Iowa. He married Martha A. Cox, by whom he had three children, one of whom is now living—Ariel. After their marriage, they settled in Logan County, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days. In 1865, our subject with his family settled where he now resides, in the eastern portion of Pike Township, having been a resident of Union County ten years prior to his removal to Madison County. He has served as Trustee of Pike Township, also as School Director, and is the owner of twenty-four acres of land in Union County, and two hundred and eighty-one acres in Pike Township, Madison County. His homestead farm is in a fine state of cultivation, and he has built thereon a fine and commodious residence, making for his family a pleasant home.

PERLEY M. KEYES, farmer, P. O. Plain City. Loren Keyes, father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 3, 1801, in New Hampshire, and when seventeen years of age, with his parents, Ephriam and Esther Keyes, he emigrated to Union County, Ohio, where his father remained until his decease. In December, 1822, he married Miss Lydia A. Morse, born March 11, 1804, and daughter of Joseph and Rheuma Morse. To them were born twelve children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Perley M., Lydia E., Esther A., Elizabeth A., Jeannette A., Josephine A., Albert L. and William H. For two years subsequent to their marriage, they resided in Union County, when they settled in Pike Township, Madison County, where his widow now resides. He departed this life in December, 1862 or 1863, the exact time of his decease not being obtainable. He had served as Justice of the Peace in Pike Township, and was respected by all who knew him. Perley M. Keyes, our subject, was born November 13, 1832, in Pike Township, Madison County, and from his youth up has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. On August 17, 1865, he married Miss Rose J. Bigelow, born December 11, 1846, and a daughter of Eliplus and Eliza J. Bigelow. By this union there has been an issue of three children—Loren, born July 8, 1866; Orville E., born November 27, 1868, and Lydia A., born May 22, 1871. Mrs. Keyes, having with her devoted husband enjoyed for nearly fifteen years a life of peace and contentment, died on April 29, 1882. Politically, Mr. Keyes is

Republican, and he is the owner of 109 acres of land on which he resides, in the northeastern portion of Pike Township.

JOSEPH KING, deceased, was born March 6, 1811, in Pennsylvania, and when twelve years of age, with his parents, Henry and Catherine King, emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, where they remained five years. From Ross County they came to Pike Township, Madison County, and settled on the farm at present occupied by our subject's widow. In his father's family there were eleven children, including himself, three of whom are now living, viz.: Hannah, Sarah M. and Henry J. The subject of this sketch in his youth received but a rudimentary education, and on December 24, 1859, he married Miss Amanda M. Tarpenning, who was born August 27, 1826, in Union County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Lawrence Tarpenning, a native of New York State, and Mary A. Tarpenning, a native of Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with five children, viz.: Ellen, born October 27, 1861; Emma, born January 10, 1864; Abigail, born November 28, 1865; Benjamin, born September 4, 1867, and one child died in infancy. Mr. King had served as Justice of the Peace in the township, and also held other township offices. In him the needy found a warm friend, for he always extended to them his helping hand. Besides his benevolence, he was at all times hospitable, and treated his guests with courtesy and respect. In his death his children lost a loving parent, and his bereaved widow an indulgent husband. He departed this life June 27, 1879, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He left to his family 804 acres of land.

WILLIAM A. MORSE, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born September 17, 1831, at Milford Centre, Union Co., Ohio. His parents were Ray G. Morse, a native of Rhode Island, and Sarah Morse, a native of Pennsylvania. The former, when a boy, with his parents, emigrated to Union County, Ohio. Our subject remained in Union County until he reached the years of manhood. On January 18, 1857, he married Miss Caroline McAdams, born February 9, 1835, and to them have been born four children, one now living, Wallace C., born November 7, 1857. The parents of Mrs. Morse were Archibald Neadam, born January 27, 1812, in Champaign County, Ohio, and Almira (Kimball) McAdams, born in Vermont June 8, 1806; they were married in December, 1832, in Champaign County, where they remained until their decease. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living, viz., Caroline, Nathaniel, Perry and Almira. Mrs. McAdams died July 19, 1846, and in October, 1847, he married Catherine Dean, by whom he had one child, Maria. He departed this life in February, 1848. Our subject after his marriage settled where he now resides, in the northeastern portion of Pike Township, Madison County. Politically, he is a Republican, and he is the owner of 150 acres of land.

JOSEPH F. MUMMA, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The subject of this sketch was born December 2, 1856, in Montgomery County, Ohio. His parents are Joseph and Mary Mumma, of Champaign County. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a good common school education. When ten years old—with his parents—he came to Champaign County, and located in Union Township, where they remained several years, when they moved to Goshen Township and located near Mechanicsburg, where his parents now reside. They had nine children, eight of whom are now living—Sarah J., Ella, Caroline, William, Mattie, Elizabeth, Abraham and our subject. On December 10, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Callie Davis, an estimable lady, and the daughter of Samuel C. and Jane Davis,

of Champaign County. In April, 1881, Mr. Mumma settled where he now lives in the western portion of Pike Township.

GEORGE W. NEWMAN, farmer and merchant, P. O. Mechanicsburg. Among the many enterprising families of Madison County there are none whose records are more worthy of perpetuation in the history of Madison County than the Newmans. George W. Newman, a prominent citizen of Pike Township, was born October 3, 1818, in Ross County, Ohio. His father, Nathaniel F., was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Elizabeth (Lawrence) Newman, was a native of Delaware. In 1836, with his parents, our subject came to Madison County, and settled in Pike Township, where they remained until their decease, his father October 6. 1865, and his mother July 28, 1866. They had four children—Henry L., George W., John and Mary (deceased). Our subject had the advantages of obtaining but a meager education in his youth, but by constant reading and study he has made himself familiar with many important topics of his day. On December 30, 1841, he married Miss Martha Morse, born May 24, 1822, and a daughter of Caleb and Hulda Morse. To them have been born eight children—Anne, born January 23, 1843; Lafayette, born November 26, 1844; Caleb, born September 11, 1846; George, born March 21, 1849; Frank, born April 2, 1851; Walter, born December 22, 1852; Addie, born May 27, 1856; and Charles, born October 28, 1858. In 1859, Mr. Newman settled where he at present resides, near Liverpool. For an example of industry, perseverance and economy, our subject may be taken as a very striking one; for, after marriage, according to his own statement, "he had comparatively nothing" with which to start on the rugged journey of life; but, by continual toil and close application to his business, he continued to prosper and add to the scanty store with which he began, until to-day he is the owner of 360 acres of land, and has one of the finest homesteads in the county. He is engaged in the mercantile business at Mechanicsburg, having a fine store, and he has established a good trade. He has served as Trustee of Pike Township, and has also been Clerk and Director of the public school in his district for fourteen years. For nearly forty years, our subject enjoyed the happiness of wedded life, when, on September 6, 1881, death entered his happy home and called away his life companion.

LAFAYETTE NEWMAN, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. Lafayette Newman, a prominent young farmer, was born November 26, 1843, in Pike Township, Madison Co., Ohio. He is a son of George W. and Martha Newman, deceased. This gentleman has been reared on a farm, and received a good common-school education. For a short time he taught school in Pike Township. On October 15, 1871, he married Miss Eliza J. Rutan, daughter of David and Magdalena Rutan. By this union there has been an issue of three children—Magdalena, Martha and Herbert. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Newman settled on a farm, about one mile northwest of Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, where he remained nine and one half years. From thence he located in the western portion of Pike Township, Madison County, where he still resides. He is a man of a retiring and unassuming nature. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is also a man of strictly temperate habits, and the owner of 161 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

CALEB L. NEWMAN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born September 11, 1846, in Union Township, Union County; he is one of the sons of George W. Newman and Martha Newman, deceased. Having received a good common school education and a short experience in teaching,

he entered, in the fall of 1866, Wittenberg College at Springfield, this State, which institution he attended two years; for five months during the latter part of 1868, and the beginning of 1869, he taught as Principal of the Milford Centre graded school in Union County. On April 7, 1869, he married Miss Ollie Reed, born November 3, 1848, and daughter of Robert D. and Olive Reed. This union has been blessed with two children—Clarence R., born August 19, 1874, and Robert D., born August 30, 1878. After his marriage, for six years he remained in Union County, and for a short time taught school; from thence he went to Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, where for one year he was engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1876, he located in the western portion of Pike Township, Madison County, where he at present resides. In 1882, he was elected Trustee of Pike Township, in which capacity he now officiates; he is the owner of 200 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, and upon which are built fine and substantial buildings, making it not only a pleasant home, but one of the most pleasantly located and finest farms in Madison County. Mr. Newman is a strong advocate of prohibition. He has been for a young man quite successful in business.

CHARLES PHELLIS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Rosedale. Among the many leading and enterprising citizens of Madison County, we take pleasure in representing in this work the subject of this sketch. He was born September 8, 1814, in Butler County, Ohio; his parents were Thomas and Margaret Phellis. When six years old, his father died, and when nine his mother also died. Shortly after the death of his father, he went to live with a farmer and friend, Mr. Asa Phillips, with whom he removed to Hamilton County, and located near Cincinnati. When ten years old, with Mr. Phillips he came to Goshen Township, Champaign County, where they remained four years, when they came to Pike Township, Madison County, where he remained with Mr. Phillips until he was twenty-two years of age. On November 20, 1836, he married Miss Abigail Fullington, daughter of George and Rebecca Fullington; she, after enjoying for nearly a quarter of a century a life of peace and tranquillity with her devoted husband, departed this life November 20, 1860. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Phellis bought of the Fullington heirs 300 acres of land, and by his industry, economy and perseverance, kept adding to his first purchase until at the present time he is the owner of 3,000 acres of land in Madison and Union Counties, the greater portion of which, however, lies in Madison County. In 1853, with Messrs. Jonathan Farrar, of Madison County, and B. B. Browning, of Clark County, as agents for the company in which they were stockholders, went to England and imported a fine lot of both Short-Horn cattle and long wool sheep; prior to and since that time, Mr. Phellis has been quite extensively engaged in stock-raising; he has served as Clerk and Trustee of Pike Township, also as Justice of the Peace several years; and for sixteen years served as County Commissioner. It seems that those township and county offices were but stepping stones to others, to which is attached a greater responsibility, as will be shown by his subsequent official career. In 1855 and 1856, he served as a member of the Ohio Legislature; in 1870 and 1871, he served as a member of the State Board of Equalization, and in 1873 he served as a delegate in the Convention held to revise and amend the Ohio State Constitution, at Columbus, and subsequently at Cincinnati, to which city the Convention had adjourned. In the fall of 1872, he served as a Presidential Elector, at

the time of Gen. Grant's re-election, having been elected from the Eighth Congressional District to represent that district in that convention.

CHARLES PHELLIS, JR., farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Rosedale. Charles Phellis, Jr., was born January 9, 1845, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Marilda Phellis, to whom were born eight children, seven now living. Jacob died in Butler County in 1848; his widow survives him, and at present resides in Butler County. When nine years of age, our subject came to Pike Township, Madison County, to live with his uncle, Charles Phellis, whose sketch appears in this work, and with whom he remained until he reached the years of manhood. After receiving a rudimentary education, when sixteen years old he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, which institution he attended one year, when the war of the rebellion broke out. He then withdrew from the university and in July, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Army of the Cumberland, and remained in the service ten months, receiving an honorable discharge in May, 1862, and returning in somewhat feeble health. In the fall of 1862, he again entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and this time he remained two years, leaving the institution at the close of his sophomore year. On October 5, 1869, he married Miss Clara A. Guy, an estimable lady, born August 14, 1850, and a daughter of William and Adelaide Guy, whose sketch appears in this work. Their union has been blessed with three children—Nellie A., born September 3, 1872; Charles W., born July 15, 1875, and Verne H., born June 10, 1881. Mr. Phellis has served as Clerk of Pike Township five years, one term as Justice of the Peace and for two years as Township Trustee. In 1880, he was elected County Commissioner, in which capacity he now officiates. In the management of his farming duties, Mr. Phellis has everything done in the most orderly and advantageous manner. He is of a pleasant, hospitable and entertaining nature, and a most sociable man, highly esteemed in the community.

ORLO STODDARD, farmer, P. O. Rosedale, was born March 6, 1825, in Mansfield, Vt. In 1829, with his parents, Cyrus and Aurilla Stoddard, he came to Champaign County, Ohio, and settled in Rush Township, where his parents remained until their decease, his father in March, 1844, and his mother in June, 1873. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living--Orlo, Asro A. B., George W. and Clara. Our subject has from his youth up devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, having received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. In January, 1859, he was united by marriage to Miss Eliza J. Curl, born September 16, 1838, an estimable young lady and daughter of William E. and Elizabeth Curl. To them have been born twelve children, viz.: Rosa, born August 26, 1856; Josie, born December 17, 1858; Cyrus, born May 29, 1863; Clara, born May 18, 1864; Edwin, born December 28, 1868; Pearl, born January 10, 1870; Nellie, born July 7, 1876; Altie, born April 24, 1879; Douglass, born August 16, 1861, died June, 1863; Sherman, born March 14, 1866, died March 13, 1876; Walter, born January 1, 1868, died March 15, 1876; and Samuel, born January 4, 1870, died March 17, 1876. After their marriage, they resided in Champaign County until the fall of 1868, when they came to Madison County and settled in Pike Township, where they now reside. Mr. Stoddard has been quite successful in a financial sense, and is the owner of 130 acres of land. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard, as well as their four deceased children, are all laid to rest in Woodstock Cemetery, Champaign County.

Our subject had two brothers who participated in the late war of the rebellion. One fought under the Union and the other under the Confederate flag. Asro A. B., who was living in one of the Southern States at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in a Mississippi regiment and participated in several prominent battles. At Fort Donelson, he was taken prisoner and sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he was held three months and from there was sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained but a short time, when an exchange of prisoners took place, which secured for him his release. He again enlisted in the Confederate army, and was again taken prisoner at the fall of Vicksburg. Receiving his freedom a second time, again he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. At the siege of Atlanta, he received a wound in his head, which, for a time, was thought would prove fatal. At the close of the war, he surrendered as a first lieutenant in and with Gen. Johnston's army. George W. Stoddard enlisted as a Corporal in the Union army among the first after the call made by the Government for volunteers, in Champaign County. He continued in the service until the close of the war, having participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, the first battle at Bull Run and numerous others of minor importance. At the close of the war, he received, as a Captain, an honorable discharge.

CORNELIUS VANNESS, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. The subject of this sketch was born May 15, 1806, in Butler County, Ohio. He was a son of George Vanness, a Revolutionary soldier, and Elleanor Vanness, who emigrated from New Jersey to Butler County at quite an early day. To his parents were born eleven children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Daniel, George, Judith and our subject. When eight years of age—with his parents—he came to Madison County. On their journey his mother died, which was an irreparable loss to the family. Having arrived here, they settled in Pike Township, near where our subject now resides, and where his father died in March, 1832. In February, 1830, he married Rebecca Bower, born April 8, 1805, and daughter of Jacob and Polly Bower. To them have been born seven children, six of whom are now living—Mary E., born April 30, 1832; Lucy J., born February 21, 1834; George B., born September 6, 1836; Jacob C., born December 2, 1838; Sarah E., born September 14, 1840, and died January 4, 1863; Rebecca A., born August 11, 1843; and John L., born November 23, 1848. Mr. Vanness has, since the date of his arrival here, been a citizen of this county. He has served as Constable and School Director. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has for several years officiated as Deacon. He is the owner of 155 acres of land, and resides in the northwestern portion of Pike Township.

JACOB WEAVER, deceased, was born April 3, 1802, in Virginia, and when a boy, with his parents, George and Elizabeth Weaver, he emigrated to Clark County, Ohio, where they remained until about 1835, at which time they came to Pike Township, Madison County, and settled on the farm where his widow now resides. On November 7, 1837, he married Miss Mary Nagely, born September 29, 1809. To them were born seven children, viz.: Sarah, born September 3, 1838; died August, 1840; Jane, born November 20, 1842; John, born April 3, 1844; Henry, born April 20, 1847; Aaron, born April 9, 1850; Joseph, born April 20, 1854; and one child died in infancy. The parents of Mrs. Weaver were John and Elizabeth Nagely, who emigrated from Virginia to Clark County, Ohio, when she was but six weeks old. They located in Clark County about eighteen years, when they rented in Madison County. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are now living—Mary, Ichabod, Aaron and Robert. Mrs. Nagely died in

April, 1850. Her husband, prior to her decease, had gone to California, from which time all trace of him was lost. Mr. Weaver had served as Trustee and Justice of the Peace in Pike Township, and was a member of the F. & A. M. After leading a life of usefulness, he quietly passed away, respected by all who knew him, on June 24, 1861. He left to his family a large estate. His widow, who has seen nearly three-quarters of a century, survives her husband, and resides on the homestead with her son Aaron, an industrious young man, of good standing in his community.

JOHN WEAVER, JR., farmer, P. O. Rosedale, a prominent citizen of Pike Township, was born April 3, 1844, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents are Jacob Weaver, deceased, and Mary Weaver, whose sketch appears in this history. After receiving a rudimental education, he entered, in the fall of 1862, the Ohio Wesleyan University, which institution he attended one year. In the fall of 1863 and winter of 1864, he attended the Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, Penn., for perhaps four months, when his services were demanded at home. On September 22, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna S. Burnham, a lady of culture and refinement, and a daughter of John H. Burnham, formerly of Madison County, but now residing in Champaign County. Mr. Weaver has for many years, in connection with his farming, been engaged in stock dealing and shipping. He is the owner of 864 acres of tillable land.

HENRY CLAY YEASEL, blacksmith, Rosedale, one of the prominent business men of Liverpool, was born December 13, 1853, in Clark County, Ohio. His parents are Abraham and Frances Yeasel. Our subject was reared on a farm until nearly fifteen years of age, at which time he came to Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, and with his uncle, C. C. Barr, began the trade of blacksmithing. He remained with his uncle three and one-half years. He then went to Springfield, where he remained several months. From Springfield he returned to Mechanicsburg, at which place he remained nearly three years. On September 19, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Kemmington, daughter of Edward and Catherine Kemmington, of Mechanicsburg. By this union there has been an issue of two children—Lizzie M. and Walter P. In 1878, Mr. Yeasel located at Liverpool, Madison County. In his business line, he does all kinds of general blacksmithing, and, being a first-class workman, deserves the good patronage which he enjoys from the citizens in his locality.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BRADLEY (deceased). John Bradley, the subject of this sketch was born August 12, about the year 1812, in Madison County, Ohio. He was a son of Jonah and Susan Bradley, who emigrated from Virginia and settled in Madison County at an early day. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. He married Miss Sarah A. Jones, born December 29, 1822, in Madison County. She was a daughter of Zachariah and Elizabeth Jones, who emigrated from Tennessee to Madison County at quite an early day. This union has been blessed with seven children, viz., Calvin, Elizabeth A., Arthur, Charles S., Emma, Albert and Martha A., the latter two of whom

are deceased. Mr. Bradley left to his family a large estate of about 1,100 acres of land, and departed this life in February, 1874. He was an indulgent father and a kind and affectionate husband, and respected by all who knew him. His widow survives him, and resides on her homestead in the southern portion of Monroe Township.

CALVIN BRADLEY, farmer, P. O. Lafayette, was born October 13, 1843, in Monroe Township, Madison County, Ohio; he is one of the sons of John Bradley (deceased) and Sarah A. Bradley, whose sketch appears in this work. From his youth up, he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, the fighting at Atlanta, Mission Ridge, and numerous other engagements, and having served his country faithfully he was, in October, 1864, honorably discharged. On November 14, 1867, he married Miss Margaret Johnson, who was born October 22, 1850, and a daughter of Lewis and Eliza Johnson, of Jefferson Township, Madison County. To them have been born four children—Olive, born December 21, 1869; Ida, born September 29, 1871; Minnie, born August 13, 1874; and John L., born January 23, 1881. In May, 1868, Mr. Bradley located where he now resides, in the eastern portion of Monroe Township, near the waters of Little Darby Creek. He has served as Trustee of Monroe Township, is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 193, at Plain City, and the owner of 140 acres of land.

DAVID BRADLEY, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born February 1, 1810, in Madison County, Ohio. He was the son of Jonah and Susan Bradley, who were early settlers of Madison County. In his youth he was trained to the pursuits of agriculture which he afterward followed until his decease. On May 24, 1835, he married Miss Nancy Morrow, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., June 24, 1814. She was a daughter of John and Mary Morrow. This union has been blessed with five children, four of whom are now living—Delilah, John, Mary and Quincy. In 1840, Mr. Bradley settled where his widow now resides, near the central portion of Monroe Township. He had served as Treasurer of Monroe Township, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He departed this life July 6, 1850, and left behind him a large circle of friends and relatives who mourn their irreparable loss.

DAVID M. BRADLEY, farmer, P. O. Lafayette. The subject of this sketch was born November 18, 1815, in Franklin County, Ohio. His parents were David and Nancy Lawson Bradley. His grandfather, James Bradley, emigrated from Virginia to Madison County, Ohio, and settled near where our subject at present resides about the year 1805 or 1806, and, where he remained until his decease. In 1816, David Bradley with his family removed from Franklin County, Ohio, where he had been residing twelve years, to his father's homestead in Monroe Township, Madison County, where he spent the remainder of his days and departed this life April 18, 1848. His wife survived him several years, having died June 10, 1862. Of the several children that were born to them, but three of them are now living. Our subject was in his youth trained to the pursuits of agriculture, in which he is still engaged. On September 21, 1837, he married Miss Hannah R. Kampf, by whom he had eleven children, one now living, viz., William D. She died November 11, 1863, and he again married, on October 3, 1866, this time to Mrs. Mary C. Hesser, widow of the late Henry Hesser. By this union there has been an issue of four children, three of whom

are now living, viz., Carrie, Nancy A., and Franklin I. Mr. Bradley had two sons, Harvey and Henry, who served in the late war of the rebellion. Henry, who had been in the service more than one year, owing to exposure, was rendered unfit for any further service; he returned home, and, shortly after his arrival, died. Harvey, the other son, served during the greater part of the war, and when the expiration of the term of his enlistment transpired, received an honorable discharge. Our subject has served as Trustee of Monroe Township; also as Treasurer, and is the owner of 303 acres of good, tillable land.

JOHN M. BRADLEY, farmer, P. O. Rosedale, was born July 17, 1833, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents were Alfred and Jemima Bradley, who were early settlers of Madison County. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a rudimentary education. In November, 1859, he married Miss Surrilda Morris, daughter of David and Sarah Morris, deceased, of this county. To them have been born seven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Dewitt C., Sarah L., Lorenzo D., Stella M., Mary V. and David C. In 1859, he settled where he now resides. He has served as Trustee and Clerk of Monroe Township; is a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of 148 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

HENRY BURNHAM, farmer, P. O. Rosedale The subject of this sketch was born August 1, 1823, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents were Darius, a native of Connecticut, and Lucretia (Hunt) Burnham, who emigrated to Madison County about the year 1820 or 1821. Mr. Burnham was raised on a farm, and received but a common school education. On January 1, 1852, he married Miss Eveline Williams, daughter of Ralston and Martha Williams. To them have been born five children—Lewis W., born December 12, 1852; Martha L., born May 17, 1854; Amy, born April 13, 1856; Walter D., born December 1, 1859, and Cora M., born October 29, 1863. In April, 1860, Mr. Burnham settled in the northern portion of Monroe Township, where he now resides. For six years he served as Justice of the Peace in Pike Township, and he has also served as Clerk. He has served as Trustee and Treasurer of Monroe Township, and for one term he served as County Commissioner. He is the owner of 685 acres of land in Pike and Monroe Townships.

THOMAS BURRELL, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson. The subject of this sketch was born July 30, 1828, in Licking County, Ohio. His parents were Charles and Susan Burrell, who settled in Licking County at quite an early day. He has from his youth up been engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, and received but a rudimentary education in a district school. While in Licking County he married Margaret Hickey, born November 13, 1834, and daughter of Thomas and Betsy Hickey. To them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are now living—Hezekiah, Caleb I., Susan N., Rosa, Rebecca, Emma and Minerva; the names of deceased are as follows: Mary E., Charles W., John H. and George. After his marriage, for about fourteen years, Mr. Burrell resided in Licking County, when he moved to Madison County, and in 1874 settled in the eastern portion of Monroe Township, where he now resides. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and the owner of 216 acres of tillable land.

JOHN H. FINLEY, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. The subject of this sketch was born December 29, 1812, in Rockbridge County, Va., where, in February, 1837, he married Martha A. Ruff, daughter of John and Martha Ruff. To them were born nine children, five of whom are now living, viz.: William A., David W., Horace T., Martha M. and Winfield S.;

the names of the deceased are as follows: John F., Amanda M., Matilda V. and Samuel W. Mrs. Finley was born July 28, 1817, in Lexington, Va., and departed this life December 20, 1873. About the year 1849, with his wife and children, Mr. Finley came to Madison County, Ohio, and settled in the northeastern portion of Monroe Township. He has served as Clerk of Monroe Township many years, is a member of the Christian Union Church, and the owner of 280 acres of land. Winfield S. Finley, one of the sons of our subject, was born October 5, 1858, in Monroe Township, Madison County, and received a good English education. On August 11, 1880, he married Miss Jennie Heath, daughter of James and Melinda Heath. They have one child—Emery. Mr. Finley resides on his father's homestead, the location of which has been given in this sketch.

JOHN FLORENCE, farmer, P. O. Plain City. The subject of this sketch was born October 5, 1843, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents are Robinson and Elizabeth Florence, of Paint Township, this county. After receiving a rudimentary education, our subject, in the fall of 1862, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in which institution he remained for one year. On September 16, 1875, he married Miss Blanche Morgridge, daughter of Joshua B. and Harriet Morgridge. This union has been blessed with two children—Mary M., born August 6, 1876; and Walter T., born May 31, 1878. After his marriage, Mr. Florence resided in Paint Township one year, when he settled in the northeastern portion of Monroe Township, where he now lives. He is the owner of 230 acres of land located partly in Monroe and Canaan Townships.

JAMES GUY, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. The subject of this sketch was born July 17, 1825, in Madison County, Ohio; his parents were James and Mary Guy, who were among the early settlers of Madison County. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. In December, 1845, he married Miss Adelia J. Williams, born August 8, 1826, and daughter of Ralston and Martha Williams. To them have been born five children, viz.: Clara A., born September 17, 1847, died September 11, 1849; Sylvia J., born October 9, 1849; Alice E., born August 12, 1852; Lewis A., born April 14, 1857; and Francis M., born July 26, 1863. Mr. Guy has served as Trustee of Monroe Township, also. as Treasurer. He is the owner of 480 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, and upon which are erected fine and substantial buildings. His residence, located in the western portion of Monroe Township, is one of the best and most commodious in the township.

JOSEPH HEATH, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born August 11, 1784, near Harper's Ferry, Va. He was reared on a farm and received the rudiments of education in a district school. On February 20, 1811, he married Margaret Bates, by whom he had seven children. She died in December, 1821. About the year 1814 or 1815, he came to Madison County, Ohio, and settled in Monroe Township, from Franklin County, where he had located for a short time. For his second wife he married, on February 26, 1824, Elizabeth Bond, by whom he had ten children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Elizabeth, Mahala, Polly, Margaret, and Joseph R. She departed this life August 26, 1842. He again was married in October, 1847, this time to Catherine Cuples, by whom he has nine children, five now living, viz.: Robert W., Rachel A., Mary C., Noah W., and William L. Mr. Heath served with the American Army during the war of 1812, against the British. He had served as Trustee of Monroe Township,

and departed this life October 6, 1861. His widow survives him, and resides on the homestead, in the southern part of Monroe Township.

JOHN KREAMER, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born February 9, 1825, in Pennsylvania. When a boy, with his parents, Joseph and Mary Kreamer, he emigrated to Madison County, Ohio. He received but a meager education in his youth, schools then being not very numerous and of an inferior order as compared with the splendid schools of to-day. On October 16, 1848, he married Miss Mary Snodgrass, born February 5, 1829, and daughter of James and Mary Snodgrass. To them were born six children, four of whom are now living—Martha C., Eugene C., John and Rosella. In 1860, Mr. Kreamer settled in Monroe Township, near where his widow now resides, and where he remained until his decease, January 27, 1871. He was a kind and loving father and an indulgent husband, respected by all who knew him. He had served as Trustee of Monroe Township. His widow, an estimable lady, still survives him, and resides in the eastern portion of Monroe Township.

DAVID R. LOMBARD, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. The subject of this sketch was born February 29, 1824, in Kentucky. When a boy, with his parents, Jesse and Olive Lombard, he came to Champaign County, Ohio, where they located two years. From thence they came to Madison County and settled in Darby Township, where his parents remained until their decease. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living --Jesse H., Harvey D., Laura, Anne, and David R. On March 22, 1849, our subject was married to Miss Margaret A. Jones, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jones. To them have been born six children--Elias M., Ida E., William M., Madison S., Martha E., and Olive E. (deceased). After the date of his marriage, Mr. Lombard for eleven years resided in Darby Township, this county. From thence he settled in the northeastern portion of Monroe Township, where he now resides. He has served as Trustee of Monroe Township several years, and as such is now acting, and is the owner of 227 acres of land.

EDWARD S. MANN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg. Benjamin W. Mann (deceased), father of the subject of this sketch, was born March 1, 1797, in Vermont. About the year 1815, with his parents, Samuel and Sarah Mann, he emigrated to Madison County, Ohio. On March 24, 1824, he married Jane Guy, born May 20, 1807; she is a sister of Mr. William Guy, whose sketch appears in this history. To them were born twelve children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Mann departed this life April 12, 1861; his widow survives him and resides at present with his son, Dewitt C. Mann, in Monroe Township. Edward S. Mann, subject of this sketch, was born August 19, 1836, in Madison County, Ohio, and in his youth received rather a limited education. On November 8, 1859, he married Harriet Howard, daughter of William and Nancy Howard, of Union County; she died January 1, 1861. On March 31, 1862, he married Miss Mary J. Hoyt, who was born May 16, 1840, in Batavia, N. Y. Her parents are Hubbell and Elmira Hoyt. To them have been born five children, four of whom are now living--Helen A., born May 18, 1863; Lily G., born August 28, 1865; Freddie, born July 25, 1867; Charles C., born March 26, 1874; and Dora M., born June 14, 1879. Lily G. departed this life April 17, 1872. Mr. Mann has, with the exception of eighteen years (eight years in Henry County and ten years in Fulton County), been a resident of Madison County all his life. In 1880, he returned to Madison County and settled in the

western portion of Monroe Township, where he now resides. His political views are Republican, and he is the owner of 200 acres of land.

JOSIAH MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. David Morris, father of the subject of this sketch, was born November 24, 1807, in Kentucky. With his parents, Joseph and Levinah (Drake) Morris, about 1812, he came to Clark County, Ohio. On January 14, 1831, he married Sarah Weaver, daughter of George and Elizabeth Weaver. To them were born six children, five of whom are now living—John W., Benjamin F., Solomon, Josiah and Surrilda. Directly after his marriage, Mr. Morris located for five years in Logan County, Ohio. From thence he came to Madison County, Ohio, and settled in the northern portion of Monroe Township, where he now resides. His wife died March 10, 1881. He has served as Trustee, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace in Monroe Township. Politically, he is a Republican, and the owner of 300 acres of land. Josiah Morris, subject of this sketch, was born March 23, 1837, in Madison County, Ohio. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a rudimentary education. On May 26, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three months, the regiment, however, was not called into active service, and he received an honorable discharge September 20, 1862. On July 4, 1863, he was elected Captain of Company E, Second Regiment Ohio Militia, for a term of five years. On February 21, 1865, he married Miss Orpha Sidebottom, born November 10, 1846, and daughter of John H. and Elizabeth Sidebottom. By this union there has been an issue of two children—Carrie and Rosa. About the year 1859, Mr. Morris went on a Western tour to Missouri, where he spent three years. He then returned to his home in Madison County. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 311, at Plain City, and the owner of 181 acres of land.

WILLIAM F. SANFORD, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. The subject of this sketch was born March 2, 1819, in New Jersey. In the fall of 1833, with his parents, Nathan P. and Anne Sanford, he emigrated to Somerford Township, Madison County, Ohio, where they settled, and remained until his mother's death, in 1855. His father then went to Allen County, where he spent the remainder of his days, having survived his deceased wife several years. Of the seven children that were born to them, five are now living—William F., Horace, Samuel, Edwin and Abigail. On February 8, 1849, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Brown, daughter of James and Mary A. Brown, who also were early settlers in Madison County. By this union there has been an issue of ten children—David B., born May 18, 1850; Mary A., born October 23, 1851; Fletcher, born May 1, 1853, died September 14, 1880; Charles F., born December 20, 1854; Marshall, born December 20, 1856; Louisa, born October 13, 1858; Arthur M., born October 3, 1860; Francis M., born January 12, 1863; Carrie M., born July 29, 1865; and Erwin H., born February 5, 1869, died March 15, 1873. After his marriage, Mr. Sanford settled in the western portion of Monroe Township, where he now resides. He has served as Clerk of Monroe Township several years, and is the owner of 100 acres of land.

JOHN M. THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. The subject of this sketch was born October 20, 1834, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents are Benjamin and Melinda Thomas, of Stokes Township, this county. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education. On March 28, 1862, he married Miss Margaret A. Carr, born January 31, 1844, and daughter of Michael and Mary Carr, of Fayette County, Ohio. To them have been born six children, five now living—Mary F., Luella, Melinda O.,

Milton E., Minnie M., and Samuel F. (deceased). After his marriage for five years he lived in Stokes Township, this county, and from thence he located in Fayette County two years. He then returned to Madison County, and after locating for twelve years in Union Township, finally settled in the western portion of Monroe Township, where he now resides. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Christian Church, and the owner of 140 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

WILLIAM WAGNER, farmer, P. O. La Fayette, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, Montgomery Township, September 2, 1842; he is a son of Martin and Sarah (Devore) Wagner. He is a farmer, and owns thirty acres of land near where he lives. He was married, August 7, 1873, to Mary Elizabeth Akerson, daughter of William Wesley and Susanah (Tillman) Akerson. She was born June 23, 1854. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother of Vermont. Our subject's grandfather was Henry Tillman. Our subject is the father of five children, viz. : Cora Melissa, born September 1, 1874; William Harvey, born December 15, 1875, and died July 6, 1877; Christopher Martin, born September 11, 1877, died October 23, 1877; Virginia Mayne, born November 3, 1878; and Robert Jefferson, born January 5, 1881. Mr. Wagner served eighteen months in the United States cavalry, Company E, with Capt. Sandford, and participated in several battles. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., in the hand, for which he receives a pension.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Rosedale. The subject of this sketch was born June 11, 1837, in Madison County, Ohio; his parents were Ralston and Martha Williams, who settled in Madison County at quite an early date. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and in the latter he received a wound in the left foot, which obliged him to remain in the hospital for several weeks, when he returned home to Madison County, in December, 1863. After being at home a short time and believing himself capable, he again reported himself for duty at Camp Chase. He, however, was again taken ill, and confined in the hospital a few weeks. He was then sent to Columbus, where he was ordered on garrison duty; he also was a short time at Cincinnati, and received an honorable discharge in the summer of 1865. On December 19, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Bradley, daughter of John and Sarah A. Bradley. To them have been born eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz. : Edgar A., Kate, Clara, Nellie, Ralston, Marion and Bessie. Mr. Williams has served as Trustee of Monroe Township, and is the owner of 322 acres of land.

LAFAYETTE WILSON, farmer, P. O. La Fayette. The subject of this sketch was born December 19, 1839, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents were William D. and Nancy Wilson, early settlers of Madison County. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education in a district school. On May 24, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Temple, daughter of Thomas and Mary J. Temple, of Madison County, formerly of Guernsey County, Ohio. This union has been blessed with two children—Howard, born February 19, 1873, and Maud L., born June 12, 1878. Shortly after the date of his marriage, Mr. Wilson located in the southern portion of Monroe Township, where he remained until the fall of 1876, when he settled about one and one-half miles north of where he first located. He also, for six months,

served in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late war of the rebellion, but did not participate in any active service. He received an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment, and returned home. He is the owner of 400 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

JONAH WOODS, farmer, P. O. La Fayette. The subject of this sketch was born December 26, 1838, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Mary Woods, who were early settlers of Madison County; they both died when Jonah was a mere boy, and thus left him to shift for himself. From his youth up, he enjoyed the quietude of farm life, and received but a limited education. On September 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and numerous other important engagements. He received an honorable discharge in October, 1864. He has thus enrolled his name with the thousands of others, who so bravely volunteered in defense of their country, whose flag was about to be trampled under the iron heel of a most formidable enemy. On February 15, 1870, he married Miss Isabella Bennett, by whom he had four children, three now living—Leora A., Winnie G. and Sylvia C. Mr. Woods has served as Trustee of Monroe Township; he is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge at Plain City, and the owner of 230 acres of land.

CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ALDER (deceased) was born on the old "Alder place," in Canaan township, March 16, 1809. He is a son of Jonathan Alder, one of Madison County's earliest settlers, who is fully spoken of in the body of this work. Our subject grew up on the farm and devoted his whole life to that honorable avocation. He was one of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons. He began life for himself by renting land, and afterward purchased a tract of two hundred acres across the creek from his father, where Henry Clay Alder now lives; when about twenty three years of age, he married Elizabeth Millikin, who died January 1, 1874. He afterward married Rebecca Timmons, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Silvers) Timmons, natives of Pennsylvania. He died March 26, 1877, about eighteen months after his second marriage. He had nine children, all by his first wife, viz.: Isaac, Jacob (deceased), James (deceased), Mary (deceased), Henry Clay, Angeline (wife of Martin High), twins (who both died young), and Lewis (who lives on the old homestead). Mr. Alder was a promenint Republican, County Surveyor many years, and, Justice of the Peace more than thirty years. His widow resides on their farm in Canaan Township. She was born in Pennsylvania, while all the balance of the family were natives of Ohio.

ISAAC ALDER, farmer, P. O. Canaan, is the descendant of a family that is considerably noted in this part of the country, they being among its earliest settlers. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 27, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Millikin) Alder. His father was a native of Canaan Township; was born in 1809, and died March 26, 1877; his mother, a native of Washington County, Penn., was born in 1812, and died January 1, 1874. Our subject was married March 24, 1864, to Margaret Crego, a native of Madison County, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Davis) Crego; her

father, a native of New York State, aged sixty-eight years, and her mother, a native of Ohio, Madison County. Subject's father was surveyor of this county for several years. Our subject's parents were married in 1834. Mr. Alder has had nine children, seven boys and two girls, four living—Isaac, Jacob (deceased), James (who was a member of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Company K, Capt. G. W. Daugherty; participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky.; served as teamster, and died of black jaundice in 1863, aged twenty-three years), Mary (deceased, aged eight years), Henry Clay (married Elizabeth Patterson), Angeline (wife of Martin High), two died at birth, and one at the age of six or seven years, and Lewis C., who married Nancy Patterson, and resides on the farm of the grandfather and father on the banks of Big Darby.

DANIEL ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Plain City. The subject of this sketch was born May 28, 1841, in Madison County, Ohio. He is a son of Daniel and Louisa Anderson, who were among the early settlers of Madison County. He was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a good common English education. On October 16, 1862, he married Manzilah Ortman, born November 12, 1837, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Ortman, of Franklin County, Ohio. To them have been born two children—Thomas McLellan, born July 28, 1863, and Maud, born March 29, 1875. Mr. Anderson has from his youth up been a resident of Madison County; he is a member of the M. E. Church at Wilson's Chapel, and the owner of forty acres of land. William Ortman, father of Mrs. Anderson, was born in Maryland, where he married Elizabeth Harlin, by whom he had eleven children, seven of whom are now living---Joshua, Thomas, Emily J., Joseph, Mary E., James W., and Manzilah. About the year, 1849, he emigrated from Maryland to Henry County, Ind. where he located one year, when he came to Franklin County, Ohio, where he and his wife remained until their decease.

S. D. ANDREW, merchant, West Canaan. This gentlemen was born in Washington County, Penn., July 23, 1828; he is a son of Cyrus and Sarah (Dille) Andrew. He emigrated to Madison County, Ohio, in October, 1856. He received common school education, and is by occupation a merchant. He was a salesman two years at Van Buren, a partner four years, farmed eighteen years and was in business for six years in Amity. His grandfather's name was Cyrus. He, our subject, was married March 1, 1855, to Ann E., daughter of John and Rachel (Bayne) Milliken, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish, German and Scotch descent. By this union there were born six children, viz.: James C., deceased, aged twenty-three years, married Martha Worthington; Flora B.; Cyrus H.; Rachel Odessa, deceased, at eighteen months; Elmer, and Ann, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has held the office of Township Clerk and is a Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, farmer, P. O. Plain City, a native of Greene County, Ohio, came to Canaan Township in 1853. He was born February 22, 1832. His father, Cephas Atkinson, was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in the year 1811, and settled in Clinton County. He was born November 30, 1790, and died in November, 1860. His wife, Abigail (Oren) Atkinson, was a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in April, 1796; she died December 24, 1876. Joseph Atkinson, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of England, and his wife was Susannah (Mills) Atkinson. William A. was married, May 29, 1866, to Lucinda, daughter of John and Mary (Rhulen) Nunemaker, natives of Germany. He was born November 22, 1808; came to Fairfield County, Ohio, at the age of eight years, and died in April, 1879. His wife was born December 26, 1806. The grandfather, Nunemaker, died at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. Our subject's wife was the widow of Robert Flemming, and was born in the year 1839. By her Mr. Atkinson has three children, viz.: Mary Eva, born June 17, 1867; Charles Francis, born June 24, 1870; and Cephas,

born December 24, 1876. Mr. Atkinson owns 1,037¼ acres of land, situated five miles southwest of Plain City. He has served as School Director and Trustee, and in politics is a Republican.

THE BEACH FAMILY.* The genealogy of the Beach family of Madison County runs through ten generations since coming to America. Moses Perkins Beach, of 309 Fifth avenue, New York City, son of the late Moses Yale Beach, of the New York *Sun*, in his arrangement of our genealogy, refers to our earliest ancestor in America, as "ye pilgrim Thomas, of Milford," Conn., in contradistinction to "ye pilgrim John," of Stratford, Conn., the original Beaches who came to this country in the early days of emigration. My great-grandfather, Amos Beach, born at Wallingford, Conn., in 1724, was a great-grandson of "ye pilgrim Thomas;" and he married December 24, 1746, Sarah Rice, or Rays, as it was then spelled. To them were born twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, as follows: Chloe, born 1747; Chauncey, born 1748; Ambrose, born 1750, was a soldier in Captain Titus Watrous' company, in the Revolutionary army, and died July 8, 1776, of camp distemper; Amos, born 1751; Brewer, born 1753; Abraham, born 1755, died June 5, 1777, at Milford, Conn., on his way home from British prison ships; Esther, born 1757; Obil, born December 27, 1758; Sarah, born 1760; Isaac, born 1762; Roswell, born in 1764, and died May 1st, 1858, in Belmont County, Ohio; Sarah, born 1766. Of the eight sons above named, all were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. The mother of these children died in 1820, at the home of her son Brewer, in Goshen, Conn., aged ninety years. Of the above children, Obil Beach, born in Goshen, Conn., December 27, 1758, was my grandfather. In October, 1777, when two months less than eighteen years of age, he entered the Revolutionary army, under Capt. Chapman and Col. Swift; and was present and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, October 17, 1777. He served for three years, and was mustered out in New Jersey in October, 1780. On the 27th day of June, 1782, he married Miss Elizabeth Kilbourne, or Kilborn, of Litchfield, Conn., born June 9, 1765. She used the Quaker dialect; but I think she was a Presbyterian at the time of her marriage. She is said to have been of Scotch descent. They each had small interests in real estate, the one in Goshen and the other in Litchfield; but soon after marriage they moved to the township of Poultney, in Rutland County, Vt. By a deed, now in my possession, it appears that one Ebenezer Hyde, of Poultney, County of Rutland, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-three pounds and ten shillings, "lawful money," sold to Obil Beach, of Goshen, Conn., seventy-five acres, "in said Poultney," on the 8th day of March, "in the sixth year of American Independence," Anno Domini, 1782. And on the 6th day of November, 1782, he also received a deed from Jason Bell, of the Township of Poultney, County of Rutland, for fifty acres; for which he paid sixty pounds. On the 10th day of September, 1783, Joseph Ballard, of Fairhaven, County of Rutland, State of Vermont, for the sum of thirty pounds, sold to Obil Beach, "of the Township of Poultney," one hundred acres; so it would seem probable that he moved to Vermont in 1782, the same year of his marriage, or early in the spring of 1783. He subsequently moved to New Haven Gore, Addison County, Vt.; and on the 5th day of December, 1788, Oliver Strong, of Poultney, deeded him seventy-six acres "in a gore of land called New Haven Gore," in the County of Addison, State of Vermont, for sixty pounds, "lawful money;" and also, with even date, fifty acres for forty pounds at the same place, to Elizabeth Beach, his wife. So that, in the absence of better proof, it is presumable that he moved to New Haven Gore in 1788. To him and his wife Elizabeth were born twelve children, as follows: Susannah, born September 20, 1783; Amos, born July 9, 1785; Marova, born April 18, 1787; Uri, born December 7, 1789; Ambrose, born March 17, 1792; Rhoda,

*By William Morrow Beach, M. D.

born June 24, 1794; Sarah, born June 9, 1797; Lorenzo, born November 7, 1798; Roswell, born August 3, 1801; Irene, born February 19, 1804; Obil and Oren, twins, born March 19, 1807. Of the above twelve children, the three first were born in the township of Poultney, Rutland County, Vt., and the nine last were born at New Haven Gore, Addison County, Vt. In the year 1812, Uri, the third son and the fourth child, when he was twenty-three years of age, determined upon emigrating to Ohio. He met with great opposition from the family; but he arranged his "pack," and, swinging it over his shoulder, started alone and on foot. He came first to Cleveland, near where he stopped for three days to replenish his purse by working. He worked for three days for a farmer, in helping to build a mill-dam, where he had to work all the time in water, sometimes waist-deep. For this he received $1 a day; but as he had to pay the tavern keeper 75 cents a day for his board, he found he was only 75 cents better off for his three days' hard work. He then struck a "bee line" for Marietta, Ohio, which had then been settled for twenty-four years. There he made four barrels of cider, for a farmer, on the halves; and taking his two barrels down to Marietta, sold it out of his skiff, at a lively rate, to the United States soldiers quartered there, at 12½ cents a quart. Returning up the river with his skiff, he washed out of the pomace, at the cider mill, about three pecks of apple seeds, which, adding to the weight of his original pack, he swung over his shoulder and took another bee line for Worthington, Ohio, directing his course through the wilderness as he best could, and strapping himself in the tops of trees at night to save himself from being devoured by wolves while trying to obtain his needed rest. In the spring of 1813, he rented a small piece of ground, at Worthington, and planted a part of his apple seeds for a nursery. In the spring of 1814, he came to Madison County and bought ninety-two acres of land of Walter and Ann May Dun, in Darby Township, and planted more of his apple seeds on it; and on the 1st day of September, 1816, he married Mrs. Hannah (Noble) Gorham, of Worthington, Ohio—a widow with two children—daughter of Rev. Seth and Hannah (Barker) Noble, born at Kenduskeag Meadow (Bangor), Province of Maine, September 11, 1789. He brought her to his home in Darby Township, and they both remained citizens of Madison County until the time of their death. He died at Amity, Canaan Township, January 11, 1832, aged forty-three years; and she at Amity on the 17th day of November, 1854, aged sixty-five. To them were born seven children, four daughters and three sons, as follows: Elizabeth ("Eliza"), Mary, Hannah Noble, Malona Case, Uri, John Noble, William Morrow. In 1813, Lorenzo Beach came to Ohio, and joined his brother Uri at Worthington; and in 1814 his brothers, Amos and Ambrose, and his sister Sarah (Ketch) and her husband, came to Madison County. In 1815, Ambrose went back to Vermont and married Joanna Perry; and in 1817, Obil, their father, came on with all the remainder of the family, reaching their destination on the Darby Plains on the 25th day of October of that year. Of what they wrought in Madison County, it is presumable that sufficient reference has been made by the historians of Darby and Canaan Township, and will appear elsewhere in the history of these townships. Brief biographical sketches of some of the individual members of the family will be found elsewhere in this work also. Of this family, Obil died at the home of his son Dr. Lorenzo, in Darby Township, September, 1846, aged eighty-eight; Elizabeth, his wife, in Cannan Township, at her son Uri's, in September, 1826, aged sixty-one; Susannah (Hallock), in 1856, aged seventy-three; Amos, in Plain City, Ohio, February 25, 1875, aged ninety; Marova, in infancy; Uri, January 11, 1832, of pneumonia, at Amity, aged forty-three; Ambrose, in Brown Township, Franklin County, Ohio, September 20, 1870, aged seventy-eight; Rhoda (Hallock), on the Darby Plains in Canaan Township, of milk-sickness, September 23, 1823, aged twenty-nine; Sarah (Ketch-Converse), at

Plain City, Ohio, January 16, 1876, aged seventy-nine; Lorenzo, at Fairbury, Ill., August, 1878, aged eighty; Roswell, still living, at Centerville, Iowa; Irene, September, 1824, aged twenty; Obil, still living at Bucks Grove, Kan.; Oren, died in Kansas (or Missouri) November 4, 1863, from fatigue in being chased by rebel guerrillas, aged fifty-six. The descendants of "ye pilgrim Thomas, of Milford," Conn., are scattered through Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, California, Texas, Georgia and elsewhere. Joseph Perkins Beach, our genealogist, in a recent personal communication, says: "For over thirty years, I have been gathering in the Beaches, from every 'original record' I thought likely to yield returns; and I am not ashamed of any record of any of them I have yet found. They are a good race, enterprising, brave, of average longevity, average piety, full of energy, and in all respects worthy of a history."

JAMES L. BRADLEY, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Virginia December 9, 1806, and died September 14, 1881. He was married September 30, 1832, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Nancy (Vankirk) Mark. She was born December 7, 1814, her father was born February 14, 1782, and died December 10, 1845; her mother was born November 25, 1787. Our subject was the father of seven children, three boys and four girls; of which number three are living, viz.: Nancy, deceased, born September 6, 1833; Alma, born February 3, 1836; James M., born November 14, 1838, and died August 30, 1841; Eliza Ann, born February 7, 1842; David, born April 14, 1844, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, born November 14, 1846; and Mathias, born September 25, 1854. Our subject came to an untimely end while crossing the railroad between his farm and Plain City. He owned nearly nine hundred acres of land five miles southwest of Plain City. He was a successful farmer and a large stock-raiser.

R. E. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. West Canaan. The subject of this sketch was born in Canaan Township, Madison County, July 14, 1850; he is a son of Wesley and Sarah (Smith) Carpenter, natives of Ohio. He owns 170 acres of land in Canaan Township, one mile south of Amity, on the lower pike. He was born and raised on this farm and has two sisters, viz.: Mary Amanda, and Irena, wife of John Stalbird; Mary makes her brother's house her home. Our subject's father's sister was Mrs. Dr. Jane McCloud. Mr. Carpenter is a Republican in politics.

JAMES N. CONVERSE, stock-raiser, P. O. West Canaan, was born in Darby Township, Madison County, Ohio, October 29, 1823, in a log cabin on his grandfather's farm. He is a son of Charles and Phebe (Norton) Converse. His father was a native of Vermont and died October 31, 1849, aged fifty-five years; he was of English descent. Our subject was married, November 22, 1846, to Julia Ann, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Calhoon, her father a native of Portage County, Ohio, of Scotch and Irish descent. By this union two children were born, viz.: Elizabeth Ann, born September 14, 1848, wife of Butler Smith, who died May 27, 1877, and she married Cary Milliken September 15, 1881. They reside in Jefferson Township. Henry B., born January 8, 1850, was married September 17, 1875, to Elizabeth Beach, daughter of Uriah and Elenor (Downing) Beach, by whom he has two children, viz.: Walter and Julie E.

GEORGE R. CREGO, farmer, P. O. West Canaan, was born in New York July 4, 1817; he is a son of Noah D. and Abigail (Maybe) Crego. He emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1821. His mother was born March 15, 1793, and died June 30, 1882. His father was born in December, 1793, and died in September, 1864. They were natives of York State, where they married. The father was in the war of 1812. Our subject was first married, October 8, 1838, to Rachel Cary, who was born in Madison County, Ohio.

October 8, 1838; she was a daughter of Stephen and Katie Johnson. His second marriage was to Lydia (Chellis) Pendlan, widow of Jackson Pendlan, on December 15, 1874. Her father was a native of Vermont, who was born in 1800, and died May 26, 1879. Her mother was a native of Lower Canada, where she was born May 6, 1810. Mrs. Crego was born in Vermont January 1, 1829. She is the mother of one child, J.W., born February 5, 1860. Our subject is a farmer by occupation, and a Republican in politics. He is the father of nine children, viz., Sarah, wife of L. M. Frazell; Mahala, wife of Henry Nunnamaker; Isaac, married; Elizabeth, wife of James Ruttan; Catherine, widow of Peter Strickland, who married James Mills; James, married to Hester Canada; Abram, married to Ada Fisher; Rachel, wife of Charles Chellis, and George R., Jr., single.

D. J. CUTLER, farmer, P. O. West Canaan, was born in Madison County, September 11, 1840. His father, Elisha Cutler, was born February 2, 1809, and at an early day emigrated to Ohio, where he married Emma Marquis, who was born in this State May 22, 1817. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the district schools until 1860, when he entered the graded school at Plain City. In 1861, he attended the academy at London, after which he taught school for several years during the winter season. He was married, March 28, 1872, to Electra J., daughter of James G. and Hannah (Newhouse) Miller, of Pickaway County. By this union two children were born, viz., James Benjamin, born in August, 1874, and Eva Maud, born July 4, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler are members of the Universalist Church, in which he is a Trustee. He is a Republican in politics and has served as Justice of the Peace for two or three terms.

J. T. DOMINY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Darby Township September 24, 1820; he is a son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Norton) Dominy, natives of York State, who emigrated to Ohio in 1812. His father died in February, 1865, and his mother in 1830. His grandfather, James Norton, emigrated from York State in 1812. Our subject owns 180 acres of land one mile southwest of Amity, and by occupation is a farmer. In politics, he is a Republican, and he has filled different offices in the township. He was married September 24, 1848, to Martha, daughter of Abram and Chloe (Marsh) Scrubner, natives of York State, of English descent. By this union their children were Clide, wife of Hiram Douglas; Julia, wife of J. Forshee; Eva, Harry and Emmett. Hiram Douglas, son-in-law of our subject, was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. Haynes, and acting Sergeant for three months. Mr. Dominy and wife are members of the Universalist Church.

HON. GEORGE FORREST HARRINGTON, son of Alvin and Elizabeth (Beach) Harrington, grandson of Uri and Hannah (Noble) Beach, and great-grandson of Obil Beach, was born in Canaan Township, Madison Co., Ohio, February 4, 1836, raised in Amity, and educated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Studied law with Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, of Columbus, Ohio, and admitted to the bar in 1857. Practiced law in Rolla, Mo., in Memphis, Tenn.; was in the service of the Juarez Government, Mexico, in 1864, and located in Mobile, Ala., after the surrender of that city to the Federal forces, for the practice of law. He was, for one term, a member of the Lower House of Representatives of Alabama, and was unaminously chosen Speaker of the House. He was Mayor of Mobile, and died at his homestead, "Bay View," near Mobile, July 18, 1876, aged forty years.

CHARLES LYSANDER HEMENWAY, A. M., son of Daniel Rand and Hannah (Beach) Hemenway, grandson of Uri and Hannah (Noble) Beach, and great-grandson of Obil Beach, was born in Jerome Township, Union Co., Ohio, May 16, 1840. He was left an orphan, by the death of his father, who died in

West Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio, March 1, 1844, when Charles, the oldest of three children, was only four years old. He was raised in Amity, Madison Co., Ohio, and was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in the class of 1862. He was, for one year, Superintendent of the Public Schools at Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio, after which he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, of Columbus, Ohio, but died at West Jefferson, Ohio, April 27, 1863, of typhoid fever, aged twenty-two. In physical perfections, Christian gentleness, urbanity, suavity, and all the nameless graces and attractions that draw one to another, he excelled all gentlemen I have ever known. His sister, Harriet, had died at the age of fourteen ; and a month after his death, the body of his brother Edward, who had died in the army, was sent home for burial.

MARTIN V. HIGH, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson, was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 12, 1837, and was reared in Franklin County; he is a son of Hosea S. and Mary A. (McCormick) High, the former a native of New Jersey, who died at the age of seventy-eight years. Our subject owns 146 acres of land, between West Jefferson and Plain City, and is a farmer by occupation. He has served as School Director a number of years. He was married, November 4, 1869, to Angeline, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Millikin) Alder, native of Washington County, Penn., she was born August 29, 1853; her father died in 1876, aged sixty-six years; her mother died in 1874, aged sixty-three years. Our subject is the father of five children—Della, born March 16, 1872; Lizzie (deceased), born in 1870; Laura, born July 24, 1876; Etta, born March 16, 1878; and Walter, born in October, 1881.

N. M. HUBER, farmer, P. O. Plain City. The subject of this sketch was born in Hocking County, Ohio, June 23, 1849; he is a son of Joseph and Mary (Cost) Huber, who emigrated to Ohio in 1842. Our subject is a farmer by occupation, at which he has been very successful, now owning 240 acres of land four and one half miles south of Plain City. In politics, he is a Republican; he has served as School Director in his township. He was married, December 8, 1877, to Alice (Gladden) Atkinson, widow of James Atkinson, daughter of Amos and Eliza (Barbon) Gladden. She has one child by her first husband, viz., Nellie, born February 2, 1871.

DR. WM. H. JEWETT, Sr., physician, West Canaan, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 2, 1831; he is a son of B. F. and Eliza (Burgess) Jewett. His parents emigrated to Franklin County, Ohio, about 1815. His father was born in Vermont July 29, 1800, and died September 23, 1867; his mother was born January 1, 1810, and died March 29, 1862. Our subject attended the common schools awhile, and then commenced the study of medicine with Andrews & Johnson, of Worthington, Ohio, completing his studies under Dr. Pinny, of Dublin, same county. His first course of lectures were at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He also attended a course in Cincinnati, and attended the normal school at Dublin, Ohio, two terms. He practiced one year at Belle Point, and was in the army two years. He was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, for fourteen months; he was Second Lieutenant and acting as Orderly Sergeant, and was detailed for hospital duty, serving three months in the Louisville Hospital, and three months as physician. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 193, Plain City, and also of Urania Lodge, No. 311, F. & A. M., Plain City. His wife is a daughter of George and Mary Ann Wirtz, who emigrated to Ohio in 1835, and are of English descent. By his marriage he has had ten children, viz., Mary E., George F. Laura E., Flora E., Sarah A., Charles E., Katie E., Dumpie (deceased), Leslie and an infant. Dr. Jewett returned to Hillyard after the war in 1864, and practiced medicine there until 1871, since which time he has resided in Amity, Madison County, Ohio.

DR. GEORGE F. JEWETT, JR., physician, West Canaan, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 17, 1857; he is a son of Dr. W. H. and Lina E. (Snouffer) Jewett, the former a native of Ohio, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and the latter a native of Maryland, both of English descent. Our subject received his rudimentary education in the schools of his native county, and in 1878 commenced reading medicine with his father. From 1874 to 1877, he attended the Central Normal School at Worthington, and in 1877 entered the State University, at Columbus, graduating February 24, 1882. During the winters of 1873 to 1881, he was engaged in teaching school. Since his graduation, he has been practicing his profession with his father, at Amity, in this county, where he is well acquainted and highly esteemed.

THOMAS KILBURY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Windom County, Vt., July 16, 1797, and emigrated to Ohio at the age of seventeen years. He commenced blacksmithing with his father, Richard Kilbury, who was a blacksmith, and continued in it until about 1847, when he turned his entire attention to farming. On February 3, 1820, he married Martha B. Finch, who was born in New York State October 16, 1800, and died in Madison County, December 18, 1840. Ten children blest this union, viz.: Ira, born March 25, 1821; Richard, born July 21, 1823, and died in infancy; Orson, born April 19, 1825; Armenius, born June 12, 1827; Thomas T., born June 6, 1830; Sarah H., born September 10, 1832; John F., born November 28, 1835; James M., born January 25, 1837, died August 16, 1880; Thomas McD., born May 5, 1839, died July 22, 1840; and Martha M., born December 11, 1841. On the 15th of March, 1842, Mr. Kilbury married for his second wife Polly (Clark) Summers, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Harris) Clark, and widow of James Summers, deceased. She was born in this county August 22, 1819, and by her first marriage had one child, Ruth, born October 18, 1838. By her marriage to Mr. Kilbury, five children were born, namely: Isaac, born December 9, 1842, died October 22, 1863; Emily O., born December 1, 1844; William H., born October 10, 1847; Levi A., born November 3, 1849; and Onina, born November 28, 1853, died July 21, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Kilbury are members of the church, he of the Christian and she of the Baptist. In his farm operations, he has been very successful, and as a reward for his well-directed labor, he now has 150 acres of land in Franklin County, 151 in Union County, and 523 in Madison County. He is a Republican, and has filled several township offices. A singular incident in the history of this family is that the father and all the brothers of Mr. Kilbury were blacksmiths, and all the sisters married blacksmiths with one exception.

ROBERT B. KILBURY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Canaan Township April 22, 1846; he is the son of Asa and Ruth Kilbury, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Ohio. Their nationality was Irish. They were among the early settlers of this county. Our subject has followed the occupation of farming through life; he is in politics a Republican; he is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Plain City. He was married, April 12, 1868, to Rena, daughter of E. D. Smith, a son of Capt. E. C. Smith, and Lavina (Bailey) Smith. Mr. Kilbury has one daughter, Minnie, born June 19, 1869. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He resides four and a half miles south of Plain City, on the middle pike.

D. C. KILBURY, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 18, 1856; he is a son of Asa and Ruth (Clark) Kilbury, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Ohio. His father is seventy-six years of age, and his mother sixty-six. His grandfather was Richard Kilbury, and his great-grandfather's name was John Kilbury. His maternal grandfather and grand-mother's names were Thomas and Rachel (Harris) Clark. Our subject was married December 26, 1878, to Ruth Hill, who was born in

Delaware County, Ohio, September 11, 1861. She was a daughter of Solomon and Mary (Jackson) Hill. Her grandfather on her father's side was Stephen Hill; on her mother's side, William Jackson; her grandmother was Katie McKetric. Our subject is the father of two children, viz.: Marley C., born September 5, 1879, and Frank Richard, born November 13, 1881. Mr. Kilbury owns 460 acres of land, and is a farmer by occupation, at which he has been successful. In politics, he is Republican.

WILLIAM KILGORE, farmer, P. O. Plain City, was born in Canaan Township, January 26, 1823. He is a son of Thomas and Jane (Patterson) Kilgore, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia, both of Irish descent. His grandfather, William Patterson, was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject's occupation is farming, and he owns 175 acres of land four miles south of Plain City, on the middle pike. He was Justice of the Peace three terms, Constable nine years, and also served as School Director. He was married, December 6, 1845, to Mary Boyd, a native of Washington County, Penn., born June 25, 1830, and a daughter of James and Martha (Millikin) Boyd, of Irish descent. Our subject is the father of four children, viz.: Martha, born September 23, 1850, wife of Samuel Francis; Eliza Jane, born October 17, 1853, wife of Charles Slyh; Etta, born 1857; and Willie B., born February 28, 1869.

ELIHU KNAPP, farmer, P. O. West Canaan, was born in New York State February 12, 1800; he is a son of Elihu K. and Amy (Andress) Knapp. His father emigrated to Ohio in 1815. His grandfather, Luke Knapp, was a native of Connecticut, who served in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was married December 31, 1819, to Keziah Norton, daughter of James and Delany Norton. By this union there were four children, viz., Albertus, Delany, Jacob and Anna. Mrs. Knapp died in 1833, and in 1837 Mr. Knapp married Mrs. Hayes, by whom he had three children, viz., Melvin, an infant (deceased), and Delany. His second wife dying, Mr. Knapp married Hannah Patch. At her decease he married Phebe (Norton) Converse, sister to his first wife. She also died, and for his fifth wife he marrried Jane (Dominy) Tarpening, daughter of Almon and Rachel (Cook) Dominy, and widow of E. Tarpening. Our subject came to Darby Township in 1816, and after eight years' residence there, came to Canaan Township. He lived seven years in Delaware and five years in Plain City. He owns 100 acres of land three-fourths of a mile south of Amity, and is a farmer by occupation, but in former years worked at tanning and shoe-making. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church, in which he is a Deacon.

LUTHER LANE, banker, West Canaan, was born in Vermont July 20, 1810. In 1817, he emigrated to Ohio and settled near Milford, Union County. In 1833, he came to Canaan Township and has since made this his place of residence. He commenced life for himself by working by the month. He has devoted his life to farming and trading, at which he has been very successful, at one time owning 1,500 acres of land. He now has about 530. As a trader he was indefatigable in the prosecution of his business, having, at one time ridden horseback constantly for seven years. He has been called to the various offices of the township during his life, including Justice of the Peace, Land Appraiser and Trustee. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has been very useful as a Deacon and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was married in 1832 to Elizabeth Morrison, daughter of Henry and Martha (Davis) Morrison. By this union eleven children were born, viz., Margaret, wife of Israel N. Worthington; two that died in infancy; Delilah, wife of M. Worthington; Martha, deceased; Adellah, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Ada, wife of Isaac Leonard; Mary, deceased; Pearl, deceased, and Luther, Jr., who married Josie Keys. In politics, Mr. Lane is a Republican. He has always been a prominent citizen for a number of years, having been

largely identified with the mercantile interests of the township. During life he has given away nearly $100,000, and has quite as much left for himself. He has retired from the more active duties of life and is now connected with the Exchange Bank of Plain City in the capacity of President.

J. S. MILLIKIN, farmer, P. O. West Canaan, a native of this county and township, was born August 13, 1841; he is a son of James Millikin, Jr., and Rachel (Carey) Millikin, the father a native of Washington County, Penn., and the mother of Ohio. His grandparents were James Millikin, a native of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth (Cook) Millikin. He emigrated to Ohio in 1830. Our subject was married, January 1, 1874, to Mattie E. Flennekin, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Flennekin. By this union two children were born—Francis Wilbur, born October 27, 1875, and Lulu May, born June 11, 1876.

J. F. MILLIKIN, farmer, P. O. West Jefferson. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington County, Penn., August 18, 1842; he is a son of John and Rachel (Bane) Millikin. He came to Darby Plains, Madison County, in 1856. His father was born August 15, 1807, and died in February, 1882. He owns ninety-one acres of land five miles northwest of Jefferson and a half mile from the Alder farm. He makes farming his business, and in politics is a Democrat. He has filled several township offices. He was married, March 27, 1873, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Rowland and Almira (Hall) Thomas, a native of Ohio, born November 28, 1850. Her father was a native of Wales, her mother of Ohio. By this union there were three children, viz.: Charles Rowland, born June 28, 1874; Wyat Lester, born September 28, 1875, and Marvin Stanley, born August 27, 1877. Mr. Millikin's grandfather, James Millikin, emigrated to Ohio at an early day and died at the age of eighty-eight years.

FRANCIS NUGENT, farmer, P. O. West Canaan, was born in Ireland about sixty years ago; he is a son of Michael and Christinia (Broadburn) Nugent. He came to Ohio at the age of nineteen years, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. He owns 180 acres of land in Canaan Township, one half mile from Amity, on the lower pike. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat, and has served as Trustee and member of the School Board. He was married in December, 1859, to Isabel Gallaher, a native of Ireland, who was born in 1825, and died August 27, 1865. She was a daughter of John and Sarah Gallaher. Mr. Nugent has had eight children, one son and seven daughters, of whom three survive.

JOHN PRICE, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Plain City. The subject of this sketch was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 1, 1833; he is the son of James and Margaret J. (Ryan) Price, his father a native of Wales. His paternal grandfather was James Price, and his maternal grandmother was Mary Harvey. Our subject was married, December 8, 1859. to Sarah Wilson, a native of Madison County, Ohio, born March 10, 1844, and daughter of William D. and Nancy (Moore) Wilson, her mother a native of Clark County, born 1808, nationality English, and her father born February 27, 1807. Mr. Price's wife's grandfather, John Moore, of Kentucky, emigrated to Ohio in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Price have had four children, viz., Flora, James W., Rosa (died March 25, 1877) and William (died May 25, 1873).

MATHIAS SLYH, farmer, P. O. West Canaan. The subject of this sketch was born in West Virginia April 12, 1800; he is a son of Mathias and Mary (Drill) Slyh. His father emigrated to Ohio at an early date, and was of German descent; his mother died in Maryland about 1817. His grandfather, Mathias Slyh, was born near Little York, Penn., and was through the Revolutionary war, serving as Major or Colonel. Subject's father was also in the

battle of Brandywine when only fourteen years of age; he served as wagon master for three years. Our subject's grandfather on his mother's side was named Jacob Drill. His grandmother's name was Eva Drill. Mr. Slyh owns 505 acres of land in Franklin and Madison Counties, and is a successful farmer by occupation. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was married, August 10, 1819, to Sophia Martin, who died October 17, 1827, and by her he had four children, viz.: Phebe, John, Rebecca and F. Richard. His second marriage was celebrated March 17, 1830, to Sarah Patterson. He has served as Township Trustee, Constable and School Director, and is one of the Trustees in the Baptist Church, of which he is a member. He has had thirteen children.

CHARLES SLYH, farmer and horseman, P. O. West Canaan. The subject of this sketch was born March 26, 1848, in Madison County; his parents were Matthias and Sarah (Patterson) Slyh, natives of Virginia. He was married, March 26, 1874, to Eliza, daughter of William and Mary (Boyd) Kilgore, and by this union has had born to him three children, viz.: Ora, Alma, and Rodney. In politics, Mr. Slyh is a Democrat. He has served as Assessor for four years, and also as School Director. A more extended sketch of his ancestry appears elsewhere in this work.

CHARLES B. SMITH, banker, Plain City, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 16, 1840; his parents were of English and German descent; Alvah and Catherine (Moore) Smith, who settled in Madison County July 16, 1843. The former is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his parents when small. He is President of the Plain City Bank, of which our subject has been cashier since 1876. Mr. Smith was married, September 5, 1861, to Melissa, daughter of Alvin nd Polly (Barlow) Dominy, and by his marriage has six children, four living, viz.: Katie, Alvin, Emery, Lawrence, Charles B., deceased, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Smith owns 132 acres of land in Canaan Township, six and a half miles south of Plain City. He carries on farming, and deals extensively in stock. He is a pleasant gentleman, a man of good business qualifications and a useful citizen.

G. E. SPRING, farmer, P. O. West Canaan, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 21, 1844; he is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Foland) Spring, natives of Harford County, Md., who emigrated to Carroll County, Ohio. The father of our subject was a native of Loudoun County, Va. His grandfather on his mother's side was Benjamin Foland. His grandmother on his mother's side was Elizabeth Denbow. Our subject owns seventy-eight acres of land one mile east of Amity, and is a farmer by occupation. He is a Republican in politics, and has been Township Clerk, Assessor four years in Tuscarawas County, and taught school seventy-two months. He was in the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and participated in several battles. He was married, August 19, 1869, to Catharine, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Heater) Lehn, natives of Warwick Township, Tuscarawas County. She was born in 1858, and died April 21, 1877. By this union there were four children, viz.: Laura E., Roy E., Arthur R., and a daughter, deceased. Mr. Spring was again married, April 22, 1880, to Margaret (Worthington) Andrew, widow of James Andrew, and daughter of Israel and Margaret (Lane) Worthington. By this marriage there is one child, Bertha, born January 14, 1882. Mrs. Spring is a member of the Baptist Church.

JACOB TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. West Canaan, was born in Canaan Township, February 20, 1819; he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Casto) Taylor, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of New Jersey. The father was born in 1774, and died in 1838, and the mother was born in 1794, and died in 1838. Our subject owns 545 acres of land in Canaan Township, and is a farmer by occupation. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married April 8, 1847, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Jane Patterson; she

was born February 6, 1827, and by her he has had five children, viz.: Sarah, deceased, wife of Robert Carey; Zachariah, married to Taylor Wilson's widow; William, Jenny and Sarah (deceased). Mrs. Taylor's grandfather, William Patterson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

WILLIAM M. WILSON, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. West Jefferson, was born in this county and township August 10, 1841; he is a son of William D. and Nancy (Moore) Wilson, natives of Ohio. His father, who was born February 27, 1807, and died March 25, 1873, was of Irish descent. His mother, who was born in December, 1808, and died in October, 1882, was of German descent. They were married December 29, 1829. Our subject is a farmer and stock-dealer, and owns 1,385 acres of land midway between Plain City and Jefferson. He was married, January 10, 1867, to Mary S. Slyh, a native of this county, where she was born, March 8, 1845. She was a daughter of Matthias and Sarah (Patterson) Slyh, and by her Mr. Wilson had one child, Ellen A., born October 14, 1867. Our subject pays considerable attention to stock-raising, and has at present about 150 head of nice cattle. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a Republican.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, a native of this county and township, was born January 31, 1832, and is a son of William and Clarrissa Benjamin, he a native of Maryland, and she of the State of New York. The grandparents were Jonathan and Elizabeth Benjamin. He was born in New Jersey, but became a resident of Maryland, where he married Elizabeth Barnes, and about 1803 removed to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe; thence about 1807 he became one of the pioneer settlers of Madison County, locating on the land now owned by D. D. Downing, where he purchased a large tract of land, and had it nearly paid for, when another owner presented himself with a bona-fide title to the land, and Mr. Benjamin was compelled to leave it; he, however, remained a resident on the land till his death. William, the father of our subject and the eldest child of his father, was born March 4, 1790, being thirteen years of age when their family came to Ohio. Here he grew to manhood, and was seventeen years of age when they became settlers of Madison County. After he arrived at manhood, and after his father had lost his land by a defective title, he purchased 150 acres where Joseph, our subject, now lives, and here cleared up his farm, and made a home right from the woods; and here he resided till his death, May 28, 1877. He married Clarissa Waldo, with whom he lived till his death. She survived him till in November, 1881. She died from being burned by her clothes taking fire in front of their fire-place, in her eighty-first year. They had two children—Herrick (deceased) and Joseph. The former grew to manhood, and enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, (Company K), and died of camp diarrhœa at Gallipolis, Ohio, November 12, 1861, in his thirty-second year. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood on the old home place, where he still resides. On August 13, 1856, he was united in marriage with Margaret Perigo, a native of this county, who was born February 22, 1835. By this union they had five children, William H., born October 27, 1858; Alfred H., born May 23, 1860; Herrick J., born August 1, 1863; Thomas J. T., born April 22, 1865; and Clarissa, born September 3, 1868. Mrs. Benjamin died November 27, 1880. Mr. Benjamin has heeded the old motto. "A rolling stone

gathers no moss," and has spent his life upon the old home place of his father, which has now been in possession of the family forty-seven years—nearly half a century.

JOEL M. BYERS, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in this county May 26, 1841, and is a son of John W. and Sarah J. Byers, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, James Byers, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio with his family, and settled in Ross County, in 1806. In 1826, he removed to Madison County and located in the north part of Fairfield Township, where he died, being one of the first settlers of that neighborhood. His house was one of the first places where preaching and worship was had, long before any church existed in this vicinity. His "latch string" was ever out to the ministers of the Gospel. Among the first preachers were Rev. Dr. Hogue, of Columbus, a Presbyterian, and Rev. William Dickey. John W., the father of our subject, was twenty-six years of age when they settled in Madison County, and here he married Matilda Hunter, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, by whom he had three children, one now living—Matilda, wife of Samuel Truitt. His wife died and he married for his second wife Sarah J. Painter, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. Eight now survive, viz.: Rosanna, wife of N. P. Gardner, resides in Iowa; Jane, wife of T. J. Price, resides in Emporia, Kan.; Flora, Kate, Joel M. and James W. (twins), John C., and Andrew T., now a practicing lawyer of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Byers was a very successful farmer. He commenced life here when the country was in its wild, primitive state; when the stock roamed at will over the prairies and through the woods; and often he would early in the morning start out on horseback and ride over prairies with the wild sedge grass higher than his head, to bring up their horses for work, a picture which can now only be seen in imagination. Mr. Byers became owner of more than 600 acres of excellent land, with good improvements. The last years of his life he spent in London, having retired from the active labors of the farm to pass in quiet and rest the declining years of his life. He died February 2, 1881, aged nearly eighty-one years. He had lived a devoted Christian life, having been a member of the Presbyterian church more than half a century, and an Elder in the same many years. In business he was prompt and reliable, and filled the offices of Trustee and Treasurer of his township many years. His widow still survives and resides in London. The subject of this sketch was married November 23, 1864, to Louisa M. Fitzgerald, a native of this county, where she was born June 6, 1841, and a daughter of Judge Edward O. and Lacy Ann Fitzgerald. By this union they have three children: Luella, born September 18, 1865; John E., born March 20, 1872, and William G., born January 24, 1878. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Byers located on the farm where he now lives and has since resided. The farm contains 152 acres of excellent land with good improvements. Mr. Byers is a very congenial and agreeable gentleman, and inherits many of the excellent qualities of his father, and is highly esteemed and respected throughout his circle of acquaintances.

JOHN C. BYERS, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, is a native of Madison County, where he was born January 18, 1845; he is a son of John W. and Sarah J. Byers, whose history is given in the sketch of Joel Byers. The subject of this biography was raised in this county. On November 2, 1871, he was united in marriage with Josephine Rickabaugh who was born in Ross County July 10, 1849, and was a daughter of William and Sophia Rickabaugh, natives of Gallia County, Ohio, where they were married and soon after removed to Ross County, Ohio. In the spring of 1869, they removed to Madison County and located in Fairfield Township, where they have since resided. They have three children: Mary, wife of Thomas McFarland; Francis M., and Josephine. Mr. Byers and wife have one child, Jessie, born September 14,

1872. Mr. Byers located on the old home place where they lived six years, and then in the fall of 1877 they located at their present place of residence. This was known as the Joel Painter farm. In the summer of 1877 Mr. Byers erected his present large frame house, and now has a pleasant home and farmer's residence. He is one of the Township Trustees and one of the prominent and reliable farmers of Fairfield Township.

ALFRED CARTMILL, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 9, 1819, and is a son of William and Isabel Cartmill, natives of Virginia, who, when quite young, with their parents emigrated to Kentucky among the early settlers of that State, when they had to be protected in block-houses from the savages. Under those trying ordeals, they grew to maturity, were married, and, about 1813, in the spring, removed to Ohio and located on the Darby, near Georgesville, in Franklin County. About 1824 or 1825, they removed to Madison County and settled on land now owned by Elijah Chenoweth, where they remained through life and where Mrs. Cartmill died, after which Mr. Cartmill made his home with his children till his death in November, 1875, in his ninety-seventh year. They had five sons and two daughters, of whom six now survive: Thomas; Fidelia, wife of M. Y. Patrick; John C., Alfred, William F., and Margaret, wife of Daniel Rhodabaugh. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood in Madison County, and at nineteen years of age commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed about nineteen years, when he purchased a tract of land just below where he now lives and entered upon farming which he has since followed. Mr. Cartmill has been twice married; first to Catharine Keller, a daughter of Peter and Rebecca Keller, natives of Pennsylvania; this union was of but brief duration, as in the fall of 1861 she died. On February 22, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Freeman, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 9, 1837, and was a daughter of Reuben and Emza Chaffin, natives of Pennsylvania. By her he has had eight children, six now surviving: Grace, born May 31, 1867; Clyde, born November 20, 1868; Marcia, born March 1, 1872; Gale Forest, born April 8, 1874; M. Dell, born April 5, 1877, and Alfred Pearl, born December 14, 1881. Since the first tract of land which Mr. Cartmill bought, he has added more by purchase till he now owns 400 acres of good land. In 1880, he erected a large brick house and has made various improvements in buildings, ditching and draining, till he now has an excellent farm and a fine home. He never desired public office, although he has served as Township Clerk and a Justice of the Peace. He commenced in life without means, and by his own industry has acquired a comfortable competency, and is now one of the prominent farmers of Fairfield Township.

JOHN R. CHAMBERLAIN, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 3, 1842, and is a son of Nicholas H. and Susan Chamberlain, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. The maternal grandparents (Bishops) were natives of Virginia, but became early settlers of Gallia County, Ohio, where they lived and died. Nicholas H., the father of our subject, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when a young single man, and married Susan Bishop in Gallia County, where they located and lived till about 1850, when they removed to Jackson County, where they resided till the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the army and served till the close of the war, after which they lived about two years in Madison County. They then removed to Clark County, where on June 10, 1870, Mrs. Chamberlain died, after which Mr. Chamberlain spent the balance of his life with his children in Clark and Jackson Counties, and died in the latter county March 25, 1880. They had a large family of children, of whom five now survive—William H.; John R.; Mary Ann, wife of Moses Rider, of Clark County; Martha, wife of John Betts, of Jackson County; and Sarah, wife of John Jones. Mr. Chamberlain was a shoe-

maker by trade, which business he followed through life. John R., the subject of this sketch, was raised in Jackson County, and when about eighteen years of age came to Madison County, and on February 13, 1867, married Martha E. Gill, who was born in this county January 2, 1850. She was a daughter of Henry and Sarah Ellen Gill, natives of Ohio. By this union they have had nine children—eight of whom now survive—James, born August 12, 1867; Sarah E., December 27, 1870; Lucetta, December 10, 1872; Alphretta, December 27, 1874; Minnie, February 6, 1877; Kinnie and Lena (twins), March 4, 1879, and John H., July 17, 1881. Mr. Chamberlain has devoted his life to farming, and all within this county but two years, during which he lived in Franklin County. He started out in life at eighteen years of age depending upon his own industry and economy to make a livelihood, and has fought his way through life, step by step, till now he owns a good farm of eighty-three acres, with improvements.

ELIJAH CHENOWETH, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Big Plains, was born in this county March 15, 1831, and is a son of John F. Chenoweth, whose sketch appears in the biographies of London City. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, December 16, 1858, to Susan A. Pringle, whose ancestors are given in the sketch of William D. Pringle, in this work. By this union they have three children—William D., born November 5, 1859; Elmer J., born October 3, 1861, and Mary C., born May 6, 1876. Mr. Chenoweth has devoted his life principally to farming, and raising and dealing in stock, the latter receiving his main attention. From 1864 to 1869, he resided near West Jefferson, and engaged in a general trading business—dealing in fruit and wool, and buying and shipping stock; thence he returned to his farm in Oak Run Township, and thence in the fall of 1875, having previously erected his present fine brick house where he now lives, he moved into it where he has since resided. He is one of the extensive farmers and stock-dealers of Madison County. In April, 1882, he purchased the old home place, where he was born and raised. He now owns 1,150 acres of land, all in one body, and has over 3,000 head of sheep. During the season, he usually buys and sells several thousand sheep and several hundred cattle. He has held but few offices of his county or township, as his whole interest, taste and energy are devoted to his business, and in this he ranks among the leading men of Madison County.

THOMAS COX, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 25, 1831, and is a son of Noah and Mary Cox, he a native of Maryland and she of Delaware. He was about three years of age when his father died, and was brought to Ohio by his mother, who settled in Ross County, where she married again, and became an early settler of Madison County, where she died. They settled in Ross County about 1803, and there Noah grew to manhood and married Mary Cook. They settled in Ross County, where they resided till 1850, in the fall, when they removed to this county, and located on the place where our subject now lives, and here remained till his death, September 15, 1881, aged eighty-one years. His wife still survives, and resides on the old home place with her son, now about seventy-seven years of age. They had five sons and three daughters, four of whom now survive—Sarah, wife of Wiley Creath; William, Thomas, and Maria, wife of William C. Cook. Mr. Cox was one of Ohio's pioneers, settling early in Ross County, where he helped to clear up two farms; then he came to Madison County and cleared up his farm here, mostly from its wild, unimproved state. Notwithstanding his upright, moral life, he had lived to the faith of Universalism, and a few days before his death he felt dissatisfied with his faith, and told his family that Universalism would do very well to live by, but did not reach far enough, and he then and there accepted Christ as his only salvation, and died with a full hope of a blessed immortality. The subject of this sketch was mar-

ried, February 25, 1853, to Nancy Ann Robey, who was born in this county in June, 1829, and who was a daughter of Michael and Matilda Robey, he a native of Virginia and she of Kentucky, who became early settlers of Madison County, where they resided till his death in the fall of 1880; his wife still survives and resides near Mechanicsburg. They had eight children, six now surviving —Thomas, Nancy Ann, John, David, Mary Jane (wife of William Diehl), and Michael. Mr. Cox and wife have had six children, four now surviving—Courtney, Malissa Jane, Austin R. and Debbie Ulaly. Mr. Cox has made farming his occupation during life, and mostly on rented places within this county, till in January, 1882, he located on the old home place of his father, where he expects to remain through life. Here he has fifty-three acres of land with good improvements. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged ten years.

WILEY CREATH, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in this township September 4, 1825, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Creath. The former was born in Bourbon County, Ky., September 11, 1797, and the latter in Virginia September 13, 1794. The grandparents were William and Margaret Creath; he was of Irish descent and became an early settler in Kentucky. In 1811, they removed to Ohio and settled in Madison County, near Mount Sterling, where they died. John was about fourteen years of age when his parents came to Madison County. On March 25, 1823, he married Elizabeth Robey, a daughter of Notly Robey, by whom he had seven children, five now surviving —Wiley, Samuel, Margaret (wife of Thomas Hume, residing in Kearney, Neb.), Elijah (living in Logan County, Ohio), and George (living in London). Mr. Creath lived several years near Mount Sterling, thence he moved to the Dun farm, thence about 1838 he bought and located on the tract of land in Fairfield Township, now owned by his son Samuel, where he remained till his death. This land was then nearly all in its wild, unimproved state, and here he lived about forty-three years. He died January 15, 1881, at the ripe age of eighty-three years. He served as a Captain of the militia seven years. He was raised a Presbyterian, but at the age of sixty years he united with the United Brethren Church, in which he remained a devoted member till his death. He was one of the honored and reliable citizens of Madison County, served as Township Trustee several years, and died esteemed and respected by his many friends. His wife died in December, 1873. The subject of this sketch has been thrice married; first on February 22, 1855, to Susan Alkire, a daughter of John and Susan Alkire, by whom he had two children—Laura Jane, born January 10, 1856, and Susan, born February 18, 1862. Mrs. Creath died February 21, 1862, and on November 29, 1863, he married Elizabeth Alkire, a sister of his first wife; by her he had four children—Charles, born May 5, 1864; Mary E., born April 1, 1866; Armilda, born December 13, 1868, and Josie, born March 1, 1870. His second wife died November 29, 1874, and on April 14, 1877, he married Mrs. Sarah Collins, daughter of Noah and Mary Cox. Mrs. Creath had by her first husband, Noah Collins, three children, who now survive—Albert, John Wesley and Ransom. During the war of the rebellion, in August, 1862, Mr. Creath enlisted in the defense of his country in Company G, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till June 24, 1863, when he received his discharge on account of sickness and disability. He has made farming his occupation through life; he first located near Mount Sterling where he resided seven years, till his enlistment in the war. After his return, he located upon the old home place, where he has since resided, a period of eighteen years. He and wife are worthy members of the United Brethren Church at Dennison Chapel, to which they have belonged many years.

DAVID D. DOWNING, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born on the Lower Glade, Madison County, Ohio, June 17, 1853, and is a son of Albert and Frances

Downing, he a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and she of London, this county. The grandparents were Timothy and Elizabeth Downing, of Scotch descent, and among the first settlers on the Little Darby, a part of their purchase of land being located in what is now Madison County, and a part in Franklin County, their residence being in the latter county. The exact date of their settling there is not known, but it is believed to have been prior to 1800, as that section was then all a vast wilderness, with but four or five other families in that region of country. One of these families was Jonathan Alder, of pioneer fame, and there Mr. Downing resided until his death. Subsequently his wife married for her second husband Mr. Rathburn, who is also now deceased. Mrs. Rathburn still survives and resides on the old home place, now about seventy-five years of age. Albert, the father of our subject, was the eldest child of his father, and has one brother, Isaac H., who has been a resident of California for thirty years. Albert Downing was raised to farm labor, and after arriving at his majority he went to London and entered upon the mercantile trade in partnership with Mr. Shanklin, and continued in this business in London and Plain City for several years. During the war of the rebellion, he served in the army, and after his return entered as check clerk in the railroad office at Columbus. But at the last call of the President for troops he again enlisted in the army. After the close of the war, he located in Columbus and was book-keeper there till 1871, when he moved on to the farm of our subject, and there resided till the spring of 1879, when he returned to Columbus, where he has since resided, being engaged in book-keeping. Mr. Downing has been twice married, first to Frances Dunkin, a daughter of David Dunkin. She died during his residence at London. By her he had two children—David D. and Timothy Lawson—the latter deceased. His second wife was Ann E. Philips, daughter of Milford Philips, of London. Of Mr. Downing's career his greatest fault in life has been being too lenient and kind in business, trying to accommodate his friends, greatly to his own injury; being kind-hearted and honest himself, he tried to believe others to be the same, and in consequence has met with many losses. Our subject grew to manhood, receiving a good education at the public schools of Columbus, and at nineteen years of age entered upon farming, which has been his principal occupation since. Mr. Downing is now Clerk of Fairfield Township, having been elected to that office in the spring of 1882.

GEORGE DURFLINGER, blacksmith, Lilly Chapel, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, April 16, 1845, and is a son of William and Clara Durflinger, whose history is given in the sketch of William Durflinger. The subject of this sketch was raised in this county and brought up to farm labor, which occupation he followed till in January, 1881, when he purchased the interest of S. A. Sidner, of the firm of Wilson & Sidner, blacksmiths and wagon-makers, at Lilly Chapel. Thence, in February, 1882, he bought out Mr. Wilson's interest, since which he has conducted the entire business in his own name, has a good trade and a prosperous business, and being located in a growing and thriving village, his prospect for an increasing business is good. On July 21, 1864, he married Miss Jennie George, who was born in Hardy County, Va., July 20, 1847; she was a daughter of Thomas R. and Sarah (Rumer) George, natives of Virginia. The grandparents were Jeremiah and Ann (Wood) George, also natives of Virginia, who lived and died in that State. Thomas R. grew to manhood and married and resided in Virginia till in November, 1857, when he removed to Ohio and located in Madison County, where he has since resided, with the exception of six years—from 1860 to 1866—during which he lived in Franklin County. Mr. George has always made farming his principal business, and has now resided in Ohio twenty-five years. His wife died in Virginia in 1856. She bore him four children—Jennie, Nata-

lia C., wife of Nathan Reed ; Hannah S., wife of Stephen Summers ; and Isaac P. Mr. George married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Thomas, a daughter of Levi Hann. Mr. Durflinger and wife have three children—Thomas W., born July 23, 1867; Sarah A., July 18, 1875 (deceased) ; and Pierce Beach, born July 24, 1880.

SAMUEL H. EDWARDS, grain merchant, Lilly Chapel, was born in Camden County, N. J., May 21, 1840, and is a son of Job H. and Eleanor P. Edwards, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents were Richard H. and Deborah Edwards, also natives of New Jersey, their ancestors being of German and Irish descent ; they lived and died in New Jersey. The maternal grandparents, Samuel B. and Susan Hunt, were also natives of New Jersey, where he died ; she subsequently died at La Fayette, Ind. Mr. Hunt was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. They were of Irish descent. Job H., the father of our subject, was brought up to the carpenter trade, which he followed through life. He married Miss Eleanor P. Hunt, of New Jersey, and settled in that State, where they resided till the spring of 1844, when they emigrated to Ohio, and located at South Charleston, Clark County, where they lived about two years. Thence they moved over the line into this county ; thence they moved into Fairfield Township, where his wife died March 3, 1877. Mr. Edwards still survives, and now resides with one of his sons at California, aged sixty-eight years. He is now totally blind, and has been thus for three years. He is the father of eleven children, of whom nine now survive—Thomas, Susan (wife of F. M. Thomas), Samuel H., Richard, Isaiah, William, Ellen (wife of Andrew Bell), and Charles. Four of these sons were in the late war of the rebellion. Samuel H. and Isaiah enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1862 ; the former was taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., on August 30 of the same year, by Kirby Smith, was paroled, about six months after was exchanged, and then entered the Sixtieth Regiment Second Battalion Veteran Reserves and served till the close of the war, receiving his discharge in August, 1865. Isaiah was soon stricken down with the measles, from the effects of which he became unfit for duty and was discharged in 1863, after a few months' service. Richard enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. Jacob enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till near the close of the war; when at the battle of Guntown, Tenn., he was severely wounded in the thigh, from which cause he was discharged, and has since drawn a pension. The subject of this sketch, the fourth child of his father, was about four years of age when brought to Ohio, and here was raised to manhood, brought up to farm labor, and received a good common school education. He attended Gundries' Commercial College at Cincinnati, and then taught school during winters for ten years in succession, and in all has taught seventeen terms. On March 10, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Hume, who was born in Madison County October 7, 1830. She was a daughter of George and Ann Hume, natives of Virginia. George was a son of William and Ann Hume, natives of Ireland, who became early settlers of Virginia, where they lived and died. Ann, wife of George Hume, was a daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Owens) Scott, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Hume was but four years of age when brought to Ohio in 1798, and settled in Pike County, where she grew to womanhood and married Mr. Hume. They settled in Pike County, where they resided till 1826, when they removed to Madison County, and here resided till his death, March 20, 1856. Mrs. Hume still survives, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Edwards, at Lilly Chapel, now eighty-eight years of age. She is truly a pioneer, and is one of the oldest surviving early settlers of Madison County. She has now resided in Ohio eighty-four years, and in Madison County fifty-six years. She

is the mother of thirteen children, six now surviving—Thomas, George, James, Mary (wife of Richard Jones), Sarah A. and Francis Marion. Mr. Edwards and wife have two children—Oscar H., born December 25, 1870, and Anna E., born March 8, 1872. Mr. Edwards followed farming and teaching till in October, 1880, when he entered upon his present business, that of buying and shipping grain, in which he is doing a profitable and flourishing business. He is a member of Lilly Chapel Grange, No. 583, and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged for twenty-nine years.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, farmer, P. O. Big Plains, was born in Hampshire County, Va., August 26, 1806, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Fitzgerald. The former, it is said, was born on the ocean, and the latter in Virginia. The grandfather, Thomas Fitzgerald, was a native of the northern part of Ireland, and married Eleanor O'Farrel, with whom he emigrated to America in 1778, and settled in Virginia, where they lived and died. Thomas, the father of our subject, and the eldest child of his father, was born on the ocean in 1778, while they were sailing for America. He was raised and grew to manhood in Virginia, and on September 13, 1799, married Mary Buffington, who was born January 13, 1780. She was a daughter of William and Mary Buffington, natives of England, who emigrated to America about the same time as the Fitzgerald family, and located in the same town, Romney, Va., where they remained till death. By this marriage, Mr. Fitzgerald and wife had eight children, of whom four now survive—William B., born March 4, 1804; Edward; Eliza, born January 8, 1809, now Widow Taylor, and has been a widow since 1831—over half a century; and Mary, born November 28, 1814, wife of John W. Kennedy. Mr. Fitzgerald died March 28, 1815; subsequently his widow married, for her second husband, Jonathan Black, and in 1827 they came to Ohio and settled in Madison County, where Mrs. Black died in 1873, aged ninety-three years. By Mr. Black she had two daughters—Rebecca and Sarah Ann—both deceased. The subject of this sketch was the fourth child and second son of his father; he grew to manhood in his native State, and on October 15, 1827, married Lacy Ann Taylor, a native of Virginia, born February 18, 1810, and a daughter of Edward and Margaret (Means) Taylor, natives of Virginia, who lived and died in their native State, he in 1839, and she in 1854 or 1855. In November, 1827, Mr. Fitzgerald, with his bride, started for the wilds of Ohio. They came first to Newark, Ohio, and remained there till April 1, 1828, when they removed to Lancaster, Ohio, and resided one year, and in April, 1829, came to Madison County and settled where he now lives and has since resided a period of fifty-three years. He first purchased 140 acres of land of Gen. McArthur; to this he has since added by purchase till he became owner of over 900 acres of excellent land. He commenced in a log house with shingle roof, which was then one of the best houses in the neighborhood. Over half a century has passed with its great changes and improvements, and the Judge has kept pace with the general advance and progress of the country; he has good improvements, a well-stocked farm and a pleasant home. He is the father of eleven children, of whom eight now survive—Mary E., born July 23, 1830, wife of W. L. Morgan; Harriet, born June 14, 1832, wife of Robert Alkire; William H., born February 15, 1834; Sarah Ann, born April 15, 1836, wife of Alfred Pringle; Warner T., born November 2, 1838; Louisa, born June 15, 1841, wife of Joel W. Byers; Lydia, born March 23, 1849, wife of Elias Florence; and George, born September 11, 1851; all are married and settled in life, and doing well. Margaret E., their eldest child, was born September 11, 1828, married Samuel Robinson September, 1849, and died December 9, 1879, having had three children, of whom two, Edward J. and Mary E., survive. Mr. Fitzgerald held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years; served as

a member of the Legislature in the session of 1846 and 1847, and served as Associate Judge two years, in addition to various township offices. The Judge is now one of the oldest surviving pioneers, and one of Madison County's most esteemed and worthy citizens. Though now in his seventy-sixth year, his mind is clear and bright, his recollections of the early settlers and scenes of pioneer life are vivid, and his narration of those reminiscences, lucid and comprehensive. He has given us much valuable information for this history of Madison County, and we may hope that his last days may be as full of peace and happiness as his life has been of labor and usefulness.

WILLIAM H. FITZGERALD, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, is a native of Fairfield Township, born February 15, 1834, and is a son of Edward O. and Lacy Ann Fitzgerald, whose history is given in the sketch of E. Fitzgerald. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm of his father, Judge Fitzgerald, and was married in September, 1855, to Matilda Biggart, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1837, and who was a daughter of Samuel and Mary Biggart, natives of Franklin County. By her he had three children, of whom two now survive—Mary S., born June 22, 1857, now the wife of Charles L. Bales; and Frank P., born February 28, 1859. Mrs. Fitzgerald died February 23, 1863. On November 17, 1863, he married for his second wife Margaret A. Booker, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 22, 1841; she was a daughter of William and Rachel (Biggart) Booker, he a native of Virginia, and she of Franklin County, Ohio. Mr. Booker came to Ohio from Virginia, when a young single man, and was married in Franklin County. In 1843, he with his family moved to Illinois, where he died about 1845, aged twenty-seven years. After his death, Mrs. Booker with her three children—George, Margaret A. and James—returned to Ohio; the two sons are now both deceased. Mrs. Booker married for her second husband David Clark, by whom she has two children, John and Matilda. Mrs. Clark now resides at Lilly Chapel. Mr. Fitzgerald, by his second wife, has had five children, four of whom now survive—Harry A., born September 9, 1864; Sallie K., born August 8, 1866; Edward O., born August 20, 1868, and Laura H., born June 17, 1878. Mr. Fitzgerald has made farming and stock-raising his business through life; he lived five years on his father's farm, and in 1860 bought and located where he now lives and has since resided. His first purchase was 214 acres from Moses Bales, to which he has since added by purchase, till he now owns 320 acres of excellent land with good improvements. He has been Trustee of the township, and was School Director for fifteen years. He is a prominent and reliable farmer, a kind neighbor, and a worthy citizen.

ROBERT FULLERTON, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 27, 1827, and is a son of James and Mary Fullerton, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. He came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled in Clinton County about 1815. He served in the latter part of the war of 1812 as a teamster. In Clinton County, he married Mary, McQuerter, and about 1822 removed to Clark County and located near Lisbon, afterward he removed to Madison County, and located west of London, and in that neighborhood and east of London he resided till the death of his wife, after which he removed to Fairfield Township and lived the remainder of his life with his son, our subject; he died March 2, 1881, in his eighty-seventh year. He was the father of seven children, five now living—Hugh, John, Robert, James, and Charity, wife of John Rankins, of South Charleston. Mr. Fullerton followed teaming for many years and then he entered upon farming. He was an early pioneer, and experienced the hardships of that day. The subject of this sketch, the fifth child of his father, was six years of age when brought to Madison County, and here grew to manhood. He was married, October 25, 1855, to Ruth Johnson a native of Madison County, and

a daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnson, who were married in this county, and were among its early settlers. By this union Mr. Fullerton and wife have had twelve children, eleven now survive—Laura, wife of W. Sidner; Elizabeth, wife of J. Sidner; Jennie, Ellen, John, Anna (deceased), Robert, James, Humphrey Lee, Harry and Maud. Mr. Fullerton has made farming his business through life. He bought and located where he now lives, in 1855, where he has resided twenty-seven years. This farm he purchased of W. Alkire, it contained one hundred and ten acres, to which he has added by purchase till it now embraces one hundred and fifty-five acres, with good improvements. He is a reliable farmer, and a much respected citizen. He served several years as Township Trustee, is a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and also a member of the Lilly Chapel Grange, No. 583.

JOHN H. GARDNER, Justice of the Peace, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 5, 1819, and is a son of Edward P. and Sarah Gardner. The grandparents were Joseph and Margaret Gardner, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of England. He removed to Virginia, where he married; thence, prior to the war of 1812, he removed to Ohio and settled in Ross County, where he lived till his death. He was one of the early settlers of Ross County, and a leading man in the political affairs of the county. He served several years as Judge of the Court. His wife was a sister of Gov. Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. Edward P., the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1797, and was but a young lad when brought to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Sarah Hall, who was also born in Virginia, and a daughter of John and Mary (Hayes) Hall, who became settlers of Ross County soon after the war of 1812, and lived and died there. About 1828, Mr. Gardner, with his family, moved to Franklin County, Ohio, and there settled and resided till his death in 1863. His wife survived him several years. They had ten children, six now surviving—John H., James P., Mary Ann, Margaret (wife of William Coberly); Sarah Jane (wife of George Switzer), and Nancy (wife of James Whitten). Mr. Gardner was a miller by trade, a good millwright, an excellent workman, and at this and the carpenter trade he worked the most of his active life Mr. Gardner, our subject, was raised in Franklin and Madison Counties. He learned the carpenter trade, which he followed several years, and then he entered upon farming. In 1864, he bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. On January 9, 1845, he was united in marriage with Mary Bradford, who was born in this county March 20, 1826; she was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bradford, he a native of Maryland, and she of Virginia. By this union they have had three children, two living—Thomas Edward, born December 20, 1848, and Maggie J., born July 16, 1852. Mr. Gardner also has an adopted child, Newton Webster, born December 20, 1858, whom he has raised from an infant three months old. Mr. Gardner has now been a resident of this township for thirty years, and is one of its reliable and much respected citizens He served the township as Clerk seventeen years, and is now serving his eighth term, which will make twenty-four consecutive years as a Justice of the Peace, a period of time equaled by but few.

JOSEPH H. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Jefferson Township, this county, August 25, 1836, and is a son of William and Aner Gardner; he is a native of Virginia, and she of Maryland. The grandparents, James and Mary Gardner, were natives of Virginia, from near Harpers Ferry; they emigrated to Ohio in 1813, making the entire journey on horseback, he and his son William riding one horse and his wife and her little daughter the other, with all the effects they had carried in saddle-bags on their horses They located in Ross County being among the early settlers of that county There his wife died. Subsequently he married for his second wife Susanna

Beaver, and about 1816 he removed to Franklin County and settled in the forks of the Big and Little Darbys, where they lived till their death, the old home place being now occupied by his grandchild, Mrs. Dyer. William, the father of our subject, was born in 1806, and was about seven years of age when brought to Ohio, and here grew to manhood. He married Aner Marett and settled near the home place. About 1834, he removed to Madison County and settled on the Little Darby, in Jefferson Township. In 1842, he purchased a farm in Fairfield Township, where they lived till death, his wife April 11, 1870, and he April 15, 1879. They had six children, four now surviving—Abel M., Samuel C. and Nathaniel P., residents of Washington County, Iowa, and Joseph H., our subject. Mr. Gardner was an active and prosperous farmer, and during his life held most of the offices of his township. He was a devoted, active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. The subject of this sketch, with his twin brother (John S., deceased), were the youngest of his father's family. John S. grew to manhood, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Ohio Conference. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the one hundred days' service in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was taken prisoner at North Mountain, Virginia, and imprisoned at Florence, S. C., where he died November 2, 1864. Joseph H. was raised to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed through life. On September 22, 1859, he was united in marriage with Susan E. Biggert, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, May 20, 1839; she was a daughter of Samuel and Mary Biggert, also natives of Franklin County. By this union they have three children—Mary A., born November 2, 1861, now the wife of W. P. Coberly; Matilda M., born September 29, 1865, and Lottie J., born October 26, 1868. Mr. Gardner first located on what is known as the Shueler McDonald farm near the old home place, and has spent all his life since in Fairfield Township, except five years' residence in Iowa, and three years in Pickaway County, Ohio. In April, 1881, he purchased the property where he now lives, and has since resided, being a very pleasant home in the village of Lilly Chapel. He has never desired office although he has served as Township Trustee, and in other minor offices. He is a member of Gilroy Lodge, No. 695, I. O. O. F., and also a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged twelve years.

LOUIS GIERICH, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Germany May 4, 1828, and is a son of John F. and Barbara Gierich, who lived and died in their native land, Germany. They had eighteen children, all now deceased but two. Magdalena, now widow Gearhart, resides in Columbus, Ohio, and Louis, the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest child of his father, and who in 1849 emigrated to America, and landed in New York on May 4 of that year, being just twenty-one years of age on that day. He first located in Beaver County, Penn., and worked one summer; thence he came to West Jefferson, this county, and there, and in Kentucky, Indiana, and various other places he lived and worked till April 13, 1853, when he was married to Barbara Kuhner, and settled in West Jefferson. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Gierich made a visit to his native land and returned to America, and to his family in October of the same year. In November, he bought the farm where he now lives, and has since resided, a period of twenty-eight years. He now has a farm of sixty-seven acres of land with good improvements, which he has principally made by his own labor and industry. He has had born to him five children, of whom four now survive—John Christian, born January 25, 1857; Mary, born November 19, 1860, now the wife of Guess Bennett; Jacob, born May 4, 1863; and Emma, born November 13, 1866. Mr. Gierich and family are worthy members of the Lutheran Church

HENRY GILROY, retired farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, December 10, 1818, and is a son of John and Mary (Knight) Gilroy, natives of County Firmanagh, Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1815 and located near Lebanon, being among the pioneers of that county. Thence they removed to Clark County, and subsequently to Madison County about 1830, or possibly a little earlier. Here they resided till their death. They had seven children, of whom three now survive—James, Henry and George. The subject of this sketch was raised in Clark and Madison Counties, and was married in 1841 to Patience Hunt, who was born near South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, in April, 1826; she was a daughter of Isaiah and Rebecca Hunt, natives of New York. Mr. Gilroy first located in Allen County, Ohio, but in the fall of 1848 he removed to Madison County and purchased the land where he now lives, a part of which is now occupied by the village of Lilly Chapel. Here he has resided thirty-four years, and has been one of the leading men of this community. In 1874, he and Henry Lilly laid off the town which was called "Gilroy," in honor of our worthy subject and pioneer. He has lived to see this country greatly improved.

DR. CHARLES W. HIGGINS, physician, Big Plain, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 1, 1838, and is a son of Charles and Druzilla Higgins, he a native of Maryland and she of Pennsylvania. The grandfather was Charles Higgins, a native of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Franklin County in 1812, ranking as a pioneer of that county. At that date there was but one house in Columbus, and that was a primitive log cabin. Mr. Higgins remained in that county till his death, aged sixty years. Charles, the father of our subject, was about six years of age when brought to Ohio, and here he grew to manhood fully accustomed to pioneer life. He married Druzilla Ball, a daughter of William Ball, a native of Pennsylvania, and settled on a part of the home place, where he remained through life, having devoted his entire life to farming, and he was a very successful and prosperous farmer. He and his wife both departed this life in the year 1855. They had eight children; seven grew to maturity, and three now survive—Lorretta, wife of A. J. Richey; Jane, wife of Calvin Beatty, and Dr. Charles W., our subject. Mr. Higgins was a very industrious, active man, and as a farmer was very successful. The Doctor—our subject, was brought up to the healthful and honorable employment of the farm till sixteen years of age, when he entered the public schools of Columbus, where he attended one year. He then entered the Commercial School and completed their course of study. Then he attended the Capital University two years, and then after a short time of teaching he attended the Granville College two years. He then engaged several years in the work of teaching, and during this time entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. L. Woodruff, of Alton, Ohio. Then he entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, from which he graduated in the spring of 1865. He then entered upon the practice of his profession with Dr. Richey at Martinsville, Ind. In October, 1865, he returned to Ohio and located at California, where he has continued the practice of his profession to the present time. He has thoroughly established himself in the confidence of the people of this community, and has a large and growing practice. In addition to the practice of medicine, in 1868 he entered upon the drug business. In 1869, he purchased the stock of groceries of Harvey & Bro., and in 1876 he moved into his present building and entered upon a general merchandise trade, in which he has continued to the present time. On December 31, 1865, was celebrated his marriage with Jane A. Say, a daughter of James and Matilda Say, he a native of England and she of the State of New York. By this union they have had eleven children, eight of whom now survive—Minnie B., Laura, Carrie, Walter, Florence, James N., Rettie and Mary. During the war of the rebellion the Doctor enlisted in

July, 1862, in Company C, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served six months, when, from sickness and disability he was discharged, having been engaged in one battle—Richmond, Ky.

WILLIAM H. HILL, merchant, Big Plain, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 16, 1837, and was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, receiving a good common school education. Then he learned the trade of a plasterer, which business he followed about three years. In June, 1859, he entered as a clerk in the store of O. T. Curry, at Harrisburg, Franklin County, Ohio, where he continued three years. In the fall of 1862, he located in California, Madison County, Ohio, and entered upon the mercantile trade on his own account, in which he has continued to the present time—a period of twenty years. Mr. Hill started in life without capital, depending upon his own strength, intellect and integrity of character to win him success. He has succeeded, and now has a good property and a good stock of general merchandise, such as is needed in a village like California. He has a good trade, and has thoroughly established himself in the confidence of his community. On May 24, 1863, he was united in marriage with Nancy Ellen Snider, who was born in Pickaway County, January 7, 1842, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Snider, of Pickaway County. By this union they have four children —Alma Lillian, born August 19, 1868; Lorena May, born June 16, 1871; Etta Imo, born July 28, 1873, and William Henry, born May 17, 1880. Mr. Hill united with the Methodist Church in 1850, when in his fourteenth year, and has remained a consistent and worthy member for thirty-two years. His wife is also a member of the same church to which she has belonged twenty-two years. Their eldest child united with the church in the winter of 1882.

THOMAS HORN, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 26, 1836, and is a son of John M. and Elizabeth Horn, natives of Berkeley County, Va. The grandfather, Jacob Horn, also a native of Virginia, lived and died in his native State. John M., the father of our subject, grew to manhood, and married a lady in Virginia by name of Millhoff, who died in Virginia, having borne him two children—both deceased. About 1817, he removed to Ohio and settled in Ross County, at that time there being but one shingle-roofed house in the town of Chillicothe. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth Recob, whose history is given in the sketches of Frederick and Valentine Recob. They settled in Ross County, where they resided till the fall of 1851, when they removed to Madison County and settled three miles west of California. He remained a resident of Fairfield Township till his death, March 4, 1861, aged seventy-four years. His wife subsequently removed to McLean County, Ill., where she resided with her daughter till her death in the fall of 1872. They had seven children, six now living—William; James, a resident of Kansas; John; Valentine, a resident of Nebraska; Elijah, a resident of Illinois, and Thomas, our subject. Mr. Horn was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed through life. While a young, single man, living in Virginia, in the time of slavery, he was an overseer, having charge of a number of slaves owned by Maj. Bedinger. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Thomas Horn, our subject, married Sarah J. Courtright, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 1, 1839; she was a daughter of Jesse and Mary A. (Brown) Courtright, also natives of Franklin County, where he died in April, 1874, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Courtright was a farmer by occupation, and held the office of County Surveyor two terms, or six years, and was a prominent, leading man of that county, who held quite a number of minor offices. Mrs. Courtright still survives, and resides on the old homestead, aged sixty-four years. They had ten children, nine still living—Sarah J., Martha A., John, William, Jesse, Edward, Samuel and

Milton and Newton (twins). Mr. Horn and wife have had seven children, six now surviving—Walter, born April 21, 1868; Edward, born February 10, 1871; Josephine, born January 19, 1873; Samuel, born August 21, 1875; Mary, born August 18, 1877, and Emma, born February 26, 1880. Mrs. Horn while young obtained a good common school education, after which she attended the college at Worthington two years, and then entered upon the useful yet arduous work of teaching, which occupation she followed seven years prior to her marriage. She is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which she has belonged twenty-four years. Mr. Horn, after his marriage, entered upon the mercantile trade at Georgesville, Franklin County, and continued there till 1872, when he came to Madison County and purchased the farm where he now lives. He built the first house in Lilly Chapel, after the town was laid out, and there entered upon the mercantile trade; was the first Postmaster of the place and became the first local agent for the railroad company after the road was completed. He continued in business there until 1878, when he retired to his farm, where he has since resided, and to which he has devoted his attention. On March 24, 1862, he answered his country's call, and enlisted in her defense in Company H, Second Battalion Eighteenth United States Infantry, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Mumfordsville, Ky., and paroled the same day, after which he engaged in the battle of Hoover's Gap, at Chickamauga and others. He has eighty acres of good land just north of Lilly Chapel, where he has a pleasant home. He is a member of the Lilly Chapel Grange, No. 583, of which he was a charter member; and he is also a member of Gilroy Lodge, No. 695, I. O. O. F., at Lilly Chapel.

ANDREW JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., December 28, 1816, and is a son of William and Nancy Jackson; he is a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. The grandfather, William Jackson, was a native of Ireland, who, with six brothers, emigrated to America about the time of the war of the Revolution, and all of them espoused the cause of this country and fought for its independence. After the war, Mr. Jackson never heard of any of his six brothers; subsequently he married and located in Pennsylvania, and from there removed to Virginia, where he died in 1826 or 1827, at a very advanced age. He was the father of one son and four daughters, all now deceased. William, the father of our subject, an only son, grew to manhood in his native State and there married Nancy Rea. In 1828, they removed to Ohio and located in Madison County near London, and in Union Township he spent the balance of his life. He was a weaver by trade, but after he came to Ohio he engaged in farming, which he followed till his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife died in 1850 or 1851, he in 1858. He was the father of five children, who grew to maturity, of whom four now survive—Andrew, William, Evaline (now Widow Armstrong), and Sarah (now Widow Parker, residing in Iowa). Mr. A. Jackson, the subject of this sketch, was twelve years of age when with his father's family he came to Madison County; here he grew to maturity and was married, September 12, 1844, to Eliza Armstrong, a native of this county, born April 13, 1821, and a daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania. John F., when a small child, with his parents, James and Nancy (Fulton) Armstrong, removed to Kentucky, and thence to Chillicothe, Ohio, in a very early day, before there was a town at Chillicothe; subsequently he bought a farm about three miles from the town, where they lived till their death. There John F. grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Warren, after which he located in Madison County, where they lived and died. He also served in the war of 1812. He died August 12, 1864, aged seventy-two years, his wife survived till September 2, 1867, aged seventy two years. They had twelve children, of whom nine grew to maturity and six

now survive—Eliza, Warren, Samuel, Frances, William H. and John F. Mr. Jackson and wife have had four children, all deceased. They first located in Southern Illinois. In the spring of 1850, at the time of the great gold excitement in California, Mr. J., with many others, made the laborious and tedious journey across the plains to seek his fortune in "the land of gold." He arrived there in August of the same year, and remained nearly four years, starting for home in June, 1854, and coming by water and across the Isthmus, he arrived in the last of June. The experiences of Mr. Jackson on this trip were too extensive and varied to admit of giving anything of a detailed description in this sketch. His hardships were of the severest kind, and the associations and society of the roughest character; there was no law, no courts, no jury; but vigilants and lynch law were the regulators. At one time, on a trip over the mountains in mid-winter, in a terribly deep snow, they were out of provisions and lived for eight days on sugar, of which they had a supply. In his search for wealth, at times he was very successful; at other times he lost heavily. During his four years' stay, he knew what it was to be without a dollar, and, again, at one time, he had $15,000. But suffice it to say, he succeeded in bringing home some money and a large amount of experience. He then settled with his family in Madison County, till in December, 1857, when he again embarked on a vessel from New York for California, taking his family with him. They remained four months and returned to Ohio, and entered upon farming. He purchased the place where he now lives, in 1866, of James Lilly. It contains ninety acres, upon which he has good buildings and improvements, and is pleasantly situated just north of the village of Lilly Chapel.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Montgomery County, Md., February 13, 1824, and is a son of Thomas W. and Aletha Johnson, natives of Maryland. The grandparents were Reason and Elizabeth Johnson, of English descent, who lived and died in Maryland. Thomas W., the father of our subject, was raised and grew to manhood in his native State, where he married Aletha Reed. In 1835, he emigrated with his family to Ohio and settled in Madison County, about five miles southeast of London. He died in 1842. His wife survived till September 9, 1863. They had nine children, of whom three now survive—Richard M., Ann M. (wife of William Douglass, residing in Kansas), and Martha. Mr. Johnson served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a farmer through life. The subject of the sketch was in his eleventh year when they settled in Madison County, and in his eighteenth year his father died. From this time he had the principal care of his mother, who lived with him till her death. Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, November 1, 1860, with Sarah Jane Griffin, a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Griffin, he a native of Ohio and she of Virginia. They were married in Ohio, and settled on the county line between Champaign and Madison Counties, where she died August 31, 1864. Subsequently he removed to Illinois, where he died August 10, 1880. They had ten children, seven now surviving—Ann, wife of John Caldwell; Lydia, wife of R. B. Rogers; Sarah Jane; William Robert; Henry Clay; and Mary, wife of Granville Lewis. Mr. Johnson has devoted his life to farming and the stock business. He started in life with no capital, and by his own industry, economy and good management has arisen to wealth and affluence. He now owns 900 acres of land in Madison County and eighty acres in the State of Indiana. At the home place, he has erected a fine residence, and made other improvements. He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-two years, and served his township as Trustee three years.

WILLIAM B. LEVER (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born near Providence, R. I., February 18, 1822, and was a son of John and Sarah (Slater) Lever, natives of England, who emigrated to America during the war of 1812.

he coming first to select a location, after which he sent for his family, who, as soon as peace was declared, or as soon as they were permitted to sail and land in this country, came across the waters, landing in Canada, from whence they went to Rhode Island, where they resided till their death, he March 5, 1842, aged sixty-seven years, and she June 11, 1845, aged sixty-two years. They had a family of eleven children, of whom three now survive—Henry, who married and is a farmer near Northboro, Mass.; Mary, wife of Samuel Hodgson, a native of England, and residing at Fall River, Mass.; and Martha, wife of John Marsh, of Union Township, this county. Mr. William B. Lever was the youngest child of his father's family. He grew to manhood in his native State, and in the spring of 1857 emigrated West, making a prospective tour through Missouri and Kansas, but returning to Ohio in June of the same year, he located in Madison County. In February, 1859, he bought the farm where his widow still resides, and located upon the same in the spring following. Although a machinist by trade, having no practical knowledge of farming, yet he concluded to enter upon farming, the leading occupation of this Western country. On November 11, 1859, he was united in marriage with Margaret Arnett, a native of this county, born October 12, 1836, and a daughter of Thomas and Jemima (Acton) Arnett, natives of Ross County, Ohio, who settled in this county about 1832; he died in August, 1837, aged thirty years. He was the father of one son and three daughters—Elizabeth (deceased); Sarah, wife of William Harvey; James, a resident of Columbus, and Margaret. Mrs. Arnett subsequently married for her second husband, Mr. Mitchel Lane, of Union Township. She died in May, 1872, aged sixty-three years. By her second husband she had two children, now living—Mary E., wife of Marion Harvey, and Richard. Mr. Lever and wife by their union had three children—Edward E., born August 21, 1860; Laura E., born September 22, 1862, and Ada L., born September 25, 1865. Mr. Lever died October 5, 1879. He was a man of high moral character, not a member of any church, yet he held to the Universalist faith. He was a man of undoubted integrity, a kind husband and a much esteemed neighbor.

HENRY LILLY, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and was born September 14, 1840; he is a son of Wesley and Mary Lilly, natives of Virginia; the former was born in Fluvanna County, Va., March 30, 1803, and in 1808, when five years of age, emigrated with his parents, Thomas and Theodosia Lilly, to Ohio, and settled in Ross County, where Thomas Lilly died in the fall of 1823. In 1830, his wife Theodosia, and her family removed to Madison County, where she died about 1838. In 1829, Wesley married Mary Durflinger, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Dur flinger, natives of Virginia, who settled in Madison County about 1827. In 1830, when Mr. Lilly came to this county, he purchased land, all in the woods and prairie, in its primitive, wild state, for which he paid $1.50 per acre; this was a tract of land north of Lilly Chapel where Thomas Horn and Philip Sidner now live. There Mr. Lilly commenced in a rude log cabin, with no means and in debt for his land. He remained there eight years, but the land was so wet with no drainage that it was difficult to do much with it; he therefore sold out and removed into Franklin County, where he remained till 1850, when he again bought land in Madison County, where he located and has since resided. From his early commencement here as a pioneer, right in the woods and wet prairie, he has by his industry, hard labor and economy become owner of 336 acres of good land, with good buildings and improvements, and is one of the most respected and prominent farmers of Madison County, and a man of undoubted moral and Christian character. He united with the Methodist Church in Ross County when about twenty-five years of age. In building the church at Lilly Chapel, he gave freely of his means, and has now been an earnest worker in the church for more than half a century, and a class leader and

a trustee for many years. They have had seven sons and one daughter, of whom three sons now survive—Henry, James and Albert. During the war of the rebellion, this family furnished five of her sons in defense of our liberties. Thomas and Daniel enlisted in August, 1861, in Company A, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which Thomas became Second Lieutenant and at their first battle—at Prestonburg, Ky., Thomas had his left arm shot off, which disabled him from further duty, and in June, 1862, he was discharged, and returned home. Having but one arm, he could be of little service on the farm, and in 1864, under a commission from the Governor, he entered upon the work of recruiting, and raised three companies that were organized into the Seventy-sixth Battalion, of which he was made a Major. In consolidating their regiments, Thomas became Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, which entered the one hundred days' service. Thomas was taken sick and died at Bermuda Hundreds, Va., in July, 1864. One incident of his military life, showing his undaunted courage and bravery, should here be placed on record to commemorate his noble services, and of which his descendants may justly feel proud. After he had so far recovered from his wound as to attempt to return to his regiment, he took boat up the Ohio River to the Big Sandy, and there had one and one-half days' walk to reach his regiment, and through a rough, "bushwhacking" country. He met some citizens—Union men, who informed him of a man living near there, a bushwhacker, who gave them much trouble by frequently shooting down Union men, and they desired him to take the man as a prisoner to his regiment. He agreed to attempt it, and with but one arm and no weapon but his sword, he started for the hazardous undertaking, approached the house and entered with drawn sword, and commanded him as his prisoner to march before him, which he did, and he hurried him away as fast as possible. They had to stop overnight at a stranger's house, not knowing whether he was friend or foe. He placed his prisoner in bed, while he lay down by the door and thus guarded him all night. The next day he marched him on and delivered him over to their commander. Such service and deeds of bravery deserve to be placed upon the pages of history, where they may remain and be read and known by future generations long after the tombstone which marks his quiet resting-place shall have become obliterated and effaced by the destroying elements of time. Daniel continued in the service until at the battle of Chickamauga he was killed, September 19, 1863. James, Philip and Henry enlisted in the spring of 1864, and went into the Seventy-sixth Battalion under their brother, Capt. Thomas Lilly. Henry was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, in the Seventy-sixth Battalion Ohio National Guards Philip soon after entering the service took the measles, from the effects of which he died November 23, 1867, about two years after the close of the war. James served till discharged at the close of the war. In forming the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the three companies of the Seventy-sixth Battalion Ohio National Guards which had been recruited by Capt. Thomas Lilly, were taken to fill up that regiment, and from a surplus of commissioned officers thus obtained, the older officers in the service took the precedence, and Lieut. Henry Lilly was not called into active service. The subject of this sketch was principally raised in Madison County, where he was married, January 16, 1862, to Martha Ann Hartsook, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, May 1, 1841, and was a daughter of Noah and Mary Hartsook, natives of Maryland, who had three children—Mary and Martha Ann (twins) and Lemuel, all now deceased but Martha Ann. Lemuel, when seventeen years of age, enlisted in the war of the rebellion and served nearly three years, when sickness and death took him away. He enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Lilly and wife have four children—Frank S., born September 20, 1863; Wesley,

March 18, 1866; Rosie, November 23, 1869, and Wallace H., born May 15, 1877. Mr. Lilly has devoted his life to farming; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives in the spring of 1868. This place he purchased of his uncle, James Lilly; it consists of 225 acres of excellent land with good improvements, situated just west of the village of Lilly Chapel, a part of the town being located upon lots taken off of this farm. Mr. Lilly was Township Trustee five years, and is now one of the Commissioners of Madison County. As a farmer and a citizen, he is held in high esteem throughout this community.

RICHARD O'BRIEN, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Ireland in 1815, and in 1837 emigrated to America and landed at St. John, New Brunswick; thence he came to Boston, remaining in Massachusetts and other New England States till about 1845, when he came to Ohio and settled on the farm where he now lives and has since resided—a period of thirty-seven years. This tract of land he purchased of John Chenoweth; it consists of 160 acres. He first lived in a small log cabin, and after about one year's residence, he made some repairs and an addition to another log cabin on the place, into which he moved and lived till 1861, when he erected his present two-story frame house; he has also erected a barn and made other improvements till he now has a very pleasant and comfortable home. In the fall of 1839, he married Mary Chatham, a native of England, by whom he has eight children—John T., born July 6, 1842; Caroline M., born April 15, 1845, wife of Harvey Clarridge; Christopher P. W., born August 26, 1847; Henry S., born June 23, 1849; Maggie A., born November 15, 1852, wife of Frank Bayliss; Joseph W., born April 5, 1857; Ellen M., born October 4. 1859, and Jennie L., born October 24, 1862. Mrs. O'Brien died August 7, 1879, aged fifty-seven years. Mr. O'Brien came to this country a poor man, and by his own labor and industry, and that of his family, he has accumulated a good competency.

ELIJAH W. OGILVIE, retired, Lilly Chapel. This esteemed and well-known citizen was born in Fairfield Township July 12, 1824; he is a son of William and Nancy Ogilvie. The former was born in Hardin County, Va., December 30, 1781; his parents were natives of Scotland. Mr. Ogilvie was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was twice married; first to Margaret Godfrey, by whom he had one child, Jane, who married Patrick Davidson of this county, where she resided till her death. She raised a large family of children, two of whom are still residents of this county. Mrs. Ogilvie died, and he married for his second wife Nancy Robey, who was born in Moorfield, Va., June 16, 1796. About 1822, he emigrated with his family to Ohio, and settled in Fairfield Township, Madison County, on land now owned by R. M. Johnson, where he resided till death. Mr. Ogilvie came here possessed of but little means. He first purchased eighty acres of land at $2 per acre, after which he made additional purchases, but never became an extensive land-holder, as at that early day he did not consider land of much value, most of it being very flat and wet and not at all inviting in its appearance. He followed farming and stock-raising through life, giving especial attention to the latter business in which he was very successful, and before his death he became possessed of a good competency. In his life and character, he was well known for probity, honesty and reliability. He held many offices of his township, and possessed the entire confidence of his community. He was a worthy member of the United Brethren Church, to which he belonged during nearly his entire residence in this county, and he filled most of the offices of the church. He died December 25, 1857, and the church lost a faithful and devout supporter, and the community a worthy and valued citizen. His wife died February 14, 1862, having been a faithful wife, a devoted mother and an earnest and devout Christian. They had six children—Elizabeth, married Rev Isaac Pretzinger, and now resides at Galesburg Ill.; Hannah, married Thomas Timmons; Elijah W.,

the subject of this sketch; Mary, married Benjamin Price, and resides in Franklin County, Ohio; Nathan, married Angeline Lane; Julia Ann, married Daniel Thompson, but is now a widow and resides in Franklin County. The subject of this sketch, on December 5, 1844, married Charlotte Thompson, a native of this county, born September 20, 1826. They located in this township, where they have spent their lives, with the exception of four years, during which they resided in the adjoining county of Franklin. Mr. Ogilvie made farming and stock-raising his business till 1858, when he entered upon the mercantile business in the village of California, which he carried on very successfully for fifteen years, since which he has lived retired from any active or regular line of business, devoting his attention to promiscuous trading and the proper care and use of his land and capital. Mr. Ogilvie and wife have had six children—William, married Margaret Ann Hunter, and resides in Kansas; Daniel F., deceased; Jane, married W. A. Florence, and resides in Bates County, Mo.; Lucretia, married E. N. Miller, and is now removing to Missouri; Charles L., married Carrie Shepherd, and resides in Kansas, and John F., who died in infancy. Mr. Ogilvie is a worthy member of the Methodist Church; has held most of the offices of his township, a man whose character and integrity are above reproach, and a much esteemed and respected citizen.

WILLIAM D. PRINGLE, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born near South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, January 14, 1813, and is a son of James and Sarah Pringle, he a native of Loudoun County, Va., and she of Kentucky. The grandfather, Thomas Pringle, was a native of England, and, when young, he entered the British Army, and it is believed fought under the crown in the war of the Revolution, was captured by the American Army, and after peace was declared became a settler of Virginia, where he married; subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, thence to Kentucky, and became one of the early settlers of Bourbon County. In 1810, with his family, he settled near South Charleston, and was one of the pioneers of that township, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. James Pringle, the father of our subject, was the eldest of three brothers. Robert and William, the two younger, served in the war of 1812; the latter married in Kentucky, where he lived several years, but finally died near Urbana, Ohio. Robert married and settled near South Charleston, but about 1828 removed to Indiana, and from there to Washington County, Iowa, being one of the pioneer settlers of that county. About 1850, he started to visit his brother James, in Ohio, and while journeying down the river on a boat, was taken sick and died with what was supposed to be cholera. James, the father of our subject, married Sarah Vance, of Kentucky, and about 1810 removed to Ohio, and settled near South Charleston, they being among the pioneers of that section. There Mr. Pringle resided till his death. During the few last years of his life, he resided in South Charleston, having retired from the farm and all active labor. He died August 18, 1867, in his eighty-fifth year. His wife died April 21, 1876, in her eighty-eighth year. They had six children, of whom four grew to maturity—Thomas, David V., William D. and James. Thomas married Cynthia Herrod, and settled in Champaign County, Ohio, where he was a practicing physician for twenty-five years; thence he came back to Clark County and resided at South Charleston till the death of his wife, after which he lived with his father till his death, September 17, 1859, aged fifty years. David V. married Margaret Davidson and settled near his father, and resided in the same neighborhood till his death. At the age of twelve years, long before there was any church edifice in the place, he was awakened by Spiritual grace at a prayer-meeting in a private house, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he continued for thirty-six years. In 1859, to gratify the wishes of his parents, who were members of the Presbyterian Church, with his wife,

transferred their connection to that church. In March, 1860, he was chosen and ordained an Elder, and served acceptably as such till 1875, when, by his own request, from the infirmities of advancing years, he was excused from serving longer. He died March 10, 1882, aged seventy-one years. James, the youngest son, married Susan Bales, and also settled near his father. He became an extensive farmer and stock-dealer, and a leading business man of that community; he was a stockholder and one of the organizers of the National Bank of South Charleston, and also an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He died April 12, 1881, aged sixty-six years. Mr. James Pringle, the father of the sons above mentioned, set for them the noble example of early Christian work. In 1822, he was one of the constituent members and organizers of the Presbyterian Church of South Charleston, in which he was a Ruling Elder for forty years. Although he possessed the entire confidence of his community, and held from time to time many of his neighborhood and township offices, yet he never sought office. In his death, the church and the community lost one of their most useful members and a bright and shining light. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Clark County, and on November 5, 1835, was married to Catharine Bales, who was born in Frederick County, Va., April 2, 1813; she was a daughter of Thomas and Jane Bales, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. They were married in Virginia, where they settled and lived till the fall of 1832, when they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Madison County, where they lived till the death of his wife, in February, 1842. Subsequently he removed to South Charleston, where he died in March, 1861, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Bales was a very reserved and unpretentious man, devoting his life to farming, and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church many years. They had five sons and five daughters, of whom seven grew to maturity, and four now survive—Mary, wife of Thomas Chappell, residing in Illinois; Moses; Catharine, and Susan Ann, now Widow Pringle. Mr. Pringle and wife have had seven children, of whom five now survive—James A., born November 24, 1836; Thomas J., born March 18, 1838; Susan A., born August 18, 1841; Mary E. Q., born August 18, 1843, and Charles W., born September 6, 1850. The second son, Thomas J., is now a practicing lawyer in Springfield, Ohio. Mary E. Q., in 1867, married James C. Lyons, by whom she had three children, two now surviving—Anna C. and Leila M. Mr. Lyons died November 2, 1876, aged thirty-four years. Since his death, Mrs Lyons, with her children, has lived with her parents. Charles W., the youngest son, who is unmarried, resides at home and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in buying and shipping grain at Lilly Chapel, under the firm name of Pringle & Bro. Mr. William D. Pringle, after his marriage, resided in Clark County, near South Charleston, till the spring of 1848, when he purchased and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided, with the exception of two years, from 1865 to 1867, during which he lived near West Jefferson. His first purchase was 300 acres, since which he has added, by purchase, till he owned 850 acres of excellent land, from which he has apportioned a large amount to his children. On the home place he has erected fine, large buildings, and made other improvements. He is now one of the oldest living early settlers of this township, and has been one of the leading active men in all matters of public interest and improvement throughout his community; he has held the various offices of his township, and commands the esteem and respect of his large circle of friends and acquaintances. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, to which they have belonged forty-five years.

JAMES ALFRED PRINGLE, grain merchant and farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born near South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, November 24, 1836; his ancestral history is given in the sketch of his father, William D. Pringle

Mr. Pringle was raised in Madison County, being about twelve years of age when his father's family moved from Clark to Madison County. On February 7, 1861, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Fitzgerald, whose ancestral history is given in the sketch of her father, Judge Edward Fitzgerald. By this union they have four children—Elta C., born January 18, 1862; William Edward, born April 28, 1867; Lydia Mary, born February 17, 1872, and Anna Laura, born September 15, 1874. Mr. Pringle, after marriage, located on the place where he now lives and has since resided. For several years he gave his attention to raising and dealing in stock, carrying on an extensive and profitable business. During the last five years he has given more attention to farming and the raising of grain. In the fall of 1877, in company with his brother Charles, he entered upon the business of buying and shipping grain at Lilly Chapel, buying property there and erecting machinery for shelling corn, elevating grain, etc., since which they have done a large business, which forms a leading enterprise of this community. Mr. Pringle is one of the live, active business men of this community. He has a fine farm of 250 acres, well improved, besides some town property in Columbus and Westerville. In the summer of 1881, he erected his present fine brick house, which is one of the best in the township.

VALENTINE RECOB, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, is a native of Madison County, where he was born July 25, 1844; he is a son of Valentine and Lydia Recob. The former was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 15, 1806, and was a son of Daniel and Catharine Recob, natives of Pennsylvania, who became early settlers of Ross County, Ohio, and thence removed to Clinton County, where Mrs. Recob died, after which he removed to Madison County, where he died. Valentine, the father of our subject, was raised to manhood in Ross County, and on April 1, 1829, married Lydia Toops, who was born in Ross County November 3, 1808, and was a daughter of Henry and Sarah Toops, natives of Pennsylvania, by which union they had eight children, four now surviving—William H., Valentine, Margaret (wife of Joseph Gardner) ,and Ellen (wife of Hamilton Badgley). Mr. Recob settled in Ross County; in 1840, he removed to Madison County and located on the Dun farm in Range Township. In 1846, he purchased the Melvin farm in Fairfield Township, where he lived till his death, December 15, 1877. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, of undoubted honor and integrity. He started out in life a poor man, and by his own industry and good management became possessed of a comfortable competency, including 480 acres of land with good improvements. During the last twelve years of his life, he was an earnest worker in the Methodist Church, and died esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His wife still survives and resides on the home farm with her son-in-law, Hamilton Badgley, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 11, 1848, and was a son of Moses and Elizabeth Badgley, he a native of Preble County, Ohio, and she of Maryland. Moses was a son of Benjamin Badgley, a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Hull, and one among the number surrendered to the British; he died in Preble County. Moses, who followed boating on the river for several years, finally married and settled in Greene County, and resided near Cedarville about nineteen years. His wife died in June, 1864. About 1867, he removed to near South Charleston, and there and near London spent the balance of his life; he died in August, 1879. He was the father of nine children, six now surviving—Henrietta, wife of Harvey Q. Downey, Hamilton, Harvey, Granville, Simeon and Alfred (twins). Mr. Hamilton Badgley was married to Ellen Recob October 19, 1876; they have one child—Warner, born March 8, 1878. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Recob, the subject of this sketch, was married, December 25, 1866, to Miss Alice McClellan, who was born in Ross County July 25, 1847, and was a

daughter of William and Rachel McClellan, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Ohio. He came to Ohio in 1843, married here, and had one child—Alice. Mr. McClellan was twice married; by his first marriage he had one child, who, with its mother, died in Pennsylvania. Mrs. McClellan, the second wife, was also twice married; by her first husband, Samuel Cooper, she had two children—Emma (wife of John Horn), and Mary Ann (wife of James Pierce). Mr. McClellan died in October, 1867. Mr. Recob and wife have two children—Ella May, born September 26, 1868; Nora Etta, born July 9, 1876. Mr. Recob first located where his mother and Mr. Badgley now live, and in March, 1879, they removed to their present location. He has 166 acres of land, with good buildings and improvements. He is a member of Gilroy Lodge, No. 695, I. O. O. F., at Lilly Chapel, to which he has belonged since its institution.

WILLIAM H. RECOB, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 7, 1831, and is a son of Valentine and Lydia Recob, whose history is given in the sketch of Valentine Recob. Our subject was about nine years of age when his father with his family removed to Madison County, and here he grew to manhood, and was married, September 25, 1862, to Anna Sothoron, who was born in this county October 21, 1840; she was a daughter of Henry G. and Ann Sothoron, natives of Maryland. The grandfather, Sothoron, was of Scotch descent, and lived and died in the State of Maryland. The maternal grandfather, Henry Clark, came from Maryland to Ohio and was an early settler of Madison County, where he lived till his death. Henry G., who was born and raised in Maryland, married in that State, and about 1836 removed to Ohio and settled in Guernsey County. They afterward removed to Madison County, and resided at Somerford and La Fayette, and in 1844 became residents of London, where they remained till their death, he February 6, 1858, and she January 14, 1882. They had seven children, of whom two died in Maryland, and five now survive—Margaret A., wife of J. M. Winchester; Mary E., wife of L. P. Wildman; John C.; Minerva, wife of Philip Sidner; and Anna, wife of William C. Recob, our subject. Mr. Sothoron was a plasterer by trade, which business he followed through life. He was an industrious man, of firm principles, good morals and temperate habits, and was an active member of the society of Good Templars. Mr. Recob and wife have six children—Lydia, born March 28, 1864; John S., born October 25, 1865; Harriet, born February 27, 1868: Stephen D., born July 31, 1870; Maud, born February 20, 1873, and Harry, born February 1, 1881. Mr. Recob first settled on the old home place, where Mr. Badgley and Mrs. Lydia Recob now reside. In 1870, he removed to where he now lives. In 1868, he erected his present large frame house. He owns 190 acres of good land, and with the improvements he has made, has a pleasant home and farmer's residence. He has made farming his business through life, and is one of the leading and respected farmers of Fairfield Township. He is a member of Lilly Chapel Grange, No. 583, to which he has belonged since its institution. John C. Recob, a cousin of our subject, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 13, 1829, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah Recob, of Ross County. He grew to manhood in Clinton County, Ohio, and about 1856 became a resident of Madison County. He has lived with our subject on his farm for twenty-five years, having never married.

FREDERICK RECOB, farmer, P. O. Lilly Chapel, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 13, 1819, and was a son of Daniel and Barbara Recob, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Ross County, Ohio. The grandparents are given in the sketch of Valentine Recob Daniel was a lad of nine years when his parents settled in Ross County, and there he grew to manhood and married Barbara Toops. They then located in Clinton County, where they lived four or five years, and then returned to Ross County and resided till his

death, September 29, 1857, aged sixty-one years. His wife survived him till in November, 1874, when she died at Williamsport, Pickaway County, Ohio, aged seventy-three years. They had ten children, six now surviving—Mary Ann, wife of Henry Roberson, living in Highland County; Frederick; John; George; Effie Ann, wife of Peter Snider, residing in Kansas; and Eliza, wife of Clinton Lee. Mr. Recob, the subject of this sketch, was raised in Ross County. On April 16, 1848, he married Susanna Grubb, who was born in Ross County April 26, 1826; she was a daughter of Daniel and Barbara Grubb. natives of Pennsylvania, who became early settlers of Ross County, Ohio, where they lived and died. They had sixteen children, eight now living—Jacob; Margaret, now Widow Strouse; Joseph; Elizabeth, wife of Michael Lallier; Christina, wife of J, Recob; Susanna; George; and Lucinda, wife of William Rube. Mr. Recob and wife have had ten children, nine now surviving—James M., born February 2, 1849, resides in Kansas; Josephus, September 3, 1850; Thomas. J., October 16, 1851; Lucinda E., February 23, 1853, wife of Calvin Durflinger; Eliza J., March 10, 1855; Hester Ann, January 13, 1857, wife of Roswell Hume; Cornelius, September 28, 1858; Jamison, April 30. 1860; John B. February 9, 1863; and Mary E., born July 17, 1867. In the fall of 1853, Mr. Recob removed to Madison County and settled on the place where he now lives and has since resided—a period of twenty-nine years. This farm he purchased of Amos Morris; it then consisted of 405 acres, from which he soon after sold a portion, reserving 196 acres which he still owns. Mr. Recob started out in life a poor man, and when he purchased his farm he went in debt for it; but by his own industry and labor and that of his family, his fine farm and pleasant home is now his own, and he owes no man. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have belonged many years.

JOHN C. STRAIN, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 18, 1812, and is a son of John and Jane Strain, natives of South Carolina, who removed to Ohio and settled in Highland County about 1810, being among the early settlers of that county, where they remained till their death. Mr. Strain was a cooper by trade in his younger years, but after his arrival in Ohio he gave his principal attention to farming. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and died esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was the father of four children, of whom two died unmarried. Thomas married and subsequently removed to Iowa, where he died in the spring of 1881, aged about seventy-five years; and John C., the subject of this sketch, being now the only surviving one of his father's family; he grew to manhood in Highland County, and on December 26, 1833, was married to Delilah Powers, a native of Ohio, born September 11, 1814. By her he has had ten children, four now surviving—Mardella, born April 21, 1842; William, born August 25, 1847; Nancy G., born August 31, 1850, wife of W. Scott Roberson; and Isaac, born January 28, 1856. Mr. Strain, after their marriage, raised one crop of grain in Highland County, and in the fall of 1834, removed to Madison County, where he has since resided, a period of nearly half a century. He first located on and opened out the farm where Henry Luse now lives, which is now owned by Charles Warner. In 1869, having sold the above farm, he bought and located where he now lives, and has since resided. He is now one among the oldest residents of Fairfield Township, and has been one of her most prominent and useful citizens. About 1841, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he filled to the satisfaction of the people for twenty-one consecutive years, when he refused all solicitations to again accept the office. In 1869, he was elected Treasurer of Fairfield Township, to which office he has ever since been re-elected, a period of thirteen years. He was Postmaster in California from 1869 to 1874.

ROBERT THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, a native of Madison County, was born March 2, 1822, and is a son of Elijah and Margaret Thomas, natives of Virginia. The grandparents, Robert and Mary Thomas, were natives of Virginia, his ancestors being from Wales and hers from England. They emigrated from Virginia to Ohio and settled on the Scioto, in Franklin County, about 1810. They had, however, made a short stop in Muskingum County, prior to settling in Franklin County. At that time there was no town where the city of Columbus now is, and Mr. Thomas hunted through the woods on the very ground where the city now stands. About 1815, he, with his family, removed to Madison County, and settled on a tract of land just east of California, in fact, the east part of the town is built on his land, and here he remained till his death, August 9, 1831, aged sixty-five years. His wife died August 28, 1844, aged seventy-two years. They were truly pioneers of Ohio, experiencing all that was wild and rough in this then vast wilderness. Of their children, Elijah, the father of our subject, was but a youth when they came to Ohio, and at the time of the war of 1812, he was about sixteen years of age and desired to enlist in the war as a soldier, but being so young was prevented from doing so by his friends. He grew to manhood, and married Margaret Godfrey, and about 1824 they removed to Kentucky to take care of his wife's mother, who resided there, and who was old and feeble. After her death, they returned to this county, where they resided till their death, he, July 4, 1860, aged sixty-five years, and she in August, 1857, aged sixty-three years. They had seven children, of whom six grew to maturity, and four now survive—Robert; Eleanor F., wife of Charles B. Johnson; Margaret, now Widow Rea, residing in Nebraska, and Charles C. The subject of this sketch is now one of the oldest settlers who was born and raised in this county. He was married, January 1, 1854, to Lacy Ann Bell, born in this county January 7, 1839, and a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bell, he a native of England and she of Ross County, Ohio. They were quite early settlers of Madison County, where his wife died September 23, 1842. They had ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity, four now survive—Sarah Ann (wife of Thomas Douglas), John (both reside in Iowa), Elizabeth and Lacy Ann. Subsequently Mr. Bell married for his second wife Susan Montgomery, by whom he had four children, three now surviving—Celinda C. (wife of John Martin), Andrew S. and Eva (wife of Caleb Lucas). Mr. Bell died February 3, 1875, aged eighty years. Mr. Thomas and wife have had eleven children, eight now surviving—Charles Nelson, born December 29, 1859; John W., May 1, 1862; Rebecca Ellen, October 9, 1864; William, July 6, 1867; James Elmer, April 3, 1870; Eva C., May 6, 1872; Cyrus Milton, November 2, 1878; and Alice G., born August 23, 1880. Mr. Thomas has made farming his occupation through life, and from his birth he has resided in sight of where he now lives, a period of threescore years. Although in his youthful days, from the meager advantages then existing, he obtained but little schooling, yet his life has been filled with usefulness, he having been an energetic, active member of the community, aiding in the general public improvements. He was one of the men who laid out the town of California, and has given freely of his means and influence in supporting schools, and in building and supporting the Methodist Episcopal Church at California, of which he and wife have been members for a score of years.

SAMUEL TRUITT, farmer, P. O Lilly Chapel, was born in Madison County Ohio, March 8, 1838, and is a son of James D. and Anna Truitt, he a native of Maryland and she of Warren County, Ohio. The grandparents were George and Martha Truitt natives of Maryland, where he died about 1804 About 1811, his widow with her family removed to Ohio, and settled in Madison County, on land now owned by Augustus Bonner Here she was one among the early settlers She died at South Charleston about 1850. James

D., the father of our subject, was about eleven years of age when brought to this county by his mother, and here he grew to manhood and married Anna Thomas, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Thomas. He settled on the old home place of his mother, where he lived till about 1836, when he sold that farm and purchased in the north part of Fairfield Township, where he resided till the spring of 1875, when he removed to London, where he died October 15, 1875. His wife died in February, 1862. They had twelve children, nine now surviving—Mary, wife of James Hume; Martha, wife of William Anderson; Margaret, wife of David Rupert; George W.; Samuel; Joshua; Prudence, wife of John Baber; Ellen Amanda, wife of Rudolph Durflinger; and Thomas T. Mr. Truitt was raised in the days when schools were scarce, poor and far between; hence he obtained but little education, and that he received by going three miles to the nearest school. He made farming his occupation through life; was an industrious, hard-working man, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than half a century. The subject of our sketch, the fifth child of his father, was brought up to farm labor, and on February 4, 1862, married Matilda H. Byers, who was born in this county, and whose ancestors are given in the sketch of Joel M. Byers. By this union Mr. Truitt has had seven children, six of whom now survive—Alma E., born September 11, 1864; John B. and James T. (twins), born September 8, 1866; Rosa A., born September 7, 1868; Flora J., born January 23, 1872; and Charles K., born February 24, 1876. Mr. Truitt has devoted his life to farming within Fairfield Township. He has resided on the place where he now lives since December, 1871. He now owns over 300 acres of good land, and has a pleasant home, and is one of the reliable farmers of Fairfield Township. He is a member of the Gilroy Lodge, No. 695, I. O. O. F., at Lilly Chapel.

CHARLES R. WARNER, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Madison County January 8, 1820; and is a son of Joseph and Sarah Warner; he is a native of Virginia, and she of Kentucky. The grandparents, Joseph and Ruth Warner, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio with their family about 1804, and settled in Madison County; subsequently they removed to near Cincinnati, where his wife died, aged ninety years. Thence he returned to Madison County and lived several years with his son Joseph, and while on a visit to one of his daughters in Indiana, he was taken sick and died at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. He had been a man of powerful constitution, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. While a resident of Madison County, and at the advanced age of one hundred years, he rode on horseback to Washington, D. C., and back again, to see about obtaining a pension. This was a remarkable feat for one of his age, such as was perhaps never known in history before or since. And again, after his return from Washington, and when one hundred and three years of age, he rode the same horse to Indiana to see his daughter, and while there died as above stated. Joseph, the father of our subject, was a young single man when he came to Madison County. He received but little education in his native State, and after his arrival here he contracted to build a schoolhouse, for which he was to receive a year's schooling. After this he continued working at his trade—that of a carpenter. He erected the first house in London, and then built and lived in the second house in the town. This was when lumber and nails were unattainable, and these were hewed-log houses, with puncheon floor and slab doors. He continued to follow his trade through life, combining with it more or less of farming. About 1813, he married Miss Sarah Atchison, by whom he had eight children who grew to maturity, and five now survive—John A., Eli G., Charles R., Rebecca A., and Rachel C., wife of James Scarf. Mr. Warner was a man of weakly constitution, but of good morals and temperate habits, and lived to quite an advanced age. He and wife were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, to which he belonged forty-five years. He died August 30, 1865, in his eighty-first year; his wife died in April, 1850, aged fifty-four years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the home farm, and has spent his entire life in this county. He was married, December 3, 1846, to Isabel Jane Chenoweth, whose ancestors are given in the sketch of Elijah Chenoweth. By this union they have had twelve children, eleven now surviving—Sarah Jane, born October 17, 1847, wife of Henry Luse; Frances M., born May 4, 1849; Thomas S., born June 1, 1851; John S., born October 21, 1853; Joseph H., born May 20, 1855; Milton C., born June 4, 1857; Charles S., born March 21, 1859; Belle M., born April 27, 1861; Minnie A., born July 21, 1863; William Grant, born May 19, 1865; and Olin E., born February 8, 1868. In the fall of 1847, Mr. Warner settled on the place where he now lives, and has since resided—a period of thirty-five years. He owns 490 acres of land, consisting of two good farms, and is one of the substantial and reliable farmers of Fairfield Township. He and his wife are worthy and life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having joined the church in 1837, and she in 1840. He has held the offices of Steward, Trustee and Class Leader for over a quarter of a century.

BENJAMIN F. WELCH, M. D., Big Plains, was born in Kentucky November 7, 1835. His father, Thomas Bennett Welch, was born in Virginia and at an early age emigrated to Kentucky, where he married Druzilla Drummond, a native of that State, by whom he had but one child—the subject of this sketch. Mr. Welch remained in Kentucky some years after his marriage, and then moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising. He afterward went South to some relatives in Tennessee, and since the rebellion nothing has been heard of him. Our subject's grandfather, with his wife, who was a sister of Gov. Worthington, moved from Virginia to Chillicothe, where they both died. Dr. Welch, when ten or twelve years of age, went to Cincinnati, where he was raised by his uncle, Prof. A. H. Baker, of the Cincinnati School of Medicine. He read medicine under Mr. Baker and attended a full course of lectures at the school, graduating in 1854. He then located at West Jefferson, where he remained two or three years, after which he located at California (Big Plain P. O.), in this county, where he is now enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice. On October 7, 1871, he married Mrs. Isabella (Pelton) McClimons, a native of New Hampshire, and widow of Edward McClimons, deceased. By her he had one child—J. Leete, born August 8, 1872. Mrs. Welch died June 2, 1875, and on December 14, 1877, the Doctor married Lottie McHenry, a native of Chillicothe, who still survives. Dr. Welch is a firm advocate of Democracy and of the principles of State Sovereignty. In 1865, he received the nomination for Secretary of State on the State Rights ticket, but was defeated by the Republicans, who then held all the reins of power. He is a prominent and active member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and also of the Madison County Medical Society.

FREDERICK L. YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born in Germany, September 10, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Martha Young, natives of Germany, who still reside in their native country. Two of Jacob's brothers, Adam and Frederick, came to America in quite an early day, and settled near Mount Sterling, Madison Co., Ohio, where Frederick died soon after the war of the rebellion. Adam still resides there now, about seventy years of age. Jacob and Martha Young had four sons and four daughters—Frederick L. (our subject), Adam, Jacob, Julius, Catharine, Laura, Martha and Mary, all of whom still remain in their native country. Frederick, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to America, and to Madison County, Ohio, June 1, 1854, and here has since resided, a period of twenty-eight years. On December 19, 1859, he married Alvira Ann Young, born in this county August 28, 1842, and a daughter

of Frederick and Lucinda M. Young; by this union they have had nine children, six now surviving—Charles F., born June 1, 1864; Willis J., born March 22, 1867; Eliza L., born December 26, 1869; Perry L., born January 7, 1873; John W., born August 22, 1875; and Milton P., born February 17, 1880. Mr. Young came to this county a poor man, but, with a strong physical constitution, and energy and determination of character, he went to work with industry, married a frugal and an industrious wife, and about 1867 bought and located on the place where he now lives. This place he purchased of Nelson Timmons, to which he has added more land by purchase, till he owns 148 acres of excellent land, and is now one of the reliable and well-to-do farmers of Fairfield Township. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church at Dennison Chapel, to which they have belonged twelve years.

SOMERFORD TOWNSHIP.

REV. ELI ADAMS, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in ›rcester County, Md., July 13, 1785. He was brought by his widowed ..other to the Western wilds, and settled in what now constitutes the State of Kentucky, when he was but seven years of age. Here he remained until 1808, when he removed to Xenia, Ohio. In 1810, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Beeks, with whom he lived long and happily In 1814, they both experienced religion, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and continued faithful members of the same until death gave them their discharge and reward. Mr. Adams was licensed to preach about fifty years ago; four years after, was ordained Deacon, and, four years from that, Elder. In his private and public relations to the church, he was always faithful, earnest and devoted. He preached a great deal, and was always respected as a very industrious and earnest minister of the Word, and only failed to work for the Master when old age and increasing infirmities rendered it impossible. As a citizen, he stood without reproach or suspicion, strictly upright in all business relations, and much esteemed by his neighbors. His religious life was more distinctly marked by a holy, sweet example than by words or outward professions. He lived well, and around his life there gathered a quiet, spiritual power. Thus was the church blessed through fifty years with this pure and devoted life. Many will rise up in heaven and call him blessed His form and words are gone, but his spirit is indelibly impressed upon our souls. His patience, love and wisdom are more sacred now than when he moved among us. His last sickness was attended with much suffering; yet endured with Christian patience and resignation. He peacefully fell asleep in Jesus at the house of his son, Eli, in Madison County, Ohio, May 29, 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-four years ten months and four days. His son, Eli H. Adams, who gave me the above facts, was born April 10, 1817, and is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Somerford Township, Madison County.

WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased, was born in Kentucky March 6, 1818, and was a son of Eliza and Nancy (Young) Allen, natives of Virginia. At the age of twenty-one years, he engaged in farming for himself as a renter, and thus continued for five years, when he bought forty-three acres of land in Madison County, which he sold and located on 300 acres his wife inherited from her father's estate. The widow has now 115 acres of the 300 left, to

gether with property in Somerford. Mr. Allen acquired a common school education, and was Township Trustee of Somerford Township for a number of years. He was married, December 24, 1840, to Lucinda Wilson, who was born January 7, 1820, in Madison County, Ohio. This union was blest with one child, now deceased. Mr. Allen died January 5, 1882.

WILLIAM ARBUCKLE, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 28, 1815, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bishop) Arbuckle, who were both natives of Virginia. John was married twice. His first wife was Nancy Sturgeon. William, at twenty-three years of age, engaged in working by the month. Thus he continued for one summer, when he inherited 101 acres of land from his father, it being the farm he now occupies. He acquired a very limited education, and was united in marriage with Frances E. Taylor, February 10, 1842. In 1878, she died, leaving him to mourn her loss, and he has remained a widower, living on the farm with his children ever since. He is the father of six children, of whom three survive, viz., John H., Frances Rosaltha and Elmer. Mr. Arbuckle was elected School Director by his neighbors.

CHARLES ARBUCKLE, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 1, 1821, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bishop) Arbuckle, who are mentioned in the sketch of J. L. Arbuckle. Charles Arbuckle, at twenty-one years of age, engaged as a farm hand to work on a farm by the month, and thus continued for five months, when he inherited 170 acres from his father, and commenced farming on that. He acquired a common school education, and was united in marriage with E. J. Richmond February 27, 1845. She was a native of Ohio, born in 1829. To this union have been born four children, of whom three survive, viz.: Adelia Ann, Louisa Jane and Laura Frances. Mrs. Arbuckle died June 21, 1855.

J. L. ARBUCKLE, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Somerford Township, Madison County, Ohio, December 14, 1828, and is a son of John Arbuckle, who was born in Virginia October 2, 1771. He was united in marriage with Nancy Sturgeon, October 3, 1799, emigrated to Ohio, October 27, 1805, and settled in Madison County, where he remained until his death, which occurred September 30, 1845. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Bishop, his second wife, February 2, 1813, and she died April 8, 1865. J. L. Arbuckle engaged in farming, when he was seventeen years of age, on 170 acres of land, which he had inherited from his father. He acquired a good common school education, and has filled the office of Township Trustee of Somerford Township for two years. He has voted the Republican ticket ever since the Republican party existed. He was united in marriage with Caroline Houston, November 23, 1852. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: Violie, Walter, Lizzie M. and Flora. Mrs. Arbuckle died March 19, 1866. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Arbuckle has an excellent reputation as a man of correct business habits.

DAVID BALES, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Clark County, Ohio, September, 1836, and is a son of Moses and Catharine (Graves) Bales, who were both natives of Virginia. They emigrated to Ohio in 1833, and were married in Clark County, Ohio, in 1834. He was a farmer and engaged in farming. In 1837, they moved onto the farm now occupied by our subject. Mr. Bales was married three times. He was first united with Mary Fish, after her death with Rebecca Stanford, and when she had passed away from earth, he married our subject's mother, who yet survives him,

now eighty-one years of age. He died September 1, 1849. David was thirteen years of age when his father died, and he engaged immediately in helping to manage the farm. When sixteen years old, he went West, and remained there two years, then returned to the old home farm in Madison County, where he has resided ever since. He was united in marriage September 6, 1857, with Jennie Mitchell, a native of Madison County, who was born January 6, 1840. In 1862, he bought an interest in the home farm from one of the heirs, and has since that time purchased until he now has 281 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. He and wife are the parents of four children—Newman F., Ida E., Charles W. and Flora M. Mr. Bales is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

DAVID BROWN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in Somerford Township, Madison Co., Ohio, April 8, 1833, and is a son of James and Mary Ann Brown. The former was born in New York June 21, 1795, and the latter in Virginia in 1803. James emigrated from New York to Canada when a small boy, and from Canada to Ohio, where he settled in Somerford Township, Madison County Mr. and Mrs. Brown were united in marriage in Madison County, where he died March 13, 1875. Our subject engaged in farming for himself as a renter, when he was twenty-four years of age, and thus continued for three years, when he bought ninety acres of land, which he afterward sold, and in March, 1876, bought the old home farm, where he resides, consisting of 206 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. He has held the office of Township Treasurer of Somerford Township, has been Township Trustee nine years, and is at the present time Justice of the Peace. He has been married twice; the first wife that blessed his home was Isabella Patrick, to whom he was married April 29, 1857, and by her he had two children, of whom one survives—William Edgar. His first wife died April 21, 1861, and he remained a widower until June 15, 1864, when he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Taylor, by whom he has had eight children, seven surviving, viz.: Frank Irwin, Clara, Ida Belle, Charles D., John F., Eva G. and Nellie.

A. J. CLINGAN, tailor, Somerford, was born in Maryland August 21, 1820; emigrated to Ohio in 1839, and, locating in Somerford, has been a resident of this vicinity ever since. He learned the tailor's trade in Maryland, and has since engaged in business for himself: being a practical tailor of long experience, he has secured for himself a large patronage. All the township offices have been intrusted to him, and he is now filling the office of Justice of the Peace of Somerford Township, an office he has held for a number of years. He was married, February 17, 1842, to Elizabeth Ann Clark, a native of Frederick County, Md., who was born January 24, 1824, and to whom have been born seven children, six now living, viz.: Alonzo P., Laura V., Mary J., William L., James H. and Fannie H. Mr. Clingan is a member of the Sons of Temperance and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

L. H. CREAMER, farmer, P. O. Tradersville, was born February 18, 1840, in Fayette County, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Benson) Creamer, who were both natives of Fayette County. Jacob was born in 1809, and Elizabeth in 1813. Our subject was united in marriage November 25, 1856, to Miss Electa Mitchell, a daughter of Newman Mitchell, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject acquired a common school education, and was elected County Surveyor of Madison County in 1876.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and has been for sixteen years. He is now engaged in farming on a tract of 200 acres of well-improved land, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Creamer are the parents of two children, viz., Iva Iona, born June 17, 1873, and Royalton, born December 1, 1878. Mr. Creamer is a young man of steady habits, and is much respected in the community in which he lives.

W. M. EVANS, hotel-keeper, Somerford, was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 27, 1832, and is a son of John and Sidney Evans, natives of Virginia; the former born February 7, 1806, and the latter April 21, 1809. They were married in Clark County, Ohio. Mr. Evans emigrated with his parents when twelve years of age to Clark County, where he remained until 1848, when he moved to Champaign County, where he remained till his death, which occurred May 11, 1881. Our subject began business for himself when he was twenty-three years of age, by engaging in farming as a renter, and thus he continued five years, when he went to La Fayette, and commenced hotel life; he also farmed and traded in stock until 1867, when he moved to Somerford, and took charge of the hotel, a business he has followed ever since. He was united in marriage with Anna Helmer February 6, 1855. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 21, 1832. To this union have been born three children—Alice, John A. and Emma. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MATTHEW J. FANVER, grocer, Somerford, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 24, 1834, and is a son of John and Ann (Johnson) Fanver. John was born in New Jersey July 7, 1793, and Ann June 15, 1797. They were married in New Jersey in 1816, and emigrated to Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 16, 1828, where they remained until their death, he, March, 1877, and she March, 1879. They were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living. Our subject is the fifth son and eighth child of the family, and when he was eighteen years of age he began clerking in a store, and thus continued for eight years. He next engaged in farming, a business he followed for fifteen years. Becoming tired of farming, he moved to Somerford, bought property, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has followed ever since. He acquired a common school education, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge for eight years. He is at this time Township Trustee of Somerford Township. He was united in marriage with Maria J. Prugh May 27, 1858. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 17, 1842, and is a daughter of G. W. Prugh, whose sketch appears in this work. To this union have been born three children, viz., Anna L., born January 1, 1861; Harry F., born October 30, 1864; and Augusta L., born July 27, 1875. Politically, Mr. Fanver is a Democrat; for more than fifteen years he and his wife have been members of the Christian Church.

I. N. GARDNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Somerford, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, October 7, 1841, and is a son of David H. and Fannie F. (Harris) Gardner. David was a native of Maryland, and Fannie of Washington County, Penn., and they were married in Ohio. He emigrated to Ohio in an early day, and settled where he remained until his death, which occurred July 23, 1849. He was born in 1803. His wife died March 4, 1851; she was born in 1805. Our subject, when fifteen years old, began working by the month on a farm, and thus continued for two years, when he commenced trading in stock, principally horses, a business he has followed all his life. In 1865, he bought 155 acres of land, and has since added to it until he now owns 355 acres of good land. He acquired

a very limited education. He has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty years, and is also a member of the American Legion of Honor. He was united in marriage with Cynthia O'Day October 7, 1863. To this union have been born four children, viz., Jeriah S., born November 8, 1864; Fannie, born May 15, 1870; Harvey, born June 4, 1867; and Baldwin G., born November 6, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are members of the Presbyterian Church at London, Ohio.

JAMES Q. GEER, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 12, 1837; he is a son of James and Rachel (Minchell) Geer, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ross County, Ohio. They were married in Madison County in 1823, and were the parents of eleven children, of whom nine survive, our subject being the fourth son and sixth child. His father died when he was but seven years of age, and he was compelled to go to work to help support the family. His mother died in 1855. He was married, October 6, 1859, to Elizabeth Heffley, and soon after his marriage he bought seventy-eight acres of land in Somerford Township, to which he has since added twenty acres, making in all ninety-eight acres of good land. Politically, he is a stanch Republican. By his marriage he has had seven children, of whom six are living—Charles, Luther, Wilbert, Cora L., Guy and Rea. A very sad accident befel Mr. and Mrs. Geer July 6, 1870, when they met with the loss of little Minnie Estella, who fell in the well and was drowned before aid could reach her.

MONMORTH P. GOODYEAR, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Pennsylvania June 4, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Timmons) Goodyear, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1826. Eliza was his second wife; his first wife's maiden name was Sear. They emigrated to Ohio, in 1834, and settled at Springfield, Clark County, where he died August 25, 1878. Elizabeth is still living at the old residence in Clark County, Ohio. Monmorth, at twenty-one years of age, engaged to work by the month, and thus continued for three years, when he bought fifty acres of land in Somerford Township, but afterward traded it for 119 acres, where he now resides. He acquired a common school education, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth McCorkle, December 16, 1856. To this union had been born fourteen children, of whom thirteen now survive, viz.: Naomi J., Charles A., Eliza A., George S., Mary, Lincoln, Thomas, Luther, Lawrence, Anborr, Emery, William B. and Ulysses G. Mr. Goodyear's son, Charles, is a young man of industry and energy, and is much respected in the community in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear are both members of the Christian Church, and are very pleasantly situated, surrounded with the comforts of life, as the result of their economy and industry.

S. C. GUNDY, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsburg, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 6, 1841, and is a son of James W. and Mary Gundy, who were natives of Scotland. They were married in Scotland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where they settled. James died in Pennsylvania in 1848; Mary is still living. S. C. Gundy, at eleven years of age, went to work by the month, and thus continued until 1861, when he began farming as a renter. He was united in marriage with Jennie Weaver, September 9, 1864; she was a native of Pike Township, Madison County, where she was born November 20, 1842. After marriage they moved on their own land, and farmed and cultivated the soil. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic orders. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Alice, who was born July 24, 1867. She has been with

them since she was two years old, and has been attending school at the convent, in Somerset, one year, and intends to finish her course of education there.

JACOB HEFFLEY, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 11, 1822, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Wilson) Heffley. Charles was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., where he was born in 1789. He died August, 1864. Elizabeth was a native of Kentucky, and died in 1855. They were married in Greene County, Ohio, in 1814. Our subject, at the age of twenty-two years, engaged in chopping wood at 37½ cents per day, and thus continued working by the day and month until he was married. After his marriage, he began farming as a renter, and thus continued for four years, when he moved to Indiana, where he bought eighty acres of land, and remained there seven months, but becoming dissatisfied he sold his land and moved back to Ohio. He began farming again as a renter, for the period of six years, when he bought 100 acres of fine land, where he resides, to which he has since added until he now owns 212 acres of land in Clark and Madison Counties. The land is in a high state of cultivation, with splendid building improvements upon it. He acquired a common school education, in the common schools of Ohio, and was united in marriage with Mary Ann Goodyear, February 20, 1845. She was a native of Pennsylvania, born August 10, 1827. To this union have been born two children, of whom one survives, viz.: Martha Ann.

AMOS J. HOWARD, deceased, was born on Goose Island, in the Connecticut River, Grafton County, N. H., and was the son of Amos and Miran (Mills) Howard, who were natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Howard was born April 9, 1775, and Mrs. Howard, March 18, 1774. They were united in marriage, March 22, 1796, and in the fall of 1808 he moved his family to Virginia, where he engaged in teaching school that winter, and in the spring he resumed his journey down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, to the site where he died. His family consisted of himself, his wife, two daughters and our subject. He remained in that locality until his death, which occurred January 15, 1843; his wife died March 26, 1860. Our subject was only six years old when he settled in Madison County, Ohio. When very young, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, a business he followed until his death, which occurred April 16, 1882. He was married twice, his first wife being Rachel Kirkly, to whom he was married December 22, 1825, and by whom he has five children, all now living, viz.: Napoleon B., Mary J., John M., Clinton and Marion. She died September 4, 1858, and on March 24, 1861, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cowan, with whom he lived until his death. Marion Howard, the son who furnishes the above facts, was born in Madison County, Ohio, and now resides with his step-mother on the home farm. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 900 acres of splendid land in Madison and Champaign Counties. He is a young man of steady habits, and is much respected in the community in which he lives.

JOHN B. LANCK, farmer, P. O. Tradersville, was born in Virginia January 17, 1814, and is a son of Simon and Mary (Beck) Lanck, who were both natives of Virginia. John emigrated to Ohio by himself. After he was twenty-one years of age, he worked for his father on the farm ten years, and his father gave him sixty acres of land. He, after that time, gave him 100 acres, and John afterward added until he had 426 acres; he has given 150 acres to his children, leaving for himself 276 acres, which is

all well improved. He acquired a common school education. He was united in marriage, September 1, 1846, with Louisa Morris, a native of Ohio, where she was born in 1826. By her he has had six children, viz., Catharine S., Reason G., Simon F., Sallie R., Corwin and John F. The oldest one of the children is the present Representative of Madison County. Mr. and Mrs. Lanck are both members of the Methodist Church.

SCHUYLER LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tradersville, was born in New York February 25, 1812, and is a son of Gardner and Martha (Barber) Lewis, natives of New York, the former born March 3, 1786, and the latter September, 1788. They were married in New York in 1811, emigrated to Vermont in 1822, pressed forward to Ohio in 1836, and settled in Somerford Township, Madison County, where they remained until their death. She died in March, 1845, and he married for his second wife Ruth Hutchison, who lived until September 1, 1880, at which time she died, Mr. Lewis, her husband, having died in 1862. Schuyler engaged in farming by the month at seventeen years of age, and continued, at $8 per month, for eight years, when he bought 100 acres of land, and has since added to it until he owns 1,662 acres of fine land, the most of which is in Madison County. He was united in marriage, October 25, 1836, with Lida Hasard, who died August 8, 1862. He married for his second wife Eliza J. Candler, April 4, 1866, and by her had one child, viz., Howard, born November 22, 1872. Mr. Lewis has had a very limited education, but he has become one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the State.

PHILIP MARKLEY, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Somerford Township, Madison County, Ohio, August 12, 1825, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary Markley. Philip, at twenty-one years of age, engaged in farming; he bought fifty acres of land, and his father gave him fifty acres more, to which he has since added until he owns, at the present time, 413 acres of fine land, in a high state of cultivation. He has been married three times; his first wife was Catharine Kiskeder, to whom he was married in 1847. She died September 12, 1849, and in October, 1851, he was united in marriage with Eliza J. Atcheson, by whom he has five children living, viz., William A., Jacob M., Jonathan F., Maria and Eliza Jane. His second wife died May 20, 1861, and he was united in marriage with his third wife October 6, 1862, and by her has five children living, viz., Philip M., John G., Harry K., Bertha R. and Rosa. Mr. and Mrs. Markley are church members, he belonging to the Christian Church and she to the Methodist.

JOHN L. MARSH, farmer, P. O. London, is a native of Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Noah and Eliza (Egman) Marsh. The former was born in North Carolina August 31, 1796, and emigrated to Ohio via Springfield when there were only eighteen houses in the town, the best being a hewed-log building. They first stopped in Champaign County where he remained till 1812, when he pressed forward to Clark County, and then to Madison County, Ohio, where he settled and remained until his death, which occurred February 11, 1853. His wife was born in Ohio February 19, 1798; they were married in Clark County, Ohio, October 5, 1820. John L. Marsh engaged in work for himself at twenty-one years of age. He first assisted on the farm one year, then engaged as a renter, and thus continued for three years, when he bought fifteen acres, and has since added to it until he owns 240 acres; he was married in March, 1859, to Cleopatra Goodyear, who was born in Clark County November 4, 1839. This union has been blessed with eight children, of whom six survive—Samuel, Wilbert,

Henry, Howard, Cora and Toland. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are both members of the Methodist Church.

NEWMAN MITCHELL, one of the men who helped make a history for Madison County, was born April 29, 1811, on the banks of the Ohio River, forty miles above Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the son of Ensign and Lucy (Hubbard) Mitchell. His father moved to Madison County, Ohio, and settled on a farm about four and a half miles southeast of Mechanicsburg, in the year 1815. In about the year 1826, his father moved to another farm, near Rosedale. This farm consisted of 600 acres, bought from one Galloway. Newman and his brother Abizar bought 450 acres of this farm from their father, and succeeded in paying for it; he married, January 1, 1837, Miss Cassandra Bradley, daughter of David and Nancy Bradley, born March 17, 1818, sister to Lawson, David M. and Shelton Bradley. He made subsequent purchases until he owned over 400 acres of land in that settlement; and in 1853 he bought the "Tom Morris farm," near Tradersville, on to which he moved in that same year. In 1865, he bought the Nathaniel Griffin farm, 433 acres, for which he paid $20,000. He afterward assisted his son-in-law, David Bales, in buying out the heirs in the Bales farm, one mile north of Somerford, consisting of about 355 acres; he then added, by three different purchases, nearly 1,000 acres from the D. W. C. Sawyer farm, adjoining his home farm. His later purchases, made after the war, were in conjunction with his son, Charles Mitchell, as an equal partner. With what he has given to his children, he now owns about 2,200 acres, all of which is well improved; he has always been diligent, industrious and honest. "Uncle Newman's" word has always passed at par value. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has made his money in legitimate enterprises. He never indulged in any "wild cat" speculations. He dealt in cattle and other live-stock, and has generally been an extensive farmer, employing hired help to quite an extent; he has been a good husband, a good father, a good neighbor, a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, and a good example for both young and old. What more need be said of any man?

THOMAS H. NICEWANNER, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Washington County, Md., February 1, 1844, and is a son of Henry and and Sarah (Brown) Nicewanner. Henry was a native of Virginia, born in December, 1815, and Sarah was a native of Maryland, born January 18, 1819. They were married in Maryland, emigrated to Ohio in 1861 and settled in Somerford Township, Madison County, where Sarah died in 1844. He married for his second wife Sarah Smith. Our subject, when twenty-two years of age, began farming and milling, and continued until 1877, when he bought 100 acres of land, sold that and bought 133 acres in Indiana. Soon afterward he sold that and bought town property in Somerford, where he resides. He has held the office of Township Trustee of Somerford Township. He was united in marriage with Nancy A. Ellsworth, December 26, 1868. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, May 1, 1844. To this union have been born five children, of whom four survive—Candy H., Ressie D., Rosa L. and Thursey D. We are called upon to chronicle the sad death of little Willie, which occurred March 29, 1882. While the little fellow was carrying an armful of corn in the barn lot, he was hooked by a cow, causing his death almost instantly. Mr. and Mrs. Nicewanner have been members of the Methodist Church for a great many years.

WILLIAM M. OVERTURF was born in Ohio, December 21, 1832, and was a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Griffin) Overturf, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. They were married in Ohio, where they settled and remained until their death, the former in February, 1847, and the latter in June, 1881. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are living. Our subject, after his father's death, began working for himself as a farm hand by the month, and thus he continued for a time, after which he learned the carpenter trade. He acquired a common-school education, and was united in marriage, August 14, 1854, with Hannah J. Long. Four years after his marriage, he commenced studying for the ministry, and in 1860 he began active service in the Christian Church. He has been engaged in the good work for twenty-two years, preaching in Somerford for sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Overturf are the parents of five children, viz.: Frank, Clark, Flora, Elmore and Hattie. Mr. Overturf is held in the highest esteem by his congregation and the people of his community.

JOHN PAINE, retired farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Maryland, in 1813 and is a son of Jesse and Nancy (Griffin) Paine, who were natives of Maryland. They were married in Maryland, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Madison County, where they remained until their death, he in 1859, and she in 1864. Our subject, when twenty-two years old, began working by the job, and thus he continued for two years, when he commenced farming as a renter, and followed this for five years, when he bought fifty-one acres of land, which he worked for himself. He also owns nice town property. He was married four times. The first time he was united in marriage with Jane Helderstine, in 1835. She died in 1840, and he married Sarah Celler in 1842. She passed away in 1844, and he married Betsy Cuberly in 1846. She died in 1848. He remained a widower until 1851, when he was united in marriage with Sarah McDonell. He is the father of twelve children, of whom seven survive, viz., Arminta, Anna Belle, John W., James O., Catharine, Eliza J. and Mary. Mr. Paine is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a very pleasant and sociable old gentleman.

G. M. POTEE, retired farmer, P. O. Somerford, is the son of Sutton and Hannah (Markley) Potee, was born in Maryland, March 21, 1817. His parents emigrated to Ohio in September, 1817, and settled in Madison County, where they remained until their deaths, he March 9, 1863, and she February 7, 1868. Gabriel, at the age of nineteen, began farming as a renter, and thus he continued for eight years, when he bought twelve acres of land, to which he has since added until he owns 243 acres, in a high state of cultivation. He acquired a common school education, and has been Township Trustee of Somerford Township for three terms, an office he filled with credit to himself and his constituents. He was united in marriage with Levina Mitchell December 4, 1836 She was a native of Madison County, Ohio, where she was born January 22, 1819, and by this union has had eight children, of whom five survive, viz., Claudius, Lizzie, Newton, John M. and Nancy A. Mr. and Mrs. Potee have been members of the Methodist Church since they were sixteen years of age.

SAMUEL PRUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Somerford, was born in Maryland October 28, 1811, and is a son of George and Margaret (Markley) Prugh, the former of German descent, and the latter a native of Maryland, where they were united in marriage. They emigrated to Ohio in 1812, and settled near Somerford, Madison County, where they remained until their death. Samuel, the third son and fourth child of the family, acquired a

common school education, and remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he went to work for himself by the day as a farm hand, but at the expiration of the first year, he engaged as a renter for a few years. He was united in marriage, March, 1835, with Nancy Bradly, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 8, 1818. Soon after their marriage, he purchased and kept a grocery in London, a business he engaged in for three years, at the expiration of which time he and his brother bought 600 acres of land in Union Township, Madison County. He has since added to this purchase until he owns at the present time 960 acres of well-improved land. He and wife are the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living, viz., Ellen, Margaret, Mary, George W., Nancy F., H. H., Malinda, Emma M., Samuel M., Laura E. and James B. Mr. Prugh is a member of the German Baptist Church.

G. W. PRUGH, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Somerford Township, Madison County, Ohio, June 16, 1816, and is a son of George and Margaret (Markley) Prugh, natives of Maryland, where they were married. They emigrated to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Somerford Township, Madison County, where they remained until their deaths, the former in 1841, and the latter in 1864. G. W. Prugh, when twenty-one years of age, engaged in farming as a renter, and thus continued for twelve years, when he bought sixty-two acres of land, which he afterward sold, and his wife having inherited 409 acres from her father's estate he farmed that. He acquired a common school education, and has filled the office of Treasurer of Somerford Township for seven years. He was united in marriage with Louisa Wilson February 8, 1838. She is a native of Madison County, and was born January 5, 1823. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Valentine H., Maria J. and Theodore. Mr. and Mrs. Prugh are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE PRUGH, farmer, P. O. Somerford. The subject of this sketch was born in London, Madison Co., Ohio, January 13, 1832, and is a son of Gabriel and Matilda (Wilson) Prugh; the former was born in Maryland in 1804, and emigrated to Madison County, Ohio, when a boy. The latter was a native of Ohio. They were married in Madison County in 1831, and settled in Somerford Township, where they now reside. George Prugh was engaged for the first few years of his life in working by the month, after which he engaged in farming as a renter, and thus continued for six years, when he engaged in taking public contracts, a business he followed for fifteen years, at the expiration of which he bought a hundred acres of woodland in Clark County, Ohio. In a short time he sold that, and bought 340 acres of land in Somerford Township, where he now resides, and from which he has since sold 105 acres, leaving 235 acres of good land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held the office of Township Trustee of Somerford Township for five years. He was united in marriage with Julia Connors September 15, 1858. The result of this union has been four children, viz.: Effie, William, Thomas and Lewis. Mr. Prugh lives in one of the oldest houses in Madison County.

JAMES W. D. STATELER, farmer, P. O. London, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, where he was born June 28, 1818. He is a son of Michael and May (Dunlap) Stateler, who were both natives of Virginia. They emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, and afterward to Madison County, where they settled and remained until their deaths, he in 1842, and she in 1873. James has been engaged in farming and raising stock all his life. He rented land the first ten years, then bought 200 acres of well-improved

land, to which he has since added until he now owns 480 acres. He acquired a common school education, has been a member of the Masonic order for ten years, a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-five years, and has served as Trustee and Clerk of Somerford Township. He was united in marriage to Miss Phebe Round March 23, 1843. This union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, of whom five survive—Michal, Sarah, William, Mary and John.

ASA TAYLOR, retired farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in New York January 20, 1803, and is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Davis) Taylor, natives of New York, where they were married. They emigrated to New Jersey, where they remained fifteen years, and then emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1821, where they remained until after Andrew's death, when the widow moved to Madison County, where she remained until her death. Asa Taylor first engaged to work in a woolen factory, and in this occupation he continued for four years, when he lost his health. The next two years of his life he spent in traveling for his health, and feeling able once more to resume work, he engaged with a man to drive stage, and continued at that business for four years. After he quit driving stage, he moved to the country, and settled within one half mile of where he now resides. He first bought 150 acres of timbered land; sold that and bought 100 acres of improved land, where he resides. He acquired a common school education, and was united in marriage in 1830, with Eliza Comer, who has borne him eight children, of whom six now survive, viz.: David, Oliver, William, Sarah, Sylvanus and Oscar. Mr. Taylor is one of the oldest citizens of Somerford Township.

WILLIAM TETER, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Virginia November 25, 1827, and is a son of John and Dorothy (Lossen) Teter, natives of Virginia, where John was born in 1805, and Dorothy in 1808. They were married in Virginia, where they remained until their death. William emigrated to Ohio in November, 1851, and settled in Madison County. He first engaged as a farm hand, working by the month, and thus he continued for seven years, when he engaged as a renter, and has continued ever since in this capacity. He raises a great deal of stock, principally sheep. He acquired a common school education in the common schools, and was united in marriage, June 8, 1853, with Miss Mary Kennedy.

DAVID WARD, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Clark County October 15, 1825, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Marsh) Ward. Andrew was a native of Virginia, and Sarah of Clark County, where they were united in marriage. They moved to Madison County, Ohio, in 1842, and settled in Somerford Township, where they remained until their deaths, which occurred in 1852. David Ward, when twenty-one years of age, engaged in farming at $10 per month, and thus continued for four years, when he inherited from his father's estate seventy-five acres of land, to which he has since added until he owns about 700 acres, all well improved. He engages to some extent in the raising of cattle and hogs. He acquired a common school education in the common schools of Ohio. He was united in marriage with Mary Lannon in 1869. To this union have been born four children, all living.

ALEXANDER WEST (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born June 21, 1809, and is a son of Edwin and Margaret (Shell) West. Edwin was born December 17, 1788, and Margaret, December 10, 1782. The subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Elizabeth Curl, March 31, 1831. She was born March 29, 1812. He engaged in farming as a renter

for the first few years, when he bought seventy acres of fine land where his widow now resides. He acquired a common school education, and served as Justice of the Peace of Somerford Township for a number of years, and was filling that office at the time of his death, which occurred December 20, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. West were the parents of fourteen children, of whom seven survive—Margaret, Sarah, Edmond, Linnie, Samuel, Mary Ann and Thomas. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

JAMES M. WILLARD, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Somerford Township, Madison County, Ohio, October 21, 1829, and is a son of Abner S. and Hulda (Colver) Willard. The former was a native of Vermont, and he was born in 1791; he emigrated first to Canada, then to New York, and in 1812 to Champaign County, Ohio, where he remained until 1815, when he came to Madison County, where he settled and remained until his death, December 16, 1872. Our subject's mother was born on the banks of Lake Champlain, in the State of New York, 1796. They were married in Madison County, Ohio, in 1817, where she died June 3, 1861. James M. Willard was united in marriage with Ellen Hull November 25, 1851. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, July 2, 1830. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Willard engaged in farming and stock-raising, a business he has followed ever since. He rented land for a few years, when he bought 200 acres, and has since added to it until he now owns 258 acres of well-improved land in Somerford Township. He acquired a common school education, and served as Commissioner of Madison County for three years—elected by Republican votes. He has held the office of Township Trustee of Somerford Township at different times; has been elected School Director by his neighbors, and has filled that office for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Willard are the parents of six children, of whom five are living, viz.: Tabitha, Edwin E., Nettie O., Louie R. and Horace M. Mr. Willard is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and he and his wife are both members of the Universalist Church.

THE WILSON FAMILY.*

JACOB WILSON. — The first authentic information I have been able to gather of this family is that of Jacob Wilson, an Irishman, who had married a German wife. In the year 1790, he left the South Branch of the Potomac River, in Virginia, not far from Harper's Ferry, and emigrated to Kentucky, to what is now the county of Clark. In the year 1802, after having lived twelve years in Kentucky, he came to Ohio, and settled on the head-waters of Beaver Creek, Bath Township, and county of Greene, near the present site of the village of Fairfield.

Jacob Wilson was the father of thirteen children, or of twelve, as some of the friends believe. Their names were as follows, although probably not in the order of their births: Jacob, William, Michael, John, James, Valentine, Jeremiah, Isaac, Daniel, Mary, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Rachel. Some of the friends think there was not one of the name of Rachel.

JACOB WILSON, the first born of Jacob, the first known ancestor, remained in Kentucky until the time of his death, which was at a ripe old age. He became very wealthy. He became the largest holder of slaves in that portion of the State. He enjoyed the unenviable notoriety, also, of being the heaviest weight in that part of the State, weighing, at one time, over four hundred pounds. He and his wife together weighed seven hun-

*By William Morrow Beach, M. D.

dred pounds. He became the father of eight children, one of whom, I think, remained in Kentucky.

WILLIAM WILSON died during the war of 1812, at Fairfield, Ohio, of "cold plague," or *cerebro spinal meningitis*. He left three children—Susannah, Elizabeth and William.

MICHAEL WILSON died in 1813 at Fairfield, Ohio, leaving three children—Washington, Josiah and Michael. Josiah is said to have been the brightest and handsomest man ever born into the Wilson family. He died at an early age.

JOHN WILSON emigrated from Kentucky to Putnam County, Ind.

JAMES WILSON emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, settling in the vicinity of Wolf Lake. He became the father of five children.

JEREMIAH WILSON remained in Kentucky until the time of his death, in 1864.

ISAAC WILSON, who came to Ohio with his father in 1802, remained at Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, until his death, in the spring of 1859. He was a short, heavy, very fleshy man, who, in walking, stepped out little more than the length of his feet.

MARY WILSON married Daniel Funderburg, of Greene County, Ohio, but died when young.

ELEANOR WILSON married John Bradley, of Greene County, Ohio, but subsequently came to Madison County, and both lived and died one mile north of Somerford, where Uncle Wash Wilson now lives.

ELIZABETH WILSON married Charles Hefley, of Greene County, Ohio, but afterward came to Madison County, and settled near Somerford, where both died advanced in years.

VALENTINE WILSON, son of Jacob, the first known ancestor, came to Ohio with his father in 1802. He was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., October 1, 1785. He moved to Kentucky with his father in 1790, when five years of age; and was seventeen when he came to Ohio. In 1806, he was married to Miss Eleanor Judy, of Greene County, Ohio, daughter of John Judy, a Swiss, and Phœbe (Lamaster) Judy, his wife—a woman of French parentage. To them were born six children—William D., born February 27, 1807; James. born December 20, 1808; John, October 19, 1810; Eli, July 12, 1812; Matilda, October 12, 1814; Malinda, January 12, 1817.

On the 5th day of September, 1818, Eleanor (Judy) Wilson died; and in the year 1819 he was married to Miss Susannah Humble, who became the mother of four children—Lucinda, born January 7, 1820; Washington, September 7, 1821; Louisa, January 5, 1823; Jackson, September 3, 1824.

On the 18th day of August, 1825, Susannah (Humble) Wilson died; and on the 18th day of June, 1827, he was married to Miss Nancy Roberts, who became the mother of nine children—Caroline M., born June 28, 1828; Alexander Hamilton, February 7, 1830; Emeline, September 12, 1831; Mary Ann, October 1, 1832; Valentine C., January 19, 1834; Margaret, May 5, 1835, and died in infancy, June 3, 1835; Jacob W., April 29, 1836; Daniel Boone, December 4, 1837; Nancy Frances, October 26, 1840. By the three marriages he became the father of *nineteen* children, seventeen of whom became heads of families. Margaret died in infancy, and Daniel Boone died, unmarried, at the old homestead, April 26, 1860.

It was not my pleasure to have had a personal acquaintance with Valentine Wilson; but that he was a man of no ordinary gifts, both mental and physical, seems to be a fact of general acceptance among those who knew him the most intimately. He was a man of great presence of mind

—which gift stood him in good stead on more than one occasion. Once, when riding after night, he was halted by highwayman who suspected him of having money in his possession, whom he completely disarmed by answering in a calm and unruffled tone of voice: "Well, well, boys, you have got me this time; I have 25 cents in my pocket, and if you will go back to the tavern with me, we will take that out in a treat all round." They then let him pass without a search or further parley, without suspicion of the fact that he had upon his person, in "genuine coin of the realm," more than $7,000, besides his 25 cents! He was also an unconscious psychologist. He could divine a man's errand when approaching him, when a long distance off—forming an opinion which was seldom founded in an error, as to whether he was coming to buy, to sell, or to *borrow money*: and he often robbed a refusal of its poignancy, from this latter class, by forestalling them with the question if they knew of any of their neighbors who had $200 or $300 that they would *loan for a few days!* He died of dropsy, on the 2d day of July, 1855, on the farm where he settled in 1816; but from the small beginning of 160 acres—his first purchase—in the thirty-nine years of his afterlife, he accumulated about *seven thousand acres of land!* besides over $60,000 in personal property, and died the wealthiest man who had ever been a citizen of Madison County!

William D. Wilson, the Land Baron of Madison County, was the first-born of Valentine and Eleanor (Judy) Wilson. He was born in Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio, February 27, 1807; and died of erysipelas at his homestead on the Darby Plains, on the 25th day of March, 1873. In 1829, he married Miss Nancy Moore, of Madison County, Ohio, who died at the old homestead in September, 1882. Her father was killed by the Indians in the war of 1812. By this marriage there were born to them eight children—Alexander, Ellen, James Monroe, La Fayette, William M., Sarah, Washington and Taylor. In writing of William D. Wilson, I am writing of no ordinary man. I knew him intimately and well; and in many respects I think he was the most remarkable man I ever knew.

There is no photograph or other likeness of him left, while living. There was a *post mortem* photograph taken, but it is a monstrosity. He stood six feet in his boots. He was straight, and with well-rounded and of comely proportions, up until late in life, when he inclined to corpulency. His hands and feet were small and short; his hair dark brown, thick and oily; his head large—No. 7⅛ hat—well rounded, and well balanced phrenologically; his complexion clear, and slightly florid; his lower jaw strongly set; his teeth short, even, pearly white, and without signs of decay up until the time of his death. His face was full, and his cheeks full, round and solid, like Bob Ingersoll's. There was an irresistible charm in his full, round, *Saxon* eye—the honest inheritance from his Saxon grandmother. If one was, at first sight, when his face was severely in repose, impressed with the idea that he was somewhat gross and sensual, the varied expression of his wonderful eye, when he became animated, soon set that illusion aside. He was a good and entertaining talker, with an inclination to ask more questions than he was called on to answer. If you were not on your guard, he would cautiously and quietly pump you dry, without giving back an equivalent, unless it was in the pleasure of his company. In conversation, his voice was agreeable and pleasing; but when it was raised to a high pitch, one would be reminded of the fable of the lion and the foxes—"*One*, but a *lion!*"

In the race of life, he commenced as his father before him had done—single-handed and alone. He served his father faithfully and well until he was twenty-one years of age. He then hired, as an ordinary farm laborer, for three months "wet and dry," at $7 a month, to Judge John Arbuckle, a near neighbor. Shortly after this term of service, he married, and bought 200 acres of land, out in the Darby Plains, at 80 cents an acre. This was bought with borrowed money, his uncle Daniel going on his notes. The Darby Plains were mostly under water in those days during the wet season of the year; but they grew a rank, coarse kind of wild grass, which, if cut and properly cured, contained just enough nourishment to keep cattle from starving to death. As it had been with his father before him, when a boy at home, so it became with him now. They were not raisers or breeders of cattle. They bought them when two or three years old, and then kept them until fat enough for market. Sometimes a $7 steer, brought from the timber land in Indiana in the winter or spring, and put on the open grass land of the Darby Plains, would bring $25 or $30 in the fall of that year. These *fatted* cattle passed into the hands of another class of dealers, of which the *Renicks*, of Pickaway County, were the *originators*—the class of dealers who took them on a six weeks' slow journey, over the mountains, to the Baltimore or Philadelphia markets. So that his motto became like that of Emperor Constantine—"By this sign ye conquer." Money began to grow. Each year his herds grew larger, and soon he began to add new acres to his first purchase. His first cabin stood over across the road from where he died, in a cluster of apple trees that are still standing.

About a year before he died, he was at my house, and I questioned him as to his mode of accumulating so much property. His answer was that it was "easy enough! easy enough! No mystery about it! Gather in and spread out! Gather in and spread out!" It probably seemed easy enough to him, for he was not a common or ordinary man. But if it was all so easy and simple, how did it happen that he absorbed nearly a half township of improved farms, whose tenantless houses, or solitary chimneys, scattered for miles across his possessions, looked like a vast and limitless harbor, with fleets lying dreamily at anchor!

The free turnpike leading from London to Plain City passes for *nine miles* through his farm; and within three years he paid $28,000 in taxes for free turnpikes alone. His farm, on the west, adjoined Dun Glen, the farm of John G. Dun, in Deer Creek Township, and stretched continuously to where he was buried, *on his own farm*, in the old Baptist Burying-Ground, on Big Darby.

He was social and convivial in his habits, fond of good company and plenty of it—upon all of which occasions he was the central figure. He did nothing by halves; it was either all work or all play. He was a natural born wit; and when in a merry mood kept everybody around him in a roar, excepting himself. He was never boisterous; never off his balance in any direction. His wit was keen, original, and generally practical—with a vein of philosophy running through it. He never indulged in any repartee that was bought *second hand*. He was original or nothing. He was never profane.

On one occasion, while a fiddler was tuning-up and resting his arm, Uncle Bill reminded him of the prodigal waste of time, by saying: "Mr. Tucker! Mr. Tucker! you must remember that every time a sheep stops to bleat it loses a mouthful!"

He was never quarrelsome or contentious. Neither he nor his father before him, I am told, were ever engaged before any court, either as *plaintiff* or *defendant*. And I never heard him speak ill of any man.

Like his father, he had great presence of mind; and like, as it was with him, it stood him in good stead on many occasions. His nearest bank, thirty years ago, was at Columbus, twenty miles away. Sometimes it required a large amount of money to carry on his business, and he was often suspected of having money upon his person or about his house. Once, when traveling at night, not many miles from home, he was halted by highwaymen, and with the muzzles of some old-fashioned brass-mounted horse-pistols in unpleasant proximity to his head, was ordered, peremptorily, to hold up his hands. He suspected the identity of the parties, and jocularly *called them by name*. The question with them then was, either cold-blooded murder or joining in the laugh, as if the whole thing had been intended for a joke. This they did. They wilted, and allowed him to pass on home.

It was generally his custom to not go out after night without company. One of these protectors, not infrequently, was Ira Kilbury, an infant who kicked the beam at 240 pounds, and who could "whip his weight in wild cats." Returning from Plain City after night on one occasion, his carriage was flanked by highwaymen, who began to close in on either side; but his coolness saved him then. He spoke very loudly, and in a peremptory tone—"Ira! Ira, my boy! whip up, whip up, or we won't get home before midnight!" Visions of the infant who could whip his weight in wild cats struck terror to the heart of the footpads, and they gave a wide berth and a fair field, when Ira, in reality, was snoring away in the quiet and security of his own cabin home, more than five miles away.

I have spoken of him as a Land Baron. In 1870, the State of Ohio contained fifty-six cultivated farms, of over 1,000 acres each. Of these fifty-six, thirty-six were in Madison County. William D. Wilson, in 1870, owned the largest improved farm in Ohio; he had 1,200 acres in one pasture, upon which you could not find a bush large enough for a riding whip. There were giant burr oaks in clusters or groves, but no brush. And in all the fifty or more miles of fencing on his farm, there was no one rod that did not look like it had been put up for corraling mules or wild deer. His farm had a capacity for more than 2,000 head of cattle; but he usually had a variety of stock. Before the war, he was in the habit of "turning off" about $10,000 worth of mules of his own raising annually. Once, since the war, in a time of depression in that line, he sent down among the hills of Southeastern Ohio, and bought about 18,000 head of sheep, at about $1 a head. Times soon changed for this class of stock, and when the boom reached $7 or $8 a head, he sold out and changed over to something else.

He amassed a great fortune. Is this the story of his life? Not at all. He was a remarkable man aside from his fortune; he could as easily and would have as surely attained to great responsibilities and honors, had his great genius been early directed in the channels that led that way. He had natural capacity enough to have been a railroad magnate, like Vanderbilt; a financier like Alexander Hamilton or Chase; or a General of an army—for he was naturally a leader, and never a follower of men.

But was this fortune accumulated without fraud, misrepresentation, treachery or the oppression of the poor? I think every dollar of it was. William D. Wilson was an honorable and an honest man.

James Wilson, second born child of Valentine, and grandson of Jacob the first known ancestor, was born in Bath Township, Greene Co., Ohio, De-

cember 28, 1808, and came to Madison County with his father in 1816, when eight years of age; he, like his brother, William D. Wilson, remained in service with his father until he was twenty-one years old.

In 1832, when he was twenty-five years old, he went to Kentucky and bought, at $2 an acre, of a man named Morgan, 400 acres of land out on the Darby Plains, this county, and which is now a part of the Taylor Wilson estate. Of this he kept 160 acres, sold fifty acres to his brother John, and the remainder to his brother William D.

In June, 1833, he married Miss Lucy Ballou, of Milford Centre, Ohio, a daughter of Martin Ballou, a native of Providence, R. I., and grandniece to Hosea Ballou, the Boston publisher. In September, 1833, three months after marriage, his wife died of milk sickness, just as he had a cabin on his farm on the plains nearly ready to commence housekeeping. The associations connected with his tenantless cabin were unpleasant to him; and in 1835 he sold his Plains farm and bought the John Scott farm, in Somerford Township, where Uncle Sammy Prugh now lives. He boarded with the Scott family, and raised a large crop of corn, which he fed to hogs, but this class of stock ran so low that year that he lost all his summer's work.

On the 2d day of October, 1836, he married Miss Elenor Smith, born June 20, 1818, near Granville, Ohio, daughter of John and Sophia (Bond) Smith; her father then lived two miles east of La Fayette, on the farm now owned by Jonathan Booth. At the time of his marriage, she was teaching the district school in Valentine Wilson's district. They went to housekeeping on the John Scott farm, and there John, the first child, was born. In 1837, he bought two small parcels of land, one of which was where his brother Eli died. In 1838, he sold out in Somerford Township; he had lost faith in raising hogs to make a fortune out of; he preferred risking in cattle and grass, and he went back to the Darby Plains and bought the Charley Arthur farm—400 acres—which is now a portion of the John Price farm. He moved there and lived on it for five years. Two of his children, Valentine Henry and Thomas Bond were born there. In 1838, he bought fifty acres of the MacCumber farm; and in the fall of 1841, he bought 300 acres of the Russel Bidwell farm, at administrator's sale.

In the fall of 1842, he left the Darby Plains, and moved over to the Christman farm, one mile south of Somerford, and entered into a partnership with his father, as a general trader and business manager. On this farm, on March 28, 1844, his only daughter, Lucy Elenor, was born.

In 1846, his half-brother, Jackson, being old enough to take his place as a partner with his father, he moved back to the Darby Plains, and settled on the Russel Bidwell farm; but in that same year he bought the Paul Alder farm, of 310 acres—where his son John now lives—and he then moved to it. In this same year, also, he bought fifty-seven acres of Nathaniel Sawyier. In the year 1847, he bought the Paul Smith farm, 175 acres.

In the year 1854, he sold the Arthur farm to his brother, William D., and bought the Stanley Watson farm, 400 acres, adjoining the village of La Fayette, where he moved, and where he now lives. He paid $16,000 for this farm, and, it is believed that it was the first $40 farm sold in the county. In 1855, he fell heir, by the death of his father, to 381 acres adjoining the Watson farm; and in 1856 he bought the Carter farm, 400 acres, where his son-in-law, Dr. W. M. Beach, now lives. In 1860, he bought his half-brother Hamilton's share of his father's estate—463 acres—adjoining his home farm; whilst Hamilton bought his brother William D. Wilson's

share, adjoining the village of La Fayette, on which stands the old Anderson Tavern.

For more than thirty years James Wilson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I am writing this on the 20th day of December, 1882, the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birthday, and it finds him a hale and vigorous old man, in full possession of all his faculties, and the owner of about 2,350 acres of well-improved land, with accompaniments, a part of which he has passed over to the control of his children. He is now the patriarch of the Wilson family, having attained a greater age, it is believed, than any other one who has ever been born into the family. Knowing his modesty and retiring disposition, a eulogy upon his life and character as a citizen, and as a man, it is believed, would be distasteful to him, and I forbear.

WASHINGTON WILSON, son of Valentine, married Miss Linney West, daughter of Edmund and Margaret (Shaw) West, born near Catawba, Clark County, Ohio, November 16, 1824. Mr. Wilson has been a Deacon in the Christian Church, and a Trustee of the township of Somerford for more than twenty years. He is a large land-holder, residing one mile north of Somerford; is a good neighbor, and a citizen of so pure and stainless a character, as to be above reproach or suspicion.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON WILSON, son of Valentine, married Isabella Parsons Koogler, of Greene County, Ohio. He is a Justice of the Peace, and influential citizen of La Fayette, Ohio.

VALENTINE C. WILSON, son of Valentine, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in the class of 1860—the first classical graduate in his father's family. He died August 23, 1861, of epidemic dysentery.

JACOB W. WILSON, son of Valentine, resides at Somerford, Ohio. He is a man of great inventive genius, his latest invention being a twine grain-binder, which promises a success.

Of the daughters of Valentine Wilson, I have given only the names; but they must have inherited something of the sagacity and psychological characteristics of their father. They all married poor boys. But the names of such men as Robert Boyd, Hiram W. Richmond and Thomas John Stutson, who all married into the family, offer a sufficient evidence of the soundness of their judgment.

VALENTINE WILSON, deceased, son of Jacob Wilson, a native of Virginia, was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, and died in Madison County, July 2, 1855. He emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1802, and settled on the head-waters of Beaver Creek, Bath Township, Greene County, where he remained until 1816, when he removed to Madison County, and settled on the head-waters of Deer Creek, where he bought 160 acres of land. He added to that until he had at the time of his death, which occurred July 2, 1855, nearly 10,000 acres of land, and 1,000 head of cattle and sheep. He died the wealthiest man who had ever been a citizen of the county. He was married three times and was the father of nineteen children. He married for his first wife Elenor Judy, in 1806, and she lived until 1819, at which time she passed away from earth; the next wife that blessed his home was Susan Umble, who died August 18, 1825; for his third wife he married Nancy Roberts, June 18, 1827, with whom he lived until his death. She resides in Somerford, and has at this time about 2,500 acres of land which are under a high state of cultivation. She is a member of the Christian Church.

WASHINGTON WILSON, farmer, P. O. Somerford, was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 7, 1821, and was a son of Valentine and

Susan (Umble) Wilson; Valentine was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, and Susan in Ohio in 1799. They were married in Madison County in 1818. He was married three times, Susan being his second wife. She died August 18, 1825, and he died July 2, 1855. Our subject, when twenty-one years old, began working by the month, and thus continued for three months, as he wanted to get money enough to get married; at the expiration of that time he had $27. He was then united in marriage with Linnie West, November 17, 1842. She was born in Clark County November 16, 1824. After their marriage he began farming as a renter, and continued for four years, when he bought sixty acres of land, to which he has since added until he now owns 800 acres. He is a member of the I O. O. F. order, and served as Township Trustee of Somerford Township for fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of eight children, of whom six survive—Jackson, Alexander, Valentine, Belle, Griffin and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN F. WILLIAMSON, deceased. The subject of this sketch was the son of James Williamson, was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1834, and was united in marriage in October, 1856, to Frances Wilson, a daughter of Valentine Wilson, whose sketch appears in this work. She was born October 26, 1840. After their marriage he engaged in farming, and trading in stock, principally horses; a business he followed until his death, which occurred January 11, 1862. He and his wife were the parents of one child, viz.: Winfield Scott, born July 21, 1857; he is engaged in trading in stock and farming, and was united in marriage, October 14, 1878, to Amanda Odell, by whom he has one child, Lillie May, born May 21, 1881.

T. L. WOOSLEY, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 17, 1852, and is a son of David and Nancy (Moss) Woosley, natives of Clark County, Ohio, the former born January 12, 1812, and the latter in 1822. They were married in Clark County in 1851. Our subject engaged in farming when twenty-one years of age as a renter, and thus continued for six years, when he bought 160 acres of land where he now resides. He was united in marriage with Emma M. Prugh, February 17, 1880. She was born in Madison County, May 1, 1852, and is a daughter of Samuel Prugh, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Woosley acquired a common school education, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DAVID WATSON.

RE-ARRANGED BY REV. C. A. VAN ANDA.

My parents, Walter and Rachel Watson, were born in the State of Maryland, about the year 1750. My mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from my earliest recollection. Such was the gentleness of her character, the strength of her religious convictions and the consistency of her life, that she exercised the most happy influence over my father. He was a man of remarkable physical strength, but from the evil associations and customs of the times, he unfortunately, in early life, fell into the ruinous habits of drinking and fighting.

I was born in Calvert County, Md., near the coast of the Chesapeake Bay, in the year 1783. I possessed a very lively temperament and an extraordinary degree of muscular activity. It was perhaps owing to these things that in my fourteenth year, I was induced to leave my father's home. The circumstances of my departure were as follows: In 1797, old Capt.

Brandon, from Massachusetts, visited our country in order to trade in groceries. He seemed to take quite a fancy to me, and on one occasion asked my father if he might take me home with him. "When will you bring him back?" my father asked, and added that he had no objection, if mother was willing. The wily Captain went at once to ask the same question of mother, taking care to say nothing about the conversation he had just had with father. Mother replied, "I am willing, if his father has no objection." I was exceedingly anxious to go, and had but little difficulty in overcoming all objections, save those urged by my brother. I finally offered him all my toys if he would consent, and succeeded in getting away. We embarked on the Patuxent River, and in two days reached Norfolk, Va., our first port. At that time I felt as if I would have given the world, had I owned it, to have been at home. I there for the first time began to experience that disease so well known and yet so difficult to describe, namely, homesickness.

Shortly before leaving Norfolk, a very interesting incident occurred. A negro, preferring freedom to slavery, had by some means secreted himself in the hold of our vessel, and remained some two days or more without anything to eat. I was sent below for some purpose, and while creeping over boxes and barrels I caught sight of his teeth and eyes. I afterward fed him until we reached Beverly, Mass., where the poor fellow was free.

The Captain took me to his home and introduced me to his wife, who asked my name, and seemed much pleased to see me. In a short time the Captain started on a voyage to England, leaving me at home to attend school. I however attended school but little, having too many errands to run. During the summer, an incident transpired at Beverly, Mass., of deep and painful interest. I had formed a very pleasant acquaintance with a young man who owned a distillery in the town. Going down street one day, I saw a great many people running toward the distillery. I joined the crowd, and upon reaching the building was shocked to hear that my friend had committed suicide. He had fastened an iron kettle to his body, opened the hatchway and cast himself into the large rum cistern. He so arranged matters that all the hands were away at the time. So soon as he was missing, search was made in Beverly, and Salem, an adjoining town. At length some one thought of examining the cistern, and taking a boat-hook, he caught his clothing and drew him up. Physicians were called immediately, but all without avail, as he had been in the cistern about four hours. There were evidences that the love of life had returned before consciousness was lost, as attempts had been made to loose the kettle.

The Captain, having returned, wintered at home, determined in the spring to go on a fishing excursion.

Everything was in readiness by the 18th of March, but we were compelled to wait for the "line gale" to subside. While lying there, a large boy among my comrades, proposed that we should drink something. The proposition was universally agreed to. "David," said he, "what have you aboard?" "Everything," I responded. "Rum?" "Yes." "Eggs?" "Yes." I knew nothing about making "eggnog," but he knew it all. I furnished the ingredients, and the coveted beverage was soon ready, and all partook freely. The article was decided to be so superior that we ought by all means to have some more. Accordingly, the second dish was prepared, and all indulged the second time. I soon began to feel uncomfortable, and went to my hammock. I was doubtless somewhat restless, for some time afterward my friend, who had brought all our trouble upon us, came and asked: "David, are you dying?" I said "yes." I knew nothing more un-

til morning. The boys all found their ships, and I returned to the Captain's for breakfast. When my mistress called, I answered: "I thank you, I don't want anything." The Captain inquired what we had been doing, and I frankly told him all. He simply said: "David, never do so again." I replied, "No, sir." And I never did.

On the 23d of March we weighed anchor, and started for the banks of Newfoundland. Reaching our destination, we fished for a short time with some success, and then sailed for a better position. Running for a school of fish, the Captain discovered that ice was not far to the windward, but apprehending no immediate danger, all laid down to rest except one man, who was stationed so as to keep a sharp lookout for the ice. Instead of obeying orders, however, he soon went to sleep. While we were all wrapped in slumber, the ice was rapidly nearing our vessel. The Captain was the first to discover our danger. Awaking from his nap, he found the vessel already partially on an iceberg, and a whole island of ice was bearing down upon us. All hands ran to the windlass, but our united strength could no more move the ship than if she had been a mountain. Every fathom of cable was out, and our destruction seemed certain. The Captain calling for an ax, cut the cable, when it flew swift as lightning. At length, hoisting all sail and using crotches, we backed her out stern foremost. We then returned home, washed out our fish, and as soon as possible prepared for a second voyage—going this time to British America, and stopping at a point called Donahoe's Cave.

The origin of this name is declared by tradition to be as follows: Donahoe was a brave seaman, but so fond of sport as to be sometimes cruel in securing it. On one occasion, while stopping at the cave, in order to tease the Indians, he spread tar over the deck of his ship, invited the red men aboard. After having sprinkled scupper-nails everywhere, and then ran after them with the ropes-end, and amused himself by watching their awkward and painful attempts at running. The Indians were terribly enraged, and tried all their ingenuity to entice him ashore. At length they succeeded, and then revenged themselves and showed their savage nature by cutting his heart into pieces as small as possible, and eating it, in order, as they said, to become as brave as the Captain was. From this occurrence the point was called Donahoe's Cave.

Returning from our fishing excursion, the Captain, after a time, took a position as first mate on an East Indiaman. By reason, however, of some disagreement between him and the Captain, as to wages, he concluded not to go, but gave me my choice, to go as cabin boy, or stay with him. I chose to go. My new Captain was a man of very violent temper, as I soon found to my great sorrow. Capt. Brandon had given me a beautiful comb, such as sailors wore at that time to keep their hair, which was worn very long, from falling over their faces. Going down one morning to get buscuit to make toast for breakfast, I chanced to look into an empty hogshead and saw that a rat had fallen into it. I ran for the cat, and put her in to catch it; but she was afraid and kept as far away as possible. I then reached down and caught it by the tail, when it turned and bit my finger. Upon coming up, the Captain asked me how I had hurt myself. When I told what had happened, he swore a terrible oath, and striking me on the head, he broke my beautiful comb. Then my troubles began. When we were but a few days out, we were attacked by a whale. He was a huge fellow, though but about two-thirds grown. He would lash the stern of the ship with such violence that every timber would quake. The

attack began on Saturday evening and continued until late Sunday morning. We had two swivels on board, but could not bring them to bear on him, as he kept so near the ship. Many musket balls were fired into him and he was severely wounded with pikes. So freely did the blood flow that the sea was purple in our wake. At length our enemy was so weakened by loss of blood that he could no longer hold out, and so dropped astern.

The time passed without any incident worthy of especial notice until I experienced the process of being shaved by Neptune. The Captain had talked a great deal to the boys about an old man who lived on the "line," as he said, whose habit it was to shave all who crossed it for the first time. So much was said about the matter, and with such apparent sincerity, that at length some of the younger boys began to believe that all was real. Before my doubts were entirely removed, I would ask how the old man lived on the "line?" How he got his food? and so on. The replies, however, seemed so plausible, that my doubts were pretty much removed. On a certain morning, we found the sun directly over our heads. Never was there a more lovely morning. The Captain directed me to go below and ask the boys to come up and scrub the deck. All were glad to do so, and started very merrily for the deck, which they had no sooner reached, than the companion leaf fell. Instantly all seemed to be impressed with the idea that all this was somehow connected with the shaving process so much talked about. Meantime, preparations had been made above for the sport. When all was ready, the Captain went on deck with a speaking-trumpet, when an imaginary person—real enough to us—hailed him, and inquired for the boys who were for the first time crossing the line. At first the Captain denied having any, but Neptune insisted, and at length mentioned the cabin boy. Presently Neptune came aboard and addressed the Captain very cordially. They shook hands and seemed very happy to meet each other. I was called upon to bring the stranger a glass of grog. Upon looking out, there he was, sure enough. His mouth was wide open, his face smeared with tar, and his old coat stuffed with oakum, producing a great hump on his back. I started back with fear, when he stooped just in time to secure the glass. Some were sent down who blindfolded me and brought me up on deck. Neptune approached me in a very friendly way, shaking my hand, calling me a fine little fellow, etc., etc. No one, he said, could become a good sailor unless he was first shaved. He then told me I must answer all his questions, or else he would take me away in his little boat and I should never see the ship again. I was then sworn, and made to answer many foolish questions. Lather, composed of all kinds of filth, was brought and applied to my face with a paint brush. An old piece of iron, filed so as to resemble, somewhat, a saw, was used as a razor. It was so dull and was used with so much violence, as actually to cut my face in several places. I would beg not to be killed; Neptune would talk soothingly, and thus this part of the programme was finished. I was then placed upon a board which lay across the top of a large cask filled with salt water. A trumpet was placed to my mouth, and I was told to say three times, as loud as I could, "God bless the United States of America." "Louder," shouted Neptune. I was preparing to do my very best, when suddenly the old sea god poured a bucket of salt water into the mouth of the trumpet, which came near strangling me; at the same instant, the board on which I stood was turned, and I fell into the salt water, feeling sure that I was overboard and all was lost forever. In a moment, I was drawn out of the cask, the

bandage was taken from my eyes, and I saw Neptune and knew him. My anger knew no bounds. I cursed and swore, "Hush! Hush!" said he, there are the other boys. My desire to see them shaved cooled my wrath, and I joined heartily in the sport.

After this experience, our time past monotonously for many days. At length, the following sad incident occurred: A sailor went up to the foretop to shake out the reefs. A kink in the rope caused him to lose his balance, when he pitched out of the foretops, and falling across the gunwale broke his thigh. The Captain set the broken limb, and arranging a chicken-coop, so that it might swing back and forth like a hammock, placed the poor fellow upon it, where he remained for sixty days. When he did get up, he was entirely well, scarcely limping at all. Sad to relate, a few days afterward, by a mistep, the unfortunate man broke his thigh again.

It was our custom to kill a pig once a week. This we generally did on Saturday evenings. It was my business to prepare the head and feet for the Captain and officers. Our butter was becoming low, and fearing none could be had at our destination, the Captain gave orders that I should use no more of it in preparing the head and feet. When dinner was ready, on the day the above orders were given, I saw the butter was lower than at breakfast, and that the Captain was angry about it. Addressing me, he said, "I thought I told you not to use any more butter in this way." I replied, "I did not use any." "I will settle with you after dinner," he said. When the officers had gone on deck, he rang a little bell for me. I went into the cabin, when he addressed me as thus: "Do you still say you did not use the butter?" "I did not use it, Captain," I replied. With a terrible oath, he declared he would make me own it. "Go into the state-room," he thundered, "and bring me that cat." Returning with it, he bade me remove my roundabout, and then grasping my left wrist, he whipped me until he was tired out, and then stopping to rest, he repeated the question. I responded "no," as before. He then laid on again; stopping to take breath, the question was repeated, and the same answer given. He then declared he would make me own it, or whip me to death. Again the cruel cat was applied; I could not shed a tear, though my sufferings were excruciating. When I went down to the cabin, I resolved that should the Captain shoot me, I would die rather than tell a lie. But now my resolution began to waver. To be whipped to death seemed so terrible. It was more than I could endure, and feeling that I could last but a few moments more, I said I had taken the butter. I went on deck, and sitting down, began to think of how tenderly I had been raised; of what a good home I had left; of how far I was from it, and of the awful fact that I was helpless in the hands of this inhuman wretch. For a moment, I seriously debated whether it would not be better to take my life then and there, and so put an end to my misery. But better thoughts prevailed. For many weeks, I could not lie upon my back, and to this day I bear the marks of that terrible flogging.

I have often since thought that the awful question of taking my own life was decided in the negative, in part, at least, through the following incident: The day was one of great beauty, and we were sailing at the rate of four or five knots per hour. The Captain said to the mate, "How are the hammocks holding out?" The mate replied, "Many of them are almost worn out." Directions were accordingly given, that new ones be made from sails not in use. Not long after, the Captain and mate were sitting not far from me, when in reply to the declaration of the mate, that all were sup-

plied with hammocks but David, the Captain said, with an oath, "He don't need any, the spars are good enough for him." I had not up to this moment shed a tear, but this cruel remark opened the fountain, and I wept profusely. For a moment I gave way to anger, and it seemed to afford some relief. Looking at him, in profane language, I declared that upon reaching home, I would waylay him and take his life. I at once gave up all thoughts of taking my own life, arose and went about my work.

All our pigs had been killed but one; he was to be kept until we came in sight of land. Our grain had given out, and it became my business to provide him something to eat. This I did by catching "boobies," a sea bird about the size of a goose. These silly birds would alight upon the yard-arm, and remain perfectly quiet until I caught them. With these I so long supplied the pig that he came to know their peculiar noise, and would squeal his satisfaction when he heard them. I threw them alive into his pen, and he caught and devoured them without ceremony. When in sight of land, piggy was killed; but judge of our disappointment to find him so fishy that he could not be eaten. Being utterly useless, we threw the whole overboard.

It was evening when we came in sight of land. We were met by a boat load of natives who had fish to sell. Having purchased some of these, we cleaned them and hung them up to dry; but such was the effect of the climate upon them as to spoil the whole. There being no wharves, we ran into "Man Eater's Island," and anchored some distance from the shore. The natives were a great curiosity to me. I was especially interested in the manner in which they confine a certain class of criminals. A vessel called the Galliot is anchored some distance from the shore. Once incarcerated there, they were perfectly secure, since the alligators were so numerous as to make it impossible for any one to swim ashore. Our Captain went to the Harbor Master and hired ten of these prisoners to load our cargo. Their manner of eating was very curious to me. Their food was rice, an article of red color, and altogether superior to any I have ever seen in this country. This was prepared by boiling. Each man was provided with a "noggen" and ten sticks about four or five inches long, flattened somewhat at one end; taking the sticks in one hand and holding the noggen in the other, they would eat with great rapidity. When they wished a piece of meat, they used the thumb nail instead of a knife, that article being allowed to grow to a great length.

We found several American ships in the harbor, and enjoyed ourselves very much in meeting with our countrymen, none of whom we had seen for nine months. It was decided to have a large party while we lay there, which was to be held aboard our ship. I, of course, was head cook. I did my very best, and many were the compliments I received for my excellent dinner. One Captain said it was the best dinner he ever ate on the water. Having only money, we had nothing to do but to purchase our cargo. This consisted of pepper, coffee, cloves and camphor. The money expended for this cargo amounted to about fifty thousand Spanish dollars.

After lying at Batavia about fifteen days, we made ready to start on our return voyage. The port was regarded as a very sickly one. The Captain had said that quite possibly one-fourth would be left, but not a single case of sickness occurred. We had taken in rain water enough to fill our hogsheads, as the water of the port was regarded as very unhealthy. Having been for a long time without fresh meat, we determined to secure some at the first opportunity. Accordingly, coming in sight of the Island of Sen-

ter, we cast anchor, and sent four men ashore to catch turtles. These were found in incredible numbers. The men were instructed to turn them upon their backs, for in that condition they are helpless. In the morning we went ashore and fastening ropes around their "flippers," drew them into the water and on board the ship. In this way we secured nine very large ones. It was supposed that some would weigh at least fifteen hundred pounds. They laid us many eggs. I think I counted eleven hundred from one. Their eggs are most excellent, as well as their flesh; so that we had fresh meat for many days. Some persons may not know that these animals can use their flippers for both fins and feet, but so it is. Upon the land their flippers are turned backward and upward, and the first joint coming to the ground, is used as a foot. Their gait is awkward and slow.

Thus the time passed pleasantly, though monotonously, as we sailed homeward. All were in excellent health and happy at the thought of soon reaching home. But an event occurred which illustrated the uncertainty of this world's affairs, and our liability to disappointment in this life. When not more than two weeks from home, we were taken prisoners by a French privateersman, a sloop of war named Bazier. The time about which I am now speaking was during the Presidency of John Adams. The French claimed certain moneys from the United States for funds lent us during the Revolutionary war. Our Government not admitting the claim, they took such of our ships as they found unable to defend themselves. For several days the Captain had thought we were in the latitude where the French might be expected. One beautiful afternoon, as we were driving rapidly before the wind, a French sloop was discovered under our lee bow, and we were driving right down upon her. The first intimation we had of immediate danger was the cry of the man on the foretop: "A sail ho!" "Where away?" cried the Captain. "Under the lee bow," was the reply. The Captain took his glass and hurrying to the main top, decided the vessel to be a French sloop of war.

The first mate drew his glass, and decided she was not. The Captain came down and ordered the ship drawn on the wind. The privateersman was at this point about three leagues away; all her sails being furled, she seemed quite small to us; but when we changed our course, her sails were unfurled in a moment, and she gave chase.

She was a very fast runner, and gained upon us so rapidly that at dawn next morning she was plainly visible from our mast-head, right in our wake. At 10 o'clock she was along side, and hailed us, "Ho! where from?" "Batavia." "Where bound?" "Beverly." "What is your cargo?" "Pepper and coffee." "Bon prize," said the Frenchman. The officers came aboard, overhauled our papers, then drank and caroused until near 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the French Captain called out excitedly, "Embark! Embark! on board Bazier to sweet America." We were taken to Cayenne. Our cargo was, of course confiscated, and we were taken to jail. Our treatment was not severe. Sometimes we were taken to the sail lofts to work on sails. So matters continued for about ten months. At the expiration of that time, a Capt. Adams, of Baltimore, hearing that there were some American prisoners at the jail, came to the gate, one morning, and inquired if there was not a little American boy there. He called me to the gate, and inquired if I did not want to get out of there. Of course I replied yes. He took me aboard his ship, and we sailed for Lisbon.

There was not the most friendly feeling, at that time, between Portugal and the United States, although our ships were allowed to enter any

port in time of distress. Our Captain was not troubled with conscientious scruples, and, knowing his cargo was valuable in Lisbon, he determined to put in there under pretense of distress. The mainmast was somewhat injured, and he arranged to have it carried quite away, by putting on sail. The vessel was forced on her beam ends; every moment the pilot feared a shot from the fort. At length a carpenter was bribed to come on board and condemn the ship. This cost the Captain one hundred guineas. We took great pleasure in viewing the city of Lisbon. Everywhere were plainly visible the effects of the terrible earthquake, which had destroyed millions of property and thousands of lives. The wharves being destroyed, we rowed ashore in a boat. Not a house remained on the old site of the city. It seemed, from appearances, as if the earth, like a thin crust, had broken through wherever there was any considerable weight upon it—other portions being left undisturbed The poverty, wretchedness and superstition of the inhabitants was extreme. Many women flocked around us, having the cross in a box, covered with glass; with this they passed from one to another, asking, "You no care for St. Antoine?" By this means, they expected from each of us a sou. Here I witnessed that cruel sport, a "bull bait." The day was the Sabbath. I found the seats were sold, as at our theaters. These were circular in form, inclosing a large area. Upon these were seated many thousands of people. Horsemen and footmen were within, for the purpose of worrying and killing the animals. While we were looking on, one man was killed, but the sad event produced no more feeling than if the victim had been a horse instead of a man. Our attention was especially attracted by twelve men whose business it was to keep the animals away from the seats occupied by the King and Queen.

Having disposed of our cargo, we sailed for Hamburg. On the voyage, we came near being cast away between two islands. There had been an easterly swell and a westerly gale; these uniting, the current, into which we were drawn, set with great force toward the land. We were just at dinner; our danger, for a few moments, was indeed very great, but by great exertions we were saved. At Hamburg, I had the pleasure of seeing the King and Queen of Denmark. The King was in a row-boat with a hundred men; the Queen was seated in a sail-boat. The excitement was intense, thousands upon thousands having gathered to witness the imposing scene. Having laid in a cargo of cheese, we sailed for London. Arriving in sight of this great city, many things attracted our attention. One sight, I remember, was harrowing in the extreme. At almost every bend of the river, we beheld a gibbet. In these were hanging criminals, whose bodies were in various stages of decomposition. In all cases they were to hang until the flesh dropped off their bones. Going into the harbor, the Captain ordered a man to run up the colors. "Which?" was asked. "Danish," was the Captain's reply. Now it happened on that very day, an embargo had been laid on all vessels belonging to the Danes, Swedes, Prussians and Russians. Of course we had made a serious mistake. Had we run up the American colors, all would have been well.

The abuse I there suffered is inexpressible. The press gang, often visited the ship, and tried every means to get me. Sometimes they would threaten, then again they would coax, and then try to buy me off.

On one occasion, one of these wretches stole from me a new pair of shoes. I met one of them on shore the next day, and charged him with the theft. He was so indignant that his rage knew no bounds. He swore without stint. I, also was angry, and nothing restrained me but the fact that

I was on foreign soil. My sufferings so deeply impressed me that my feelings of indignation are still aroused at every recollection, though the occurrences were more than seventy years ago.

Our next voyage was from Plymouth to Bordeaux, France. I recall many things that there impressed me deeply. Among others a garden of great beauty near the city. It was said a gentlemen of great wealth had left an immense fortune to his son, who having a strong taste for gardening, had laid out vast sums of money in making this spot the scene of the wonder and beauty it was. It was surrounded by a beautiful fence, and also by a hedge. The walks, which were wide enough for two to walk abreast, were also bounded by hedges. These were so accurately trimmed, that the slightest variation from a straight edge could be observed. Every variety of flowers and shrubs grew here. In the center was a curiosity in the form of a labyrinth. This consisted of many walks with so many windings that we were soon lost. After repeated trials we gave up the effort, seeing we invariably came back to the point of departure. At length, some one more experienced than we, piloted us out. From Bordeaux, we sailed to Barston, Point-Peter and Jacknell. At the latter place occurred an incident, illustrating English feeling against the United States, on the ground of our peaceful attitude toward France, with which England was then at war. A British man-of-war, had been kept cruising around the harbor, and a few days before our arrival an American brig from Baltimore was boarded, the brains of the watch were knocked out and the vessel taken to England, simply because she had a French cargo. The cargo, was condemned and the hull liberated. For this reason the authorities sent eighteen marines on board to protect us.

Just upon the eve of our departure from this port, a circumstance occurred worthy of note. We were in a great hurry to weigh anchor, having been so long from home. It became dark just as the last barrel was to be put aboard. The man whose duty it was to fasten the can-hook to the chimes of the barrel did his work so imperfectly that it held just long enough to be brought over the comb of the hatch, when the hook slipped, letting the barrel fall so hard, as to break one head; the man below sprang forward and raised the barrel in time to save about one-third of the contents, which I have omitted to state, was wine. The crew regarded the accident as a rare good fortune, and determined to drink what was saved. We invited every American in the port. I need not say we drank largely. Before leaving, I met with the Governor of the island, who was a black man. When we met, he politely lifted his hat, and I, of course, returned the salutation. He was regarded as an excellent officer.

At length, we set sail for New York. A run of fourteen days brought us to the city. We anchored in the sound, and there lay at quarantine for many days. True, we had been examined, and pronounced healthy, yet so terribly was the yellow fever prevailing that the authorities feared to allow us to land. Imagine our feelings—we had been six years from home, had endured incredible hardships—now we were in sight of our dear native land, and yet dared not go ashore. But as all things have an end, so had our imprisonment, and we were once more free.

Having been paid off, I bade my shipmates and Capt. Adams farewell. Preferring coin to the paper money I had received, I started for the bank to make the exchange. On the way, I stopped at a silversmith's, and bought a watch. Having arranged my money matters, I started for home by way of Philadelphia, by coach. I had never learned the use of money, and

never having had so large an amount in my possession, I spent it freely, feeling rich and living high. Reaching the city, I put up at a private room and lived in considerable style, frequenting the barber's, having my hair powdered, wearing a ruffled shirt, and seeking amusements in various ways. Meantime, I just escaped shipping again for a three years' voyage on an East Indiaman. Going aboard, I met the last man just coming from the cabin, having signed his shipping papers. I told the Captain my desire; he said, "Had you been an hour earlier, I could have taken you, but now we are full." The next day a packet arrived, bound for Alexandria, Va. In four or five days, we reached our destination. Approaching the wharf, I narrowly scanned the people on shore, and they seemed to be returning the compliment. Among that crowd on the shore was my brother, who at the time was engaged in driving a team from Frederick County, Va., to Alexandria; neither of us recognized the other.

Being so near the capital, I determined to visit it, and also Georgetown, having often heard my father speak of these cities. I hired a boatman to take me up, but had only gone a short distance when I found I had forgotten my trunk. However, an additional 50 cent piece induced him to return for the missing article. Having looked about Washington as long as I desired, I made inquiry at the post office for the direction home. The reply was, that I had better take the stage for a place, the name of which I have forgotten. At that point I tried to hire a horse, but no one would trust me. Seeing I could do no better, I started home on foot. I took it very leisurely, greatly enjoying the scenery. My design was to reach home a little after dark, in order to surprise my parents. I aimed to go to Lower Marlboro, there being also a town called Upper Marlboro. It happened I was directed to the upper town, and by that means went five miles out of my way. An old negro directed me to Nottingham. Crossing the fields, I saw a negro coming toward me on a pony. Accosting him, I said, "Old man, what will you take to carry me to Nottingham?" "Can't do it, massa." "Why?" "Hoss too small." "I'm small, too." "You can't ride." "I will." "If you must, give me a dollar." Handing him the money, I jumped on behind, and rode into Nottingham.

The ferry-boat was just pushing off as I reached the river. My father —as I supposed—was living on the other side. I cried out to the ferryman to stop. The people, hearing me, were alarmed, and ran to their doors to see what was the matter. One man asked, "Are you a mechanic?" I answered "No." Then, seeing the boat was gone, I inquired if he knew Mr. Watson. "Very well," he replied, "Walter Watson moved up the country one hundred miles. He was down two weeks ago, with a drove of horses. Who are you?" I told him my name, and he asked if I had not an uncle in that place. I replied I had, but I did not know where he was now. He said, "Come along with me, and I will show you his house." Reaching the dwelling, I entered without ceremony. My aunt not recognizing me, was much surprised to see me walk across the room and deliberately hang up my hat. I then made myself known. My dear aunt was overjoyed, and the servants who had known me rushed into the room and manifested their joy, in true negro style. The evening was spent in giving an account of my adventures by sea and land. The next morning, I crossed the river in the ferry-boat, in order to visit another uncle. While crossing, I gave the boatman some account of my voyages. Reaching the shore, I saw a man with two horses, whom I knew to be a friend of my father's. I spoke to him, calling him by name. He seemed scarcely to notice me, and spoke

slightingly; not knowing me, I did not stop to explain, being stung by his coldness. He inquired of the boatman my name. Having learned who I was, he went to my aunt's and got the whole history of my voyages, and being then on his way to my father's, he was the first to tell them of my return. Going to my uncle's, I found him and his two sons at work in the fields. Having told him my name, he called the boys, who came running to greet me, and, gathering me up in their arms, carried me, pack and all, into the house. My aunt, upon seeing me, gave thanks to God: "See," said she to her husband, the goodness of God in preserving this child." All were melted into tears. Several days were spent with these dear friends. Nothing could exceed their kindness. The boys furnished me with the best horse and saddle the place afforded, while I, in turn, furnished them a great deal of amusement by my awkward attempts to keep my place in the saddle. Sometimes, they would suddenly start on a rapid trot, while I could scarcely hold on, even at a slow walk.

In a few days, my father sent a cousin for me, with a horse. Returning to the point where I left my trunk, I found no one wanted to buy it, and, as I would not give it away, it was a serious question how to manage it. I proposed to my cousin that a circingle which he had brought with him, be put through the handles of the trunk and that it be strapped to my back. Thus mounted, I had not gone two rods before down came trunk, rider and all. Being determined to succeed, I remounted, and, by bracing myself in the stirrups with all the skill I could command, we reached Alexandria, where the trunk was left for my brother to carry home at his next trip. We then started directly for my father's, Frederick County, Va.

On the way, we met with my brother, in company with Jonathan Minshall, who afterward became my brother-in-law, on their way to Alexandria with their teams. Near by the place of our meeting was a little public house. We were so ignorant as to know no better way to express our joy than to turn aside there, and eat and drink all the proprietor had.

It was late in the evening when we reached home, where we found the whole family had gathered, expecting us. At the bark of the dog, all ran to the door. Imagine the joy all felt at the return of the long-lost son.

For several days but little was done, besides listening to my tales of wonder. Young people came from a great distance to see the sailor boy and hear him talk.

In the fall of 1803, a protracted meeting was held at Newtown, by the Rev. James Quinn and the Rev. Mr. Mathews. The meeting became one of great interest and power, so much so that many people attended from distant towns and counties. Two of my sisters were converted during the early part of the meeting, and also two of my younger brothers. An older brother and myself would accompany the rest to the church and then going to the tavern, would spend our time there until the service closed. My eldest sister threatened to inform father of this fact. This, we felt, would never do, so we consented to go into the church with them, having agreed among ourselves to slip out and return before the meeting closed. When our two younger brothers were converted, we were greatly enraged. As for the girls, we said, they were older and could do as they pleased; but the boys, we believed, were frightened into their religion. One day we determined that, should such excitement occur that night as we had before witnessed, we would enter the house and bring our brothers out. Accordingly, we took our stations at the door. Soon the interest became intense; the people became very happy, and many of them gave expressions to their

feelings of joy, in songs and exclamations of praise to God. With an oath, we started forward. I had agreed to take one and my brother the other. We kept close together until we came near to where they were standing. The boys were some distance apart. I remember reaching for my little brother, and asking, "What are you doing here?" He looked at me and I saw the tears of joy rolling down his face as he said, "David, my soul is happy." I emember no more—nothing as to where I was or the flight of time—until I was clapping my hands and shouting, "Glory to God." My brother also failed to do as he intended, but he succeeded in reaching the door. I here record the fact that Jonathan Minshall was converted at the same meeting.

During the time intervening between this and the following New Year's, my brother tried every means to discourage us, being determined to get us back into the world. Some time after this meeting there was a camp-meeting held at a place called the "White House," a distance about twenty miles from us. We attended that meeting. My brother James was greatly opposed to our going, and determined to secure a load for Alexandria, so that the team should be engaged. At length father interposed his authority. James could do nothing more than nurse his anger, which he continued to do. The meeting was an excellent one. Upon our return, James tried to disturb me by ridicule, using such language as "How much grace did you get?" "I suppose all the tears shed there could be put into a small bottle," etc., etc. He continued his opposition until New Year's Day, 1805. At that time, Rev. Mr. Phelps held a watch-night meeting at his house. James attended. Rev. William Hughes, a step-son of Father Phelps, preached. During the preaching, I saw James trembling. At first I supposed it to be ague, but soon I saw him praising God; the lion had become a lamb, and the bitter scoffer had become a professor of religion. This was Saturday evening. On Sabbath morning there was a love-feast at Newtown. James attended, much to the surprise of the people, very few knowing of the change he had experienced. After a few had spoken, he arose to give his testimony. Every word seemed to come from the depths of his heart; a Divine power seemed to fall upon all present; all wished to hear his experience, and yet they could scarcely restrain their joy.

In the spring of 1805, my father purchased a lease of a Mr. Helphenstine, which I went to see, expecting that brother James and I would farm it. After looking around the farm, I went to the house, and there saw the girl whom I afterward married. Her mother was dead, and she, only ten years of age, was acting as housekeeper. She politely offered me a chair; we had some general conversation, during which I resolved that if I could succeed I would make her my wife when the proper time had come.

About this time my attention was turned to the West, especially to Ohio. I knew there was better land there than that we were farming. One day I said to father, let us go to Ohio. You have always been a renter here, and have paid rent enough to buy a farm there. We are all working hard and accomplishing but little. At first he tried to persuade me not to think of it, but seeing how anxious I was, he consented to my going, saying if I was pleased with the country he would go, too. Mr. Helphenstine was going West, which I frankly confess increased the attraction. He had four horses and I had one, which just made a team. Accordingly we united, and without any special incident, reached Chillicothe, Ohio, in October, 1805, where we remained until January.

We found a Col. Langam, who was going up into the "barrens" to

lay "warrants" and divide lands. Mr. Helphenstine and myself accompanied the Colonel as assistants. We remained with him until the 14th day of February. On the morning we were about finishing the survey of the 1,700 acres on which I now live, the Colonel said there was a mistake of 100 acres in the survey. We did not wish to run it over again, and Mr. Helphenstine proposed that I should buy it, and thus the survey could stand as it was. I replied, "I have nothing to buy it with." "Yes," the Colonel said, "there is your horse, how much is he worth?" I replied, "one hundred dollars." The Colonel took him at that price. I then gave my watch for $20, which left me in debt $60. I afterward worked out $20 more. The Colonel had some prairie land in the neighborhood, which he wished broken up, which I agreed to do for $10, on the condition that I should have as much more land as I needed for $2 per acre. We carried the chain on our return to Chillicothe, and having measured fifteen miles from the point of our departure, we came to the cabin of a Mr. Oxford, where we spent the night. In the morning I asked what he would take for that lease, and give possession the following October. He agreed to take the making of 2,000 rails, which offer I accepted. The next day we reached Chillicothe.

In March, we built a cabin about three miles from the city. There I spent the summer and raised a crop of corn, getting one-third of it for my labor. I worked out what I could, for the purpose of getting money enough to return to Virginia. I started back the last day of September, 1806. I found all my friends in good health, and fully prepared to accompany me to Ohio. There were thirty-nine of my connection in the company; of this number, I am the only survivor, April, 1870. There were six or seven wagons, my own taking the lead. We reached Chillicothe, about the last of October. Father moved at once to the place I had rented for him, and Jonathan Minshall and family accompanied him. A few days after our arrival, Jonathan purchased 100 acres of land lying alongside of mine. Some time about the last of December, he and I built a log cabin for him. This was the first house built in this part of the country. We completed it about the 12th of January, 1807. We returned to Chillicothe, and after a few days, probably about the seventeenth of the month, he moved into his new house, and I came with him. No more moved into our part of the country until the following March.

The preacher on the Chillicothe Circuit, had established a society at my father's house, making that the limit of his work on the north. Brother Minshall, his wife, and I, felt our spiritual destitution sadly, coming away from the privileges which we enjoyed in Virginia. I proposed to visit father and consult with him about the matter. When I laid the matter before my father, he said, it could hardly be expected that the preacher would extend his work to embrace us, since it would be compelling him to ride thirty miles to preach to us three. Rev. Mr. Lakin was told of the want we had expressed, and left word that if one of us would be there at his next round, he would accompany us, and preach in our cabin. Accordingly Brother Minshall went down and brought him up, and he preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in this part of the country. Brother Minshall, his wife and myself, formed the first class, Brother M. being appointed leader. And it may be said of the members of this class, that there were no absent marks against their names.

About two years after this time, father moved up and built a cabin just across the brook from where my house now stands. Preaching was then appointed at his house where it continued until mother's death, in 1822.

This sad event occurred quite suddenly. Brother Minshall being at quarterly meeting at the time, word was sent him to bring the Presiding Elder to preach the funeral discourse. His name was Rev. John Strange, Rev. D. Davidson being preacher in charge. After dinner, he said to me, Brother Watson, you must have preaching at your house now. I said, "I don't know, we are so poor." My wife said, "We will do the best we can." Brother Davidson replied, "That is all we ask." During the twenty-nine years that intervened, between the organization of the first class and the building of the church now standing at Newport, we had faithful ministers and many excellent meetings. I remember one meeting in particular, of four days' continuance, at which twenty-four persons joined the church at one evening service. This meeting was held by Alexander Morrow.

Before passing from this subject, I wish to record the following incident: Some years after preaching was established here, Rev. J. B. Finley was sent on to the district as Presiding Elder. He would often stop with us, on his way to his quarterly meetings in London. One day while plowing, I looked up and saw Brother Finley and Rev. Z. A. Morris, afterward Bishop Morris, coming up the road. They stopped at the house, and I left my team to go and welcome them, and take care of their horses. After dinner, I excused myself and returned to my work. Shortly afterward, Brother Finley came out to the field; as he came within hearing he said, "O, Brother Watson, if I had nothing to do but plow, how easy I would feel!" "Why" I said, "What have you to do now?" "This day" said he, "I have a family of twenty-one orphans to feed and clothe, beside the care of the church over which I am placed." He then requested me to go and tell my neighbors that there would be preaching at my house this evening, saying, "I will plow, until you return." So he went to plowing, and I started off to publish the appointment. A large congregation assembled to hear the word. A dancing-master had, that week, formed a class in London. When I told Finley of it, he turned to Brother Morris and said, "Brother Morris, you owe me a roundy sermon and must preach it to-morrow." Brother Morris did not say whether he would or not, but Sabbath morning, he did as requested. The sermon was a close, practical discourse on dancing, which the dancing-master had the privilige of hearing, being present.

Perhaps, just here, better than elsewhere, I may record the fact that it was once my pleasure to meet Bishop Asbury. About the year 1818, a camp-meeting was held on the ground now occupied by the town of Mechanicsburg.

Father and mother, Brother Minshall and wife, Rev. Mr. Sutton and wife, and myself and wife, went up to the meeting.

Bishop Asbury, came in a carriage from Urbana, and preached on Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. I remember his appearance very distinctly, though it was fifty-two years ago.

He was very feeble, so much so that he sat during the delivery of a part of the sermon; his hair was remarkably white. The preachers knew of his coming, and had prepared for him a very comfortable tent. This was the last visit of the bishop to the West.

On July 28, 1807, I started for Franklinton to secure a marriage license. My intended's father gave me an instrument of writing testifying to his willingness that the marriage should occur.

On the way I went in sight of Col. Langam's cabin, near where London now stands; he called to me, and asked where I was going; I told my desti-

nation and the object of my journey; he asked if I had any testimonials, and when I showed him what I had, he said his name might be of some use, and so he put it down, and I continued my journey.

And now commenced a series of difficulties which severely taxed my courage and patience. I had tied my overcoat behind the saddle; by some means the strings which were of tow, either wore out, or became untied, and my overcoat was lost. The road being obscure, and the grass being very high, I knew there was scarcely any chance of finding it, and hence kept on, following a path made by cattle, until I reached Georgesville, intending to secure the services of a Justice of the Peace living there.

Reaching his cabin, I tied my horse to the fence, went in, and much to my distress, found that the Justice had drank so deeply as to be unable to hold intelligible conversation with me. I determined to continue my journey and return so early as to find him sober.

Going to untie my horse, I found to my horror, that a cow had so injured the bridle that it seemed to me impossible to use it; however, I repaired damages as best I could, and pushed on to Franklinton. There I made my business known to the clerk of the court, Lyne Starling, and how did my heart sink when he informed me that my testimonials were not sufficient. In vain, I assured him all was right. There was a penalty of $1,500 for issuing a license without a full proof that all was right. I started for the door with a sad heart, when the Clerk called me back, and asked to see my papers again. After looking at them a moment he said, "Seeing Col. Langam's name is on your recommendation, I will issue the license." I received the document with great joy, supposing my troubles were well-nigh over.

I went to Gen. Foos' Hotel to stay all night, telling him I wished to pay my bill before retiring, as I must start quite early. I soon went to bed but not to sleep much.

Very early in the morning I found my gray horse and started for Georgesville, determined to find the Justice before he had time to take his morning dram. But alas, for all human expectations, he was too quick for me. I found him in a worse condition than he had been in the evening before. After much fruitless effort to get him started, he said, "Stranger, go home," repeating his order three times "and bring your girl here, and I will marry you, and you shall love her better than any man ever loved his wife in the world." I replied, "I love her well enough to marry her." I then asked, if he could not direct me to another Justice. Staggering to the door, he gave me the direction to Esquire Gotes. I took the direction indicated and found the cabin late in the afternoon. Much to my disappointment, however, I found that Justice's horse was out on the barrens; he started to find the animal, and I was left to put in the time as best I could. I walked back and forth in the yard, every few moments stopping to look for the returning horse, and listen for the bell. The moments rolled away slowly, and still nothing was seen of the horse or its owner. I went into an old corn crib, and rolled and tumbled about there for a long time. At length, when I was about to despair, the Esquire returned with a borrowed horse; hastily changing his clothing, he mounted and gave the order to go on as fast as I chose.

Now, thought I, my troubles are over; I felt light as a feather and happy as a bird. Suddenly the thought struck me that I might not have money enough to pay the Justice for the marriage ceremony. Quick as lightning, my spirits sank to zero. I thought, what shall I do? I had

but $2 and that was borrowed. I did not know of any one that I could borrow a cent. I felt that the Justice would trust me, if he only lived in my neighborhood, but living so far away, I could not expect him to do that.

Several times, I fell back, determined to know the worst, but my heart would fail me. Then I would conclude to keep quiet about it until the ceremony was over; then if his price should be too high, I would be married at any rate. At length, I could endure the suspense no longer, and decided to know the worst if it killed me. "Esquire" said I, "what do you generally charge for performing a marriage ceremony." "The law allows me $2" he replied. "Good" thought I, "I'm safe." All my gay feelings returned, and we journeyed on We reached home an hour before sundown.

The wedding occurred July 29, 1807. My wife's name was Mary Helphenstine, and she was born March 5, 1793. I went half a mile further to get my clothes, and was married in true backwoods style. My roundabout was of nankeen, being the remnants of a suit presented me by my supercargo in Germany. We went to my father's, where we spent a few days, then commenced housekeeping in a cabin belonging to a Mr. Smith, standing where my son Samuel now lives.

Mr. Smith and his family proved to be very strange people. He came to the settlement with a family of three sons and one daughter. When he had cleared about eight acres of land, and things began to look home-like about him, his children suddenly left him, he pretending not to know why they had left him or where they had gone. He had said to me that if I would marry Polly, we could come and live with him and use what he had about the house. This kind offer had been accepted; all had thus far gone well. On a certain day, wife and I had gone over to Brother Minshall's to assist in killing some pigs. Some time during the day, we had observed a wagon at the house and wondered what it could be. Returning home in the evening, we found the house empty. Smith had left as unceremoniously as his children had done before him. Our distress was great, indeed. Wife asked with tears, "What *shall* we do?" I reminded her that we had some corn meal; that I could make a trough in a few minutes, and she could mix her dough in that; that we could roast our meat and live well. "But," she asked; "what shall I heat water in?" I thought of a Mr. Withrow, who was camping out a short distance above us, and of having seen an iron kettle in his possession. I concluded to go up and see if I could borrow it. Upon telling him our troubles, he lent us the kettle with pleasure. Thus we managed, though suffering many privations, to get through the winter.

A Mr. Groves came into the neighborhood and spent the winter with us. He had a few articles necessary for housekeeping; in addition to these, I borrowed two knives and forks, made one out of buck-horn, my shoe knife made the number even—three knives and three forks. A chest served us for a table. A short time after commencing housekeeping, my wife received the first present ever made us. She had spent the day in visiting sister Minshall. when she came to leave in the evening, wife's sister said she had nothing fit to make her a present of: "but," said she, "here is a cloth that will do to wipe your dishes." Wife declared she could not have given her anything that would have been more acceptable.

I was still owing $60. the last payment on my land. How to meet that obligation was a question that gave me great trouble. Col. Langam

and a Mr. Huffman had a settlement of business matters, in which the Colonel came out just $60 in debt. He told me of the debt and requested that I would give my note to Mr. H. for that amount, saying that he would wait upon me until it was convenient to pay it. I hesitated, because I had not, as yet, received a deed for my land. My father-in-law stated that he had authority to make me a deed and would do so at any time. I therefore gave my note, payable on demand. Mr. Huffman went to Chillicothe; put the note into the hands of an attorney, by the name of Brush, with orders to have it collected as soon as possible. Of this fact, however, I remained in blissful ignorance until a writ was served upon me by the Sheriff. Mr. Groves nobly offered to go my security on the docket, and I went to work to make the money as speedily as possible, which was very slow, indeed. Having secured $13 of the amount, I went, in company with the Sheriff, to pay it. Col. Brush had just arisen from bed, and was washing himself. The Sheriff said I had brought $13 of the amount of that note, and asked if he should take it. "Yes," said Brush, "take all you can get." "Colonel," said I, "can't you give me a little more time on that note. "Not another minute; not another minute," said he, shaking his finger at me. We turned away, and the Sheriff informed me that my horse was advertised for sale at the court house, and he feared that I would be imprisoned. I made up my mind that I would never go there alive, and so told the Sheriff. He promised to do all in his power for me, and, if possible, stave the matter off until another court. I mounted my horse and, riding by Col. Brush, on his way to the court room, made my way home.

By all possible industry and economy, we succeeded, during the several months following, in saving $12 more. I was almost afraid to trust myself with the money, and hence took it over to my father, asking him to keep it for me, telling him what it was designed for. Some days afterward, Col. Langam called upon my father and stated that he was feeling badly, because some parties who owed him had failed to pay him, and was much distressed for a little money. He asked my father if he had any that he could lend him. Father said he had the little I had put in his hands for safe keeping. The Colonel pledged his honor to return it before the next court. At length father was prevailed upon to let him have the money.

When I was made acquainted with this fact, I expressed my fears that it would not be forthcoming, but my father assured me there was no ground for uneasiness. But when the court came on, these fears were realized. One day a horseman rode up to my father's door and asked for David Watson. Being within hearing, I stepped forward, and said that my name was David Watson. It was then about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The man assured me if I was not in Franklinton before noon it would be a sorry time for me. I asked if the money had not been paid. He said it had not, and he was sent for me. I knew if I could see Col. Langam there would be some way out of the difficulty; but he had gone to Chillicothe. We agreed to meet at the Esquire's office that night, who was living with Col. Langam. I went over, but the Colonel had not yet returned; and his son assured me he could do nothing for me. I agreed to accompany the Sheriff in the morning. Starting for home, I heard the bars fall, and looking up whom should I see but Col. L., with Judge Scott and other gentlemen from Chillicothe. I told him of the difficulty into which he had brought me. He heard me through, with the utmost coolness, and then said, "the Esquire may examine my papers, and he will find your receipt. The papers were examined, and at the bottom of a large bundle my receipt was found. How

eagerly I grasped it, and what a load was lifted from my heart! The Deputy Sheriff wanted to take it, but I had suffered so much I would not give it to any one. Thus was the trouble settled, and I was once more free.

The following spring we raised a cabin for Mr. Groves, where Mr. Evans now lives. After the logs were up, I said to the friends standing near me: "I wish I had as good a house as that." Some one desired to know where I wanted it. I told him I wanted it about one mile west, on the creek. I was then asked if I would be there the next morning; and upon my replying in the affirmative, all agreed to meet there at that time and assist me. The company met according to agreement, and we put up my first cabin—twelve by twelve feet. It was small, indeed, but large enough to contain our household goods, with room to spare.

The following items composed our outfit: One spinning wheel; my shoe bench; one bed; a few stools, and the table before referred to. Into this new home, all our own, we moved, February 12, 1808.

In the fall of 1808, a camp-meeting was held on Hay Run, near Chillicothe. Brother Minshall and his family, my wife and myself attended together. On Saturday, Brother M. came to me, and asked if I had any quarterage. I replied: "You know how poor I am;" and putting my hand in my pocket, I drew out all the money I had—37½ cents—and said, "take what you think I ought to give, if it is the whole." He took 25 cents, saying, "I will take this, and may be God will convert Polly to-night." Sure enough my wife was converted that night.

When the meeting closed, we went to Chillicothe, being desirous of purchasing some household goods, and also some clothing. You may imagine my feelings when I thought of my depleted purse, and saw the many things we so sadly needed. I went to the little store of James McClintock, whom I had known in Virginia, and spoke to him of my wants, adding, but I am poor, and see no prospect of paying you He generously told me to give myself no uneasiness about that, but to take just what I wanted. As it was then nearly night, he kindly suggested that we bring our bedding into the store, use such groceries as we needed, adding, in the morning you shall take such as you want of my goods. This generous offer was thankfully accepted, and we returned to our little home very happy.

And now began a series of events which led to my being able to cancel this indebtedness, with some others that I had contracted. Jonathan Minshall had a friend in the East, who was by profession a school teacher. This friend desired to come West and purchase a home. A short time before the occurrences above alluded to, a Quaker, who owned a small tract of land near to mine, desired to go to some friends near Richmond, Ind., and gave his land and cabin to Minshall and myself for moving him. There was a legacy coming to Brother Minshall from some friend in Philadelphia. With his share of that, the school teacher bought this piece of land. With this money I paid James McClintock for the goods bought of him, and also canceled some other obligations I had contracted, and had $9 remaining. With this surplus money I bought three calves. Thus far the Lord had brought me on. We were out of debt, in our own house, owned three calves, had good health, and better than all, my dear wife was converted. Surely the Scripture was confirmed. "He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again, with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

My dear mother died January 5, 1822, and my father six months afterward, viz., June 11, 1822. It had long been his wish and prayer that he

might outlive mother, and then speedily follow her. His wish was granted. Lovely and beautiful were they in their lives, and in death they were not long divided. My father's funeral was preached by Rev. William Simmons.

In the spring of 1810, Madison County was formed, and Commissioners appointed to select a county seat. The present site of London was selected. The land belonged at that time to John Murfin. My father bought four lots, two in and two out lots. Three houses were built the following spring, one of which I helped to build. Rev. Father Sutton, living here at the time, built one of them, which stood until a short time since. By this time we began to raise more than we needed for our immediate use—such as butter, eggs and vegetables. These I occasionally carried to our new county seat for sale, being the first one to do so.

I wish hastily to record my connection with the war of 1812. In those days all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, were required to muster once a month, and to meet for general muster once a year. Expecting a call to active service, our Captain had divided us into classes of eight in number. We were soon called out to build a block-house at Mill Creek, near Marysville, Ohio. We spent four weeks there, and as we could see no signs of trouble from the Indians, we returned home. I made up my mind not to try to secure a substitute, nor in any way avoid going when I was needed. Soon we were called to Sandusky. On the way we met an express with the command to return. Several weeks were quietly spent at home. One day the Captain came with the word that I must go again. We hurried to Sandusky, arriving there at noon the day after the battle. It was decided to discharge 4,000 men, leaving 3,000 still in the field. I was among those that remained, and returned with others to Franklinton. Two wagon loads of us had been taken down with the measles, and were hauled home.

While in camp at Franklinton, I had formed the acquaintance of Mother Beam, as she was familiarly called. She had known my parents in Virginia, and said she was a member of the same class. While returning sick with the measles, I encouraged myself with the thought of meeting her, feeling sure she would receive me kindly and give me a chance to rest. Crawling out of the wagon and hurrying with what strength I had, I went to call on Mother B. At every step I felt stronger. Just before reaching the door I heard loud talking, as if there was a gale of some kind within. At the door she met me coldly, when the following conversation occurred : "Can I come in?" "There is a large house," pointing across the way. With a sad heart I started across the way to the large house. Just before reaching there I saw a fellow-soldier refused the privilege of stopping. Returning, Mrs. B. asked, "Did you not get permission?" I replied I saw a fellow-soldier refused who was as good as I was, and concluded it was useless for me to try. I reminded her that I was small, and would get into a corner and occupy as little room as possible. She declared if I stayed at her house I would be in the way. However, I concluded not to go away until ordered to do so, and setting my knapsack down and leaning against the door, I spoke a pleasant word as often as opportunity offered A length she offered me a chair, which I accepted with thanks. In a short time supper was ready, and she asked me if I would not have some. I feared to decline lest the invitation should not be repeated, and under the circumstances I did not like to accept. While I hesitated she said, "You had better do so." I very gladly accepted. After supper a kind of bed was shown me, which I reached by

climbing a ladder to the second story. In the morning I was so stiff, it seemed for a time that I could not get up; but after several attempts I succeeded in doing so. I went to headquarters, got my discharge, and started home. On the way I gave out, but being assisted by my companions to a house near by, I was refreshed by a night's rest, and reached home the next day. Thus ended my experience in the war of 1812.

From 1818 to 1824, I was employed to distribute the laws through this western district—a territory embracing some fifteen counties. During my long and tedious journeys, many amusing incidents occurred. Among many that I might record, I select the following: Once, when on my going to the western part of my work, I stayed overnight with a Quaker, who lived a short distance below Wilmington. He told me that the next night I would be among the horse-thieves of the Miami Valley. During the next day, I was much troubled with reflections upon what the old gentleman said. As the evening drew near, I found these troublesome impressions increased in frequency and intensity. The surroundings were well calculated to deepen such thoughts. For long intervals, I saw no one, not even a dwelling. When I came within hearing of the waters of the river, I felt, surely, this is the place.

About dark, I came to where a new road turned off to the left. A short distance before me, on the main road, I could see a cabin; I was about to leave my team in the road to go and inquire the right way, when a large, rough-looking man came out of the cabin, and, walking up to one of my horses, said, with an oath, "That's a fine horse." Then he looked at the whole team before speaking to me, or apparently noticing me. At length, he addressed me thus: "Good evening." "Good evening," I replied. "What are you loaded with?" "Laws," said I. "Laws? laws?" he repeated, "have they nothing else to do but to haul laws?" "I don't know what they have to do," I said, "but I am loaded with laws." "Can I stay all night with you?" I asked. "Yes, sir," he replied. "Have you any feed?" "Yes, sir." Ah, thought I, you wish to deceive me. If I stop with you, I will be in the Miami before morning. "How far to the next house?" I inquired. "Three miles," he said. "But you can't get there to-night." "Why?" I saw a road leading in that direction." "That was a road for a two-horse wagon. It won't admit of the passing of a four-horse wagon." "Well," said I, "I believe I will try it." "You may try it, but you will never get through," he said. Accordingly, I started full of fears, imagining danger at every step. It seemed to me, my horses were my only friends. Speaking to them as if they were intelligent beings, I promised them extra care, provided they took me safely through.

I soon found difficulty. When but a short distance on the new road, my wheel struck a tree, and I was fast. I unhitched my leaders, fastened them to the back part of the wagon, drew it back some distance, then hitching them to the wheel, I drew it as far from the tree as necessary, replaced my horses, and, with all possible care and perseverance I soon came to clearing, and saw a light through the window of a cabin. Going to the door, I asked the woman if I could stay all night. Her husband not being in at the moment, she could not tell me, certainly. Turning to my horses, I met her husband. "Can I stay all night with you?" Yes, sir; glad to see you." Ah, thought I again, so would any horse-thief be glad, under the circumstances. However, I made up my mind to stop with the man, and take the chances. My horses were well taken care of, and I had a good night's rest. After having completed my work, I presented my bill, and it

may be mentioned, as an illustration of the financial condition of the State in that early day, that there was not money enough in the treasury to pay me.

In the fall after I moved into my house, the brook, now running near to where I live, suddenly disappeared some distance above this point, and did not re-appear for a considerable distance. We were put to considerable trouble to secure water. It never occurred to us to dig for it, and since there were no springs we were compelled either to carry it from the point above us where it disappeared, or below us, where it appeared again. And as I did not own a bucket, all must be carried in what was called a "piggin," a sort of little tub without a bail. In the spring I noticed the water standing around in pools, and the thought struck me that plenty could be secured by digging for it. I therefore dug a few feet and found abundance of good water near the surface. That first well is still to be seen.

When I first came to this part of the country, the Indians were numerous. They often came near my cabin, and my association with them was quite intimate. I will relate two or three incidents with which the Indians had some connection, as illustrative of their character. One day while I was digging trenches in which to plant apple and peach seeds, an old Indian woman came and sat down near me. It was said she was one hundred and five years old. She remained perfectly quiet until I had finished my work. When I arose up from my work she left her seat, and, coming close up to me, patted me on the back and said, "Bye and bye you have heap, heap," at the same time turning around and motioning with her hand. She doubtless meant to assure me that the time would come when I would own a great quantity of land. This occurred in 1807.

During the years 1807 and 1808, we went all the way to Chillicothe to mill, not knowing of any one nearer. I asked Capt. Johnny, an old Indian, if he did not know of a mill near to us. He said there was one on the Miami somewhat nearer. I offered to give him $1.50 if he would blaze a path from my house to the mill. I recollect as if it was yesterday his coming up from his camp, a short distance below, to commence his work. He was a very large man, and came up the creek smoking, and puffing the clouds of smoke above his head. He struck his hatchet into an oak that stood near the cabin, and then started as straight as a bee-line for Clifton, the location of the mill, a distance of about twenty miles. Just here I think I ought to speak of the first grist I ever sent to mill. It will give the young people of to-day some idea of how we began life in this country. On a certain day my father was going over to the neighborhood of the mill on horseback. I asked him if he could not take a pair of saddle-bags along. Upon his assuring me that he could, I put a peck of wheat into one end of the saddle-bags and a peck of rye into the other, this being the amount of grain then ready for grinding.

Some time during the year 1808, I was helping to prepare some timber with which Mr. Withrow intended to build a house. On my way home in the evening, I passed the Indian camp. The hunters had just returned with some excellent venison. Seeing an Indian with whom I was well acquainted, I offered to wrestle with him for some of the game. He declined, giving as a reason that his ankle, which some time before he had injured by falling from a tree, still pained him. There was a very large fellow near by, who, having heard the conversation, accepted my offer. He was very unpopular with the tribe, being a lazy, good-for-nothing sort of a fellow. He was almost twice as large as myself, but I knew he was slow and clumsy.

I threw him very quickly. No sooner had he struck the ground than the Indians set up a great shout at his expense, which greatly enraged my antagonist. While I was talking, he slipped up behind me and threw me with such violence as greatly to injure my breast, which retained the soreness produced thereby for a long time. After reaching home, some nice portions of venison were sent me in recognition of my skill in throwing the big Indian.

Some eighteen years before the death of my wife, she experienced a wonderful cure from a very serious sickness. One of her hands became strangely affected, being much swollen and almost useless, giving her at times great pain. In addition, she had great difficulty in breathing; so much so that she dared not lie down for fear of suffocation. From these afflictions, she was much reduced in strength, and at last was entirely prostrated—unable to walk and needing some one to watch with her day and night. This had been her condition for a long time; we had begun to despair of her recovery. On a certain evening she said to the person waiting on her, that she must arouse her up, in case she went to sleep, as she very much feared if she did not she would be sure to smother. In a few moments she dropped into a doze, and beginning to smother we raised her up and she was relieved. I being weary, laid down to rest, and in a few moments was sound asleep. Presently my wife lay down again. She afterward told us that as she did so she prayed, saying, "O Lord, do with me as Thou seest best." She soon fell asleep, and without any further trouble in breathing, slept soundly for about two hours. At the expiration of that time, I was awakened by her talking. She told the lady who was watching with her, that she felt she was made new, and that she was sure she could get up and walk across the room as well as she could twenty years ago. The lady expressed her astonishment, and I said, "I have no doubt you think so, but I don't believe you have strength to do it." She replied, "My dear, I will show you," and rising from the bed, she walked rapidly back and forth across the room, clapping her hands, and saying, "I am made whole, soul and body." And strange to say, her hand so badly swollen, and for so long a time nearly useless, was entirely restored, the swelling going down and its ordinary strength immediately returning. The same was true of her general debility; it was removed instantly.

After this change, she was spared to us for eighteen years, dying January 19, 1855, and never, in her life enjoyed better health than during that time. Her own statement was that during the sleep referred to, she was taken to heaven; saw the beauties of the place; heard the sweetest music that ever fell on her ears; that, she was told she could not remain, but must return to earth and publish these things to as many as she could reach. The neighbors came from all directions and great distances to hear her strange account and see for themselves the wonderful cure that God had wrought in her. To them, she would tell her experience, and confessed to having been sanctified during this time. And such was the earnestness of her Christian life, and the consistency of her daily life, as to confirm her confession.

We had born to us the following children, viz.: Susannah, born September 29, 1808; James, December 20, 1810; Jesse, April 29, 1813; Elizabeth, June 15, 1815; Mary E., September 16, 1817; Samuel H., September 7, 1821; Isabella, September 10, 1824; Stephen, June 4, 1827; David, June 24, 1830; Catherine P., April 26, 1833; Josephine, March 19, 1836;

Louisa, December 27, 1840. Of these, Susannah, Isabella, Stephen and David are living.

There are many incidents of deep interest to myself that come to my mind as I think of the past. Some of them might be considered worthy of a record in this sketch; and it may be that some of my friends, who have heard me speak of them, will wonder why I have not written them. But upon the whole, I do not deem them of sufficient importance to justify their notice in this place.

In conclusion, I may say I am now an old man, and have lived for more than sixty years on this spot. I shall soon go the way of all the earth; and in view of this solemn fact, it is an unspeakable pleasure to me to know that during all that time I have lived in peace with my neighbors, no serious misunderstanding having occurred in all these years. I have witnessed numerous and great changes, and rejoice to believe that the majority of them have resulted in good to my fellow-men. I do not sigh for the days or usages of the past, believing that the present is immeasurably better than the past. If what I have written shall aid in keeping fresh in the memory of my friends anything worthy of their remembrance, and in showing the young people of to-day their superior advantages, I shall feel that I have not written in vain. DAVID WATSON, SR.

LONDON, Ohio, April, 1870.

Mr. Watson died April 19, 1870.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

MADISON A. BASKERVILLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O London, was born in Paint Township, February 15, 1840. His father, William Baskerville, was born in Virginia, and died in Ohio August 4, 1867. His grandfather, Samuel, was born east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Va., and in 1807 removed to Ohio. In 1810, he was one of the Associate Judges of the county, and on June 7, 1813, he received from the Government a land warrant for 333⅓ acres of land. Our subject was raised by his father, with whom he remained until his father's death, when he took possession of the farm, which consists of 202 acres. In 1850, he married Mahoney Creamer, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Benson) Creamer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Virginia, and both are now living at Mechanicsburg. They had six children, of whom Mrs. Baskerville was the oldest of three girls and the fourth child of the family. She was born December 13, 1844, and by her Mr. Baskerville has had six childreu, viz.: Mahoney (deceased); Maud (deceased); Icie (deceased); an infant, deceased; William B. born May 6, 1867, and Jacob H., born December 28, 1875. Mr. Baskerville is a Republican in politics, and has been Trustee of the Township.

GEORGE W. BOTKIN, farmer, P. O. South Charleston, was born near South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, October 10, 1829. His grandparents came to Ohio from Virginia, in 1802, and settled for a time in Warren County, but afterward moved to Clinton County, near Todd's Fork, three miles from Wilmington, where they remained until 1808, when they permanently settled in Clark County. The father of our subject, Jeremiah Botkin, came West with his parents and followed their fortunes to

their settlement in Clark County. He married Anna Elsworth, December 9, 1806, and had by her nine children, viz.: Jesse, Levi S., Ruhama, Margaret, Amos, Moses E., George W., Annie and William I. Our subject remained with his father, farming in summer and teaching school in winter, until April 5, 1849, when he married Eliza Maxey, daughter of Stephen and Fanny Maxey. By her he had six children, viz.: Frances E., Albert C., Mary E. (wife of Henry H. Snyder, London), Florence J. (deceased, wife of Franklin Pierce, of Franklin County), Stephen H. and Annie J. After marriage, our subject engaged in farming for himself, and has so continued, now owning 180 acres of good land. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

VINCENT L. BUEL, farmer, P. O. Walnut Run, was born in Vermont July 1, 1828. His father came to Ohio in the fall of 1833, or 1835, and located at Cleveland, where he remained five years. He then moved to Circleville, and two years later came to Madison County, Ohio. He was a farmer and lumber dealer by occupation. His family consisted of eleven children, viz.: Julia E., Eliza A., Fannie M., David C., Jane W., William H., Mary M., Vincent L., James E., George W. and Caroline E. Our subject was raised on the farm and attended the public schools, in which he received his only education. On March 25, 1854, he married Nancy H. Farrer, who was born September 1, 1834. By this marriage five children were born, viz.: Albert L., born October 20, 1858; Luther, born January 15, 1860, and died in infancy; John W., born in January 25, 1861, and died September 4, 1863; Edward Grant, born November 28, 1867, and F. M., born May 10, 1871. Mr. Buel cast his first vote for a Democratic candidate, but since then has always voted with the Republicans. He now resides on 187 acres of good land on the London & Washington Turnpike, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

JAMES E. BUEL, farmer, P. O. Walnut Run, was born in Vermont September 11, 1830. He is a brother of V. L. Buel, in whose sketch an account of the family's settlement in Ohio is given. Our subject was raised on a farm mostly in Ohio, and received his educatiou by an irregular attendance at the public schools of his neighborhood. He enlisted in the war against Mexico, was sent to Madison, Ind., from there to Jefferson barracks, and two weeks later to Vera Cruz, where he remained until marched to the City of Mexico. When he returned home, he engaged in farming on seventy acres of land in Range Township. He was married, in 1854, to Isabelle Bethards, whose father was born in Maryland in 1800, and died in this county in 1871, and whose mother was born in 1809. They were the parents of nine children, all now living and married. Mr. Buel by his marriage became the father of five children, viz.: Theodore, William, Elizabeth, Charles A. and Ada M. Mr. Buel now lives on the London & Midway pike, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

JAMES S. CLEELAND, carpenter and storekeeper, Newport, was born in Pennsylvania October 18, 1825. He is the son of John and Sarah (Stewart) Cleeland, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject received his education in the graded schools of Clark County and in Wittenburg College, Springfield. He remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed twenty-three years. He also operated a saw-mill, which he sold in 1864. In 1874, he removed to Ohio and operated a store at Newport, in which he still continues. He also works at his trade and owns eighty acres of land in Indiana. In 1861, he married Mary

Jewell, who died in 1873, leaving one child—James—born in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Cleeland were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a local preacher. He formerly voted the Free-Soil ticket, but is now a Republican. He has been Township Clerk and is now a Justice of the Peace.

JOHN G. COBERLY, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Walnut Run, was born on his present farm January 1, 1818. Thomas Coberly, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio about 1810. He came to Madison County, purchasing 100 acres of land, in Paint Township, where he resided till death. He was a pioneer citizen of this part of Madison County, and an industrious man through life. He reared a family of three daughters and four sons—William, Job, Andrew, James, Eva (wife of William Watson), Polly (wife of James Sutton), and Hannah (wife of William Sutton). One son, William, the father of John G., was born in Virginia, and after coming to this county served in the American Army during the war of 1812. He was a farmer and trader and followed those occupations through life. He was joined in marriage to Amantha Green, a native of Virginia, who presented him with five children, all living—John G.; James, a resident of Missouri; Betsey, wife of John Berry, of Newport; Hannah, wife of Augustus Watson, of Bates County, Mo.; and William, residing at Georgesville, Franklin Co., Ohio. Mrs. Coberly departed this life in 1822, and Mr. C. married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah (Miller) Hamilton, widow of Thomas Hamilton. Of the nine children born to this latter union, five survive—Catherine (wife of Jackson Willoughby, of London), Andrew Jackson (in charge of the Newport saw-mill), Samuel (a farmer, residing in Newport), Thomas (same occupation and residence), Sarah (wife of James Crawford, of Paint Township), and Mary (wife of John Murl, of Chester Township, Clinton Co., Ohio. Mr. Coberly died in June, 1865. John G. Coberly grew to manhood on the old homestead, his educational facilities being rather limited. He remained with his father until thirty-three years of age, when he purchased 130 acres of land, located between his present farm and the Madison & Fayette pike. He resided there six years and then rented the "Job Plowman farm," now owned by Richard Florence, ex-Treasurer of Madison County, where he farmed for one year. He then removed to the home farm, and a year later built his present residence. From 1862 to 1865, he lived on John Dunn's farm, in Deer Creek Township, and subsequently on land owned by John Houston, in the same locality. He then came to his present farm of fifty acres, having previously sold his first purchase. Mr. Coberly is a member of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office. He was married, in 1851, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Hamilton. Five children were born to these parents—Winfield, Serepta, Perry (residing at Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio), Robert B. and Rodney. Mrs. Coberly was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and departed this life in December, 1880.

SAMUEL COBERLY, farmer, P. O. Walnut Run, son of William Coberly, whose sketch appears under the name of John G. Coberly, of this township, was born in Madison County July 4 1832. He was raised as a farmer and has spent his entire life in that occupation. He received a limited education in the district schools of his neighborhood, which he attended when work on the farm was slack. He married Eliza Simpkins, of Clark County, Ohio, by whom he has had four children, viz.: Darius, born October 6, 1852, married Lavina Clark and has three children; Mary, born March 8, 1860; Dora, born April 4, 1862, married David Suth, and

has two children; and Samuel W., born July 31, 1869. Mr. C. remained on his father's farm five years after marriage, when the farm was sold to Samuel Watson, with whom he remained as a tenant eighteen years. He then moved to Clark County, and remained two years, after which he went to John G. Coberly's, and from there to where he now resides, in Paint Township, having lived there three years. He is a vigorous, industrious man, a good, practical farmer and steady in all his habits.

JOHN CRAWFORD, farmer, P. O. London, is son of William and Sarah (Blizard) Crawford. His father came to Ohio from West Virginia, about 1814, and located on a farm two miles west of London; from there he moved to Midway, and then to the farm occupied by our subject, on the Madison & Fayette Turnpike. He was hardy pioneer and good farmer, and lived until 1875. Subject's mother was also an early pioneer of the county, her parents having come from the neighborhood of Chillicothe in 1811. They had twelve children. Our subject's grandfather was born near Culpeper Court House, W. Va., where he lived and died. John was raised and born in the county, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools at intervals, and received the rudiments of an English education. He is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first vote for George B. McClellan, and in 1874, served as Township Assessor. He occupies 190½ acres of land, where his father settled, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

STEEL DOUGLASS. James Douglass, the father of our subject, was the eighth child of William Douglass who, it is said, was born in Ireland and emigrated to America when a youth. On June 21, 1753, he married Elizabeth Matthews, of York County, Penn., where he afterward lived. James Douglass was born in York County October 8, 1769, and on October 27, 1797, married Polly Taylor, oldest child of James and Martha (Steel) Taylor. There were born to them nine children, seven sons and two daughters, viz.: Levi, born April 4, 1799; Elizabeth, born July 29, 1801; Absalom, born October 22, 1804; Jeptha, born September 11, 1806; Thompson, born April 2, 1808; Steel, born March 10, 1810; Milo Adams, born August 12, 1812; Seymour Austin, born July 15, 1815, and Mary May, born May 15, 1818. All grew up and raised families, except Levi, who died in Columbiana County, Ohio, in his sixteenth year. Only two, Thompson and Steel, now survive. Mr. Douglass moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in April, 1800; thence to Warren County in 1815, and one year later to Clinton County, where he settled on what was known as Hinkson's Prairie, on Anderson's Fork. He died August 21, 1835, leaving the home place of 232 acres to the four youngest sons. Our subject was raised to hard work on the farm, attending country schools during the winter seasons. Shortly after his father's death, Thompson, the eldest son, sold his interest in the home farm to the other three sons, and our subject being the eldest left, assumed the management of the farm. In the spring of 1840, he sold his interest to the others and moved to Madison County, where he devoted his time to farming in summer and teaching in winter. In 1843, he married Sarah Ann Thompson, eldest daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Graham) Thompson. After marriage, he settled in Union (now Paint) Township, on a farm of 160 acres. In 1854, he sold this place and bought 220½ acres near Newport, in this township. This he has since divided between his children, reserving for himself only a nominal rent for life. His wife died of consumption January 3, 1876, having borne him six children, viz.: Charles Anderson, born June 11, 1844, married Emma J. Morris January

7, 1869, and has two daughters; James Porter, born December 15, 1846, married Charlotte Belle Postle December 24, 1868, and has two children; Mary, born October 31, 1848, and died August 18, 1872; Rebecca Jane, born June 11, 1853, and died May 27, 1880, married John Harrow, October 16, 1873, and has three children; Dora Ann, born August 10, 1857, and died February 12, 1858; and Milo, born September 21, 1859, married Anna May Giffin, of Sabina, Ohio, May 10, 1881, and has no children. Mr. Douglass is, as was his wife, a member of the Methodist Church. He was an Old-Line Whig until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has voted with the latter party. He has never taken an active interest in politics, but has served his township in the capacity of Justice, Trustee and Clerk. He is a firm advocate of temperance principles, and has been a member of the temperance society, but is opposed to abolition.

JOHN W. EACHUS, farmer, P. O. London, Ohio, was born near Richmond, Ind., October 4, 1829. His mother, Elizabeth Troxel, was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Troxel, who came from Virginia to Ohio during the second decade of the present century. Our subject's father went West after marriage, and rented land until 1833, when he returned to Ohio and remained until his death, which occurred in August, 1856. He had a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. Of the latter, the survivors are Sallie, wife of Thomas Cullumber, of Franklin County; Elizabeth A., wife of Moses Seads, of Pickaway County; and Caroline, wife of William Keg, of Franklin County. The subject of this sketch remained at home in Franklin County with his parents until his marriage, when he rented a farm for five years, and in 1864 he came to where he now lives. In 1854, he married Sarah L. Hutson, daughter of John K. Hutson, whose sketch appears under the name of Austin S. Hutson. Mr. Eachus, by his marriage, has had six children, viz., Viola (wife of Frank Mitchell), Orianna (wife of John Sifrit), Eugenia J. (wife of Harry Barker), John W., Scott M. and Holton. Mr. Eachus is a prominent man in his township, and for nine terms served as one of the Board of Trustees. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

ROBINSON FLORENCE, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 25, 1809. His father, William Florence, native of Virginia, and came to Pickaway County at an early day. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of that county during life, and accumulated a large property. His political opinions were Republican. He represented his district in the Ohio Legislature, and for many years was a Judge of the Common Pleas Court of that county. He married Fanny Robinson, a native of Virginia, and by her had eight children—five daughters and three sons—of whom only two are now living—Mrs. Radcliff, of Illinois and our subject. Mrs. Florence died about 1819, and Mr. Florence married Mrs. Isabella (Barr) Denney, who had a family of four children —three daughters and one son. Her marriage to Mr. Florence was without issue. She died in 1852, he having died previously, while in his ninety-sixth year. Our subject was raised on a farm and has made that occupation the work of his life. When twenty-three years of age, he married Elizabeth Williams, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of John and Mary (Phifer) Williams. She inherited one-fourth of 1,800 acres of land from her father, from which the young couple commenced their married life. By earnest and faithful labor, Mr. Florence has provided for a large family of children, and has accumulated sufficient property to enable him to live comfortably without work, for the remaining days of his life. He has sold a goodly part

of his lands. now owning about 400 acres. He is a Republican in politics, but has never taken a very active part in politics, his official career consisting only of one term each as Township Trustee and Supervisor. He has had eleven children born to him, seven now living, viz.: Richard (ex-Treasurer of Madison County), William, Mary, Eliza, Fannie (widow of Rev. John B. Clark, deceased, of Pittsburgh, a Presbyterian minister and a Colonel in the Union army, during the rebellion), John, Charles and Edward. Mrs. F. has been a member of the Methodist Church many years.

JOHN L. GALLAGHER, farmer, was born in Sligo County, Ireland, on the good Friday before Easter, of the year 1826. His parents, Patrick and Ann (McDermont) Gallagher, emigrated to America in 1849, and located in South Charleston, where they remained one summer, after which they moved to Madison County, where the mother died in 1857. The father still lives, and resides with a daughter at Newport, Ky. Our subject came to America two years before his parents, and landed at New Orleans. He came to South Charleston, after spending two years in Cincinnati, and engaged with his father in working out a lease in that county. Ten years later, he took a lease himself on David Herold's land, where he worked six years. He then purchased 153 acres, where he now lives, to which he has added, from time to time, until now he owns 515 acres. When twenty-five years of age, he married Bridget Gilmore, of Cincinnati, by whom he had one child—Mary Jane, born eighteen months after marriage, and died in infancy. Three months after the child's death, the mother died, and one year later Mr. Gallagher married Ann Dare, of Xenia, by whom he has had thirteen children, viz.: Frank, Margaret (died aged one year), John, Anna, Mary, Peter, Catharine, Mary, Ellen, James, Thomas, William and George Edward. Mr. Gallagher is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He is a steady, hard-working man, and by dint of industry has become one of the large landholders of the county.

AUSTIN S. HUTSON, P. O. London, Superintendent of the Buffenburg farm—probably the largest one in Ohio—was born near South Solon, in Stokes Township, this county, August 14, 1839. His grandfather, Skinner Hutson, was a native of London, England, and came to America and settled in Kentucky. He came to Madison County, locating in Stokes Township, in 1804, where he resided till his death. One son, John Hutson, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1799, but was reared mostly in this county. He was the owner of a farm of 266½ acres, a portion of which is the site of the village of South Solon. Mr. Hutson laid out this portion of the farm in village lots, which he donated to those wishing to locate thereon. He married Hannah Mahaffey, a native of Adams County, Ohio. They were the parents of twelve children—five living. One child, Angelina, present wife of Richard T. Colburn, of Elizabethtown, N. J., married for her first husband "Major" Peter Buffenburg, the owner of this large estate. He departed this life in 1878. Mr. Hutson died in 1874, and his wife in 1874. The subject of this sketch was early educated in the district schools, and when thirteen years of age left his home to reside with "Major" Peter Buffenburg, where he remained until September 17, 1861. On that day, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, at Cincinnati, and formed a portion of the ten thousand men under Gen. Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, and always known as the old Army of the Cumberland. He subsequently served under Gens. Burnside and Grant, re-enlisted as a veteran, and was musterd out as a non-commissioned officer, after a term of service covering four years and two

months. He returned to the Buffenburg farm, and was united in marriage on December 7, 1865 ("Thanksgiving Day"), to Fannie, daughter of Jesse and Charloite (Patterson) Curtis, the former an early brick-maker, of London. The latter's grandfather, Patterson, was a glass-blower by trade, and subsequently owned the "Judge Hurt farm," near South Solon, in Stokes Township. After marriage, Mr. Hutson became an assistant to "Major Buff," as he was known, and upon the latter's death was placed in charge of the vast estate, then consisting of 5,200 acres. The farm has since been reduced to 4,100 acres, and is considered the best blue-grass farm in the State of Ohio. Besides being the Superintendent of these many acres, Mr. Hutson rents from 500 to to 600 acres for his own use, which he annually farms. He is very careful in the management of this estate, and during the panic of 1873, when other land-holders suffered from non-payment of rents, Mr. Hutson was fortunate in not losing a dollar. There are some fifty-two tenants on this farm, all of whom have business relations with Mr. Hutson, as Superintendent. Mr. Hutson raises a large amount of cattle, and handles only the best grades. He is a member of Fielding Lodge, No. 192, Masonic, of South Charleston, and the Chapter at London. Politically, he is a Prohibition Republican; has been a member of the School Board for many years, and is now one of the Board of Township Trustees. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson have two adopted sons—William Rudel and Austin S. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson are members of Pancake Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in Stokes Township, the former officiating as Trustee and Recording Steward.

JOHN C. JONES, P. O. London, a prominent and well-known retired farmer and stock-raiser, of this township, was born in East Tennessee June 11, 1817. His grandfather, Solomon Jones, was a native of England, and came to the United States at an early day. One child, Zacheus Jones, the father of our subject, was born and reared in Tennessee. He came to Ohio in 1821, locating in Somerford Township, of this county, in the "Arbuckle neighborhood," on Deer Creek. He owned a farm of 110 acres, where he resided till his death, in 1823 or 1824. He was buried in the old "Baptist Churchyard," now the present site of the "Link Mill," on the "Wilson land." His wife was Elizabeth Key, also a native of Tennessee, who bore him four children, of whom two are now living—Sarah Ann (widow of John Bradley, now residing on Spring Fork, in Darby Township), and our subject. Mrs. Jones subsequently married Charles Atchison, who died five years later. She departed this life August 24, 1853. "Squire Jones," as he is familiarly known, grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving only a common school education. Having been reared to an agricultural life, he resolved to devote his further time in life to that useful occupation. On October 30, 1829, he married Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Isabella Hume, a native of Ross County, Ohio, near Chillicothe. Mr. Jones resided in Deer Creek Township until ten or twelve years after marriage, when he removed to his present farm. He has been an active laborer through life, and has accumulated some property. He is the owner of 390 acres of fine land in this and Union Townships, and 600 acres in Southern Missouri. He was an earnest Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he united with the latter organization. He served two terms as Infirmary Director of Madison County, and one term each at Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living—Mary E. (wife of David Watson, a member of the Board of County Commissioners and a very prominent man in

agricultural and stock circles), William (married Sallie Minter, and resides on a farm near La Fayette, in Deer Creek Township), I. Dewitt (an attorney of Columbus, Ohio, who married Laura Harringer), Marion (at home), George (an attorney at law, of Columbus, Ohio, married Eva Lattimer), Ada, Flora and Fannie. John and Thomas are deceased. Mrs. Jones is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of London. Squire Jones and wife are well known throughout the county, and equally respected for their admirable traits of character.

JACOB KULP, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Montgomery County, Penn., June 18, 1828. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Shultz) Kulp, natives of Pennsylvania, where they married, lived and died, the former in 1867, and the latter in 1876. Our subject, when eight years of age, was put to work on a farm at $10 per month, and thus he continued until he was married, when he engaged to work for 50 cents per day. Four years later, he began farming as a renter, and twenty years after first renting, he purchased 130 acres of land in Delaware, and paid $3,000 on his purchase, but being unable to pay the balance, he had to give up his land. In 1876, he emigrated to Madison County. He married Lavina Longacre, a native of Pennsylvania, February 3, 1849, and by her has had ten children, viz.: Daniel, Francis, Virginia, William, Henry, Mary J., Albert, Levi, Webster and Hannah E. Mr. and Mrs. Kulp are members of the Methodist Church. He is an honest, industrious citizen.

BENJAMIN LINSON (deceased) was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 16, 1820. He was a son of George and Elizabeth (Hutsenpiller) Linson, natives of Virginia, where the former was born January 7, 1790, and the latter December 24, 1792. They were married in Virginia, and in 1815, emigrated to Ohio, locating in this county, where they both died, he April 14, 1855, and she June 5, 1845. Our subject, when twenty-nine years of age, purchased fifty acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which he continued through life, at his death owning 536 acres of good land. He married Maria Anderson, August 7, 1849, and by her had nine children, four living, viz.: Amanda, Benjamin. William and Lizzie. Mr. Linson died October 5, 1876. His widow has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty years. She now resides on 167 acres of the old homestead farm.

G. LINSON (deceased) was born in Madison County, Ohio, July 17, 1827. He was a son of George and Elizabeth (Hutsenpiller) Linson, who are mentioned in the sketch of Benjamin Linson, deceased. Our subject married Martha P. Latham, on September 2, 1856. She was born November 21, 1831. After marriage he engaged in farming and stock-dealing. At his father's death, he inherited 300 acres of land, to which he added until at the time of his death, June 6, 1875, he owned 710 acres. He was a man of limited education, but honest and industrious. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for a long time served as trustee of Paint Township. His family consisted of seven children, of whom four survive, viz.: Gilbert B., Adda, Molly L. and George T.

CHARLES S. MAXEY, farmer, P. O. London, was born on the farm where he now resides, April 3, 1856. His father, John T. Maxey, was born in Madison County November 10, 1814, and died on the farm of his birth July 29, 1867. He was a son of Stephen and Fannie (Troxel) Maxey, natives of Virginia. He married Charity Starr a daughter of Abram and Mary Starr, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of South Carolina. By this union six children were born, viz., Stephen W., Mary F.,

Elizabeth E., Laura, Charles S. and Pearl. The mother died in Madison County January 26, 1882. Stephen Maxey, the grandfather, of our subject, came from Virginia to Ohio at an early day, and located in Greene County, but after a short residence there, located in this county previous to 1814. Our subject grew up on the farm, receiving a common school education. From 1876 to 1881, he engaged in teaching school, but since that time has devoted his time and attention exclusively to farming. In 1879, he married Susan Reed, of Madison County, by whom he has had one child, a daughter, born September 3, 1880. Mr. Maxey is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Garfield for President. He owns 156 acres of good land, on which he lives. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, served the county for a term as County Commissioner, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL MULCAHY, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Limerick County, Ireland, August 15, 1829, and emigrated to America in 1852. He was a son of Daniel and Margaret Mulcahy, natives of Ireland, where the latter died. Our subject, when twenty-three years of age, engaged in working on a farm as a "hand," and thus continued one year, at the expiration of which time he commenced working on the railroad. Three years later, he became a renter, and fifteen years after that he purchased 118 acres of land, where he now lives. He married Margaret Sullivan, August 6, 1851, but has had no children. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is an industrious man, and stands well in the community.

ROBERT S. NEIL, P. O. London, a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of this township, was born at Columbus, Ohio, February 23, 1834. His father, Robert Neil, is a native of Clark County, Ky., and formerly operated a stage line from Washington, D. C., to Lexington, Ky. He was President of the Little Miami Railroad for some time, and its principal executive officer for many years. He located at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, in 1811, and was there during the war of 1812. He removed to Kentucky, and subsequently to Columbus, Ohio, where he has since resided. He is probably the oldest living pioneer in that city. He married Mary M., daughter of the Rev. John Hoge, D. D., who preached the first Presbyterian sermon in the village of Franklinton (now Columbus), Ohio, and who officiated as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that city for over fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Neil were the parents of eight children, seven living, two in this county. Mr. Neil is still living, in his eighty-seventh year, his companion having departed this life. Our subject early attended the Ohio University, at Athens, and subsequently spent four years in the scientific department of Yale College. He returned from college in 1853, with the expectation of engaging in some manufacturing enterprise, but yielding to the solicitations of his mother, he abandoned that idea, and engaged in banking a short time; subsequently entered the employ of the Little Miami Railroad. He remained in this company's employ for thirteen years, at the end of which period (1866), he located on his present farm of 1,065 acres in this township, which his father had previously purchased. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock-dealing, meeting with moderate success. In his political opinions, Mr. Neil is in sympathy with the Republican party, and since his residence in Paint Township he has served one term as Township Trustee. He was united in marriage in October, 1864, to Parmelia, daughter of Joseph Sullivant, and a native of Columbus, Ohio. Of the three children born to them, two are living—David B. and Joseph S., both

in attendance at the Columbus High School. Mrs. Neil is in very feeble health, and spends the winter months in Columbus.

NATHAN C. RICE, farmer, P. O. London, was born March 8, 1839, in Paint Township, near Newport. His father, Dr. Rice, was a slave-holder of Missouri, who came to Ohio over forty-five years ago, married Amy Sayles, and returned to the South, where he died. Mrs. Rice, with Nathan, an infant, came North and made her home with her father, David Sayles. She died within a few years at Columbus. Nathan was raised by his grandmother until fourteen or fifteen years of age, when he went to Iowa and there engaged in farming for about five years. He then returned to his old home, where he resided until after marriage. On May 29, 1873, he married Sarah A. Hume, daughter of James S. and Rebecca (McMurray) Hume, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, where they both came with their parents when quite young. Mr. Rice by his marriage had five children, viz.: Effie Belle, born June 17, 1874; Frederick Hume, born October 14, 1877; Nettie Cole, born December 22, 1878; Rebecca Maud, died May 6, 1881, aged three months; and an infant son, deceased. Two years after marriage, Mr. Rice became a tenant on his uncle's farm, and in 1878 he purchased eighty-two acres of his present farm, which now consists of 106 acres. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and in politics a Republican. He served his township two terms as Trustee. Mrs. Rice is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her grandfather, Hume, was an early settler of Paint Township, and owned 1,500 acres, where our subject now lives.

GEORGE SCHURR, P. O. Walnut Run, a prominent farmer in this township, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 31, 1823. His parents, Matthias and Christina (Heller) Schurr, were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in the spring of 1829. Mr. Schurr came to Madison County, and in company with his brother John purchased from 100 to 150 acres of land, but sold this soon after and removed to Columbus. A year after, he purchased a tract of land on "Possum Run," lying in Madison and Pickaway Counties, consisting of 100 acres. To this he subsequently added thirty acres more, and resided on that portion lying in Pickaway County until his death. His wife died in 1841 or 1842, and three children at the same time, the fatal disease being the flux and measles. There was a family of eight children born to [illegible], our subject being the eldest and the only living survivor. Mr. S. married for his second wife Mrs. Catherine (Tipton) Gray, widow of Benjamin Gray. They were the parents of three or four children, only one now living—William, a farmer of Washington County, Iowa. The subject of this notice was reared a "farmer's boy," and when quite young was sent to school. He soon learned to speak English quite fluently, only using the German language at home. He remained with his father until twenty-two years of age, and then hired out to do farm work in Madison County, and a short time in Illinois, until his marriage, which occurred December 28, 1849. His wife was Elizabeth Carter, a native of this county, and a daughter of James Carter and wife, natives of Eastern Virginia or Pennsylvania, who located here in early times. Ten children have been sent to bless this union, nine living —Mary E., wife of John S. Bunch, a farmer of Range Township; John A., married Ida Stroup, and residing in London; William L.; Charles, a farmer of Fayette County, Ohio; James, Esther, George (a school-teacher), Albert and David. Clayton is deceased. Mr. Schurr is the owner of 150 acres of good land, and with his family resides in one of the best and neatest

residences in Paint Township. He has been thrifty and enterprising all through life, and by such methods has gained a good name and a comfortable competency. He is Republican in politics, and served a term of three years as Justice of the Peace of this township. Mr. Schurr and wife are members of the Antioch Church of the Christian denomination in Pleasant Township, this county.

MARTIN SIFRIT, of the firm of Withrow & Sifrit, proprietors Newport Tile Works, P. O. Walnut Run, was born in Union Township, this county, May 22, 1852; he is a son of John Sifrit, a native of Union Township, who was a son of James Sifrit, native of Virginia, who came to this county at an early day. His father was reared in Union and Paint Townships, and now resides in Union Township, near the Midway & London pike. He has been a farmer through life, and married Melissa Harper, a native of Clark County, where she was reared. They had three children—Charlotte, wife of a farmer of Hardin County, Ohio; our subject, and John, a farmer in this township. The mother died in 1855, and Mr. Sifrit subsequently married Lucinda Norton, a resident of this county. They have one child, Melissa. Our subject was reared in Union Township, living there nearly all his life. He received a good common school education, farmed on his father's land, and was married, December 13, 1871, to Permestia Webb, a native of this county. After marriage, he engaged in farming, remaining at it until the spring of 1882, and was also engaged in running a threshing machine for eight years. He was moderately successful in that and has been very successful in his present business. He is Republican in politics and has been Road Supervisor. He has had five children, four living, viz.: Lula May, John M., Clark B., and one infant son, Lee, deceased.

JAMES SIFRIT (deceased), was born in Virginia February 27, 1796. He was a son of Andrew Sifrit, who came to Ross County, and two years later to Madison County, when our subject was ten years old, and located 200 acres of land on the Yankeetown pike, in Paint Township, probably in 1806. He was a soldier from Virginia in the Revolutionary war, and obtained a land grant from the Government. He lived there until his death, twenty-five or thirty years. Our subject was reared on the home farm, attending school a short time only. He stayed with his father until twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, when he married Elizabeth Higgins, who came from Virginia to Pennsylvania, and subsequently to this county, with her father, Martin Higgins. After his marriage, Mr. Sifrit engaged in farming on the home farm and remained there six years. He then located in Union Township, renting land of Jacob Gibson, and stayed there six years. In 1832, he came to his present farm, where he bought 200 acres of land, and subsequently increased it to 314 acres, lying on both sides of the pike. He lived here the rest of his life. He was always a farmer, but for the last eight or ten years of his life was too old to work. He died April 1, 1881. He was a Democrat until Harrison was elected, when he turned Whig, and then became a Republican in after life, but he never held any office. He had six children, three living—Nathan; John, a farmer of Union Township; and Lavina. Nathan and his sister reside on the home farm. He is a Republican in politics, and was formerly a Whig.

JESSE STROUP, farmer, P. O. South Charleston, was born in this county in 1828. His grandfather, John Stroup, was a native of Pennsylvania, and located in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1798. David Stroup, the father of our subject, was born in Pennslyvania June 18, 1795, and was three

years old when his parents came West. In 1805, he moved to Madison County with his parents, and located on a farm. He died April 30, 1876, on the farm in Paint Township, that he had occupied for over half a century. He married Mary Ray, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Ray, old settlers of the county. She was born September 6, 1804, and died June 30, 1881. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four survive, viz.: Jesse; Alfred, born August 11, 1833, married Charity Thompson, and has two sons and two daughters; Rebecca, married Seth McCollum, and has four children living—one dead; and William L., married Helen King, who died four years after marriage, and in February, 1880, he married Ida Lemon, with whom he lives in Elk Falls, Kan. The deceased children are: Jacob, born November 24,1822, and died January 31, 1876, married Phebe Dixon; Nancy, born June 4, 1824, married John Linson, and died January, 1881; David, born June 15, 1826, married Mary Carns, and died July 19, 1867; Mary G., born February 27, 1830, married Thomas Gain, and died December 16, 1870; and Martha, born February 27, 1835, and died August 21, 1839. In 1866, our subject married Lavina Woosley, daughter of Benjamin and Keturah (Hunt) Woosley, and by her has had four children, viz.: Keturah Woosley, born May 4, 1867; Mary Ellen, August 4, 1868; Rebecca Hunt, August 4, 1870; Emma L., born February 8, 1874; and Jessie B., born March 20, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Stroup are members of the Methodist Church. He held the office of School Director for several terms. He has been successful in life, and now owns 668 acres of land in Madison and Clark Counties.

A. M. SURBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Cross Roads, was born in Kane County, Ill., February 3, 1854, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Shafer) Surbaugh, natives of West Virginia, where the former was born May 18, 1821, and the latter January 14, 1822. They were married in West Virginia in 1844, and in 1853 moved to Kane County, Ill. In 1860, they returned to Virginia, and in 1862 came to Ohio. In 1868, they moved to Missouri, and in 1875 settled in Madison County, Ohio. Our subject, when twenty-one years of age, commenced farming at $20 per month; then began for himself as a renter, and finally purchased the property where he now resides. On May 18, 1878, he married Amanda Linson, a daughter of Benjamin Linson (deceased), whose sketch appears in this work. By this union three children were born, two living, viz.: Ada May, born June 10, 1879; and Lena L., born June 25, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Surbaugh are members of the Christian Church.

URIAH THORNBURGH, wagon-maker, Newport. Thomas Thornburgh, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Tennessee. He came North and settled in Clinton County, from there moving to West Lancaster, and thence to this county in 1855. He was twice married, first to Rebecca Mann, by whom he had two children. By his second wife he had seven children. Our subject was born near Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, August 11, 1827, where he was reared and educated. On June 26, 1851, he married Mary Cox, who was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 8, 1835. By this union eleven children were born, viz.: Sarah, born August 27, 1852, and married S. Yates, July 1, 1874; Joseph W., born June 10, 1857, and married Ida Hopkins in August, 1874; Lizzie, born December 1, 1861; Mary Belle, born in 1866; Almira, born January 14, 1870; Louella, born March 15, 1855, married in March, 1875, and died at the age of twenty-two years two months and seven days. The rest died young. Uriah, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, June 17, 1791, and married

Sarah Hiett, who came to this country when quite young and died June 18, 1815. He then married Sarah Hill, who was born August 17, 1793, and died March 26, 1835. He had the following children, Elizabeth, G. W., Uriah, Margaret, Sarah, and others that died in infancy.

DAVID W. TWITCHELL, farmer, P. O. South Charleston, was born August 27, 1831. His father, Luther Twitchell, was born in Vermont in 1802. His grandmother, who was born in Vermont, is still living at an advanced age. Our subject grew up on the farm, receiving such education as his labor and facilities permitted. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Catharine Coons, and by her had born to him two children. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Julia Kennedy, he had born to him five children, two sons and three daughters.

DAVID WATSON, farmer, P. O. London, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 24, 1830. He is a son of David Watson, whose sketch appears under the name of Stephen Watson, of London. Our subject, the ninth child of his father's family, and the youngest of the four survivors, was educated in the country schools and engaged with his father in working the farm. His father divided his property among his children, and David, in addition to the share that fell to him, purchased the shares of some of the other children, and now owns 500 acres of the old home farm. He also owns 100 acres of prime land lying south of it. On March 16, 1871, he married Elizabeth Jones, a native of this county, where she was born September 11, 1840. She is a daughter of John C. and Sarah (Taylor) Jones, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Ohio. They had a family of ten children, of whom Mrs. Watson was the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have had three children, viz.: Robert J., born January 23, 1872; Mary, born May 9, 1873, and Louise, born November 5, 1878. Mr. Watson occupied the office of School Director for many years, and in 1879 was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He is a Republican, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Church. He is prominently identified with the banks of London, and a heavy stockholder of National Bank stock. He has given his attention principally to farming and dealing in stock, and is also concerned in several business enterprises abroad.

WASHINGTON WITHROW, P. O. Walnut Run, the oldest native resident of this township, was born in Union (now Paint) Township, this county, February 27, 1813. His grandfather, William Withrow, was a native of England, and upon coming to the United States located in Pennsylvania, where he resided till his death. One son, James, a native of that State, emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1801, and five years later (1806), came to this county. He located 250 acres of land on Walnut Run, where he lived during life, and gained considerable property. He married Mary Stockton, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Robert Stockton. They were the parents of eight children, four now living, and all residents of Madison County. Mr. Withrow died in August, 1823, and his wife (who was born in 1778) in April, 1841. Both were buried on the home farm, the place now being a portion of the Paint Township Cemetery. Our subject was the sixth child and fourth son of their parents, and was reared a "farmer's boy." At this time, schools were not as plentiful as at present, and the schooling then obtained consisted only of the three "R's"—"readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." Mr. Withrow attended school whenever it was possible for him to be absent from the duties of the farm, but never after arriving at his fourteenth year. The death of his father in

1823, deprived the mother and family of a support, and the sons—three in number—stood up manfully, and although young in years, bore the farm burdens with fortitude. When the two elder were married, the duties of the farm devolved upon our subject. He supported his mother until her death, residing on the home farm. When fifteen years of age, he had left home, and hired to work on a farm at $4 per month. He remained at this for two years, and subsequently bought 107 acres of good land. Being of an industrious and economical nature, he steadily increased his landed possessions until he once owned 1,200 acres. He has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising, but of late years has somewhat retired from active labor. He was a Whig, subsequently a straight Republican, and can justly be termed a Prohibition-Republican. He served one term as County Commissioner, and is now one of the Township Trustees, having held the latter position for many years. In early life, he was a member of the "Washingtonians," and "Sons of Temperance," and when forty years of age, he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this latter organization he is now serving as Trustee, Steward and Class-Leader of the Newport Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. No man is better known in Paint Township, and no family is better respected than that bearing the name of Withrow. Mr. Withrow was united in marriage January 27, 1833, to Catherine, daughter of Martin and Catherine (Gillett) Trumain, and a native of New York. She accompanied her parents to this State when six years of age. Her father died in 1823, and her mother in her ninety-fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Withrow have been blessed with twelve children, seven of whom grew to man and womanhood, and five now reside in this county, viz.: Margaret (widow of Albert G. Rankin, and second wife of Isaac Kemp, a farmer of Union Township), William, James, John (married to Elizabeth Ross, and residing in Osage County, Kan.), Lucy (wife of James McDonald, a farmer of Deer Creek Township, in this county), David, and Fannie (wife of Richard Arsmtrong, of Ocoya, Ill.). Three of the above are more fully mentioned in the following: William Withrow, of Withrow & Sifrit, proprietors of the Newport Tile Works, and of Roland & Withrow, dealers in general merchandise, was born in this township August 3, 1840. He grew to mature years on the old homestead, and obtained a fair common school education. He remained with his father on the farm until October 3, 1861, when he married Mary J., daughter of Calvin Morris. After marriage, he went to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming and trading for four years. He then came back to Paint Township, locating in a portion of the home farm, and four years later rented a farm, where he lived two years. In 1876, in company with a Mr. Durkee, he built the Newport Tile Works. Soon after, Mr. Withrow bought Mr. Durkee's interest, and rented the works to the latter for a period of three years. He then operated them himself until the spring of 1882, when Martin Sifrit first became a full partner, the firm being now known as Withrow & Sifrit. In the winter of 1881–82, Mr. Withrow, with T. H. Roland, purchased the grocery stock of Charles Douglass, and in both these business operations, Mr. Withrow has been very successful. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance Lodge, of Newport, the Republican party, and has officiated as School Director. Himself and wife are the parents of five children—Allie (wife of Albert Buel, a farmer of Union Township), J. Russell (a clerk in the store), Minnie, Washington and Fern. Mr. Withrow and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James Withrow, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, resi-

dence London, was born in Paint Township January 18, 1842. Like his brothers, he was reared amid rural scenes, obtaining only a common school education. He remained at home until July 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was mustered out a non-commissioned officer, July 21, 1864, having served a three years' term. At the battle of Mission Ridge, he was severely wounded in the left arm, from the effect of which he has since suffered. After returning home, Mr. Withrow engaged with his father in farming and stock-raising for five years. He then purchased 100 acres of the home farm, where he has since been engaged in farming. He also raises and deals in live stock. In December, 1880, he removed his family to London, where he resides. He is Republican in politics, but has never been an active politician. He was married, October 2, 1865, to Clara, daughter of Gideon and Deborah (Kilgore) Peck, the former a native of Ross County, Ohio, died in September, 1879, latter of Fayette County, Ohio, now living in her sixty-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Withrow had three children born to them, two living—Addie and Sarah; Jennie is deceased. Mr. Withrow, wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. David M. Withrow, farmer and stock-raiser, on the Danville pike, was born on the Washington & Charleston pike, and has resided in Paint Township during his life. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and in early life attended the district schools, and subsequently the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He is now residing on a portion of the old homestead, and succeeding admirably in life. Mr. Withrow is a Republican in politics. He was married in March, 1874, to Miss V. H. Ham, native of this county. Her grandfather, John Ham, was a native of Maryland, and died in 1859. They have one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Withrow are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OAK RUN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES CLARK, farmer, P.O. London, was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., August 16, 1826; he is the son of Henry and Mary (Collier) Clark. His mother dying when he was very young, he was taken in charge by an uncle, Henry J. Sothern, a resident of Guernsey County, Ohio, with whom he came to this county in 1840, settling in Somerford Township. He was married February 28, 1861, to Miss Martha Jane Foster, and has a family of four children, viz., Miranda, Kimball, Ada and Dellie.

DANIEL B. FOSTER, P. O. London, a well-known farmer of this township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 7, 1828. His grandfather, John Foster, was a native of Virginia, and came to Ross County, Ohio, about the commencement of the nineteenth century. One son, John Foster, Jr., was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 4, 1802. He was there reared, and in 1833 came to Madison County, locating on the present farm of our subject, which then comprised 875 acres. He was an early settler of Oak Run Township, a Whig, and subsequently a Republican, but never took an active part in politics. He was an honest and industrious citizen, and departed this life November 19, 1880. He married Eliza Bowyer, a native of Pike County, Ohio, and daughter of Daniel Bowyer .There were ten children born to them, eight now living. Mrs. Foster is still living.

Daniel B. was the eldest son, and was reared mostly in this county. He received a good common school education, and has resided on his present farm through life. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits during this time, also the raising of all kinds of stock, principally sheep. His land consists of 515 acres—in three farms. Mr. Foster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years has been a Class Leader in the congregation that meets in "Foster's Schoolhouse." He is also connected with Bradford Grange of Range Township, Sons of Temperance of Divison No. 4, and the Republican party. He has been twice married. His first union occurred January 22, 1852, when he was united to Miranda McClimans. Three children were born to them, two living—Bernard, and Jennie, wife of John Van Wagner, of London. Mrs. Foster died August 13, 1860, and Mr. F. married for his second wife Margaret Johnston, daughter of George Johnston, and born January 1, 1837. They have eight children—Jessie, Allie, Kemper L., E. Bruce, Eva, W. Irvin, Frank E. and Maud.

T. C. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. London. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Oak Run Township, Madison County, November 12, 1849. His parents were John Foster and Elizabeth (Bowyer) Foster. On December 25, 1874, he was married to Ida F. Clingan, a daughter of A. J. Clingan, an old settler of Somerford Township. By this marriage three children have been born, viz., Forest, Blanche and Belva. Mr. Foster was reared on a farm, and receiving such an education as the surrounding schools afforded, and has spent his life as an agriculturist. Though comparatively young, he is energetic and industrious, and has gained for himself, the respect and esteem of his fellows.

CARLTON E. GREGG, farmer, P. O. London, was born at Brownsville, Fayette County, Penn., September 18, 1813. His parents were John and Margaret (Allan) Gregg, the latter being a daughter of Nathan B. Allan, an old Indian fighter of Hampshire County, Va. Our subject came to this county with his mother and two younger brothers in 1829, and settled in the township, where he has since resided. He was three times married. By his second wife he has two children, John and Mary, and by his last wife, Minnie (Plimell) Gregg, he has had three children—Carlton A., Amy and Noah. Mr. Gregg owns a water-power grist-mill on Oak Run, which he has operated for twenty years. It was built in 1831 or 1832, the site having been chosen two or three years before. Mr. Gregg is well known and generally respected for his many good qualities.

THOMAS LADLEY, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Union Township, in this county, November 1, 1829. He is the son of Andrew Ladley, an old pioneer of the county, who came from Preble County, in this State, and settled here in about 1828, locating first in Union Township, and finally settling in Oak Run in 1854.

ACHILLES C. MOORMAN, farmer, P. O. London, was born in Lynchburg, Va., February 7, 1833. He is the son of Thomas and Martha Jane (Jennings) Moorman. They emigrated to this State in 1836, settling at Galloway Station, Franklin County, where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. On November 12, 1854, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hambleton, daughter of Stephen G. Hambleton, by whom he has a family of four children living, viz., Thomas A., Delos B., Lillian and E. W.; and one dead—Frances Mary. In 1855, he moved to Washington County, Iowa, and after a residence there of three years, removed to Franklin County, where he remained until 1864, when he moved to his

present home in Madison County. His educational facilities were, to a certain extent, limited; he had the good fortune however to spend the winters of 1851–52 and '53, attending the Otterbein University at Westerville, where he studied the profession of land surveying. He owns a very extensive farm in Oak Run Township, consisting of 650 acres, and is recognized as one of the leading men in his neighborhood.

CEPHAS PANCAKE (deceased) was born in this county February 21, 1819. He was the son of Joseph and Susan (Linton) Pancake. The family emigrated from Virginia and settled in Range Township, this county, at a very early day. Our subject's early days were passed on his father's farm, during which time he managed to secure a moderate education. He was first married, February 4, 1841, to Miss Nancy Cooper, daughter of Peter Cooper; she died July 29, 1855. The children by this marriage were as follows: Margaret (deceased), William (deceased), Mary Jane (deceased), Thompson (deceased), John and David S. (deceased). On November 21, 1855, he was again married to Miss Caroline V. Mahoy, daughter of Joseph Mahoy, by whom he had five children, viz., Joseph, Edmund B., E. Iva, Aquilla T. (deceased) and Cephas Pearl. In 1860, he moved into Oak Run Township where in course of time he became a large land-holder. He was a very popular man and was known throughout the county as one of the most enterprising farmers and stock-raisers. His death took place October 12, 1874.

JOHN PANCAKE, farmer, P. O. London. This well-known citizen of Oak Run Township was born in Paint Township, this county, November 15, 1851. He is the son of Cephas and Nancy (Cooper) Pancake. He was married, December 9, 1875, to Ann L. Rea, daughter of Robert Rea. He is a live, energetic farmer, and has, by his gentlemanly demeanor, acquired quite a prominence in the section in which he lives.

MATTHEW REA (deceased) was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 22, 1793. His father, Joseph Rea, was of Irish and Quaker extraction, and was born near Philadelphia. In 1810, young Matthew emigrated with his parents to Ross County. Joseph Rea's family consisted of nine children: Robert, who was a stock-dealer at Coshocton, and died in middle life; Matthew, Joseph, John and Jesse, all farmers and stock-raisers of Madison County; Sarah, who married John Lindsley and removed with him to Marion County; Elizabeth, who was the wife of Richard Wilson, a blacksmith of this county, and who late in life went to Indiana; Nancy, wife of William Jackson, a farmer of Madison County, and Mary, who married William B. Slyh, and settled in Wyandot County. When hostilities began in 1812, young Matthew was a member of a militia company which was called into service. He served six months, commencing in August, 1812, on the Ohio frontier, under Gen. Harrison. While marching to the front he passed through the site of London, which locality he then saw for the first time. A few years later, he began the business of stock-raising, which became his life pursuit. For a few years in early life he was engaged in buying pork and shipping it by flat-boat from the mouth of Deer Creek to New Orleans. This proved remunerative at first, but a decline in the market value afterward resulted in losses to him, and destroyed his previous profits. His father came from Ross County to Madison in 1818, settling about a mile south of London. Matthew preceded him several years in the occupancy of Madison County soil, having been engaged in herding cattle on the prairie land south of London. He was married, in 1823, to Ann Amos, whose father had emigrated to Madison County from Maryland. Soon after this important event in his history, he settled on the

site of London, and there remained until 1835. He then removed to his large farm in Oak Run Township and lived there till his decease, which occurred September 23, 1873, in his eighty-first year. He had been an active man in business affairs and remained in charge of his extensive business until within a short time of his death. He was fond of the saddle, and when engaged in superintending the management of his stock always rode horseback. His wife preceded him to the grave about sixteen years. Of their seven children, but four grew to maturity—Jeremiah, of Oak Run Township; Joseph, who died in November, 1873, Robert, of London; and Margaret, wife of F. M. Chenoweth, of Fairfield Township.

JEREMIAH REA, P. O. London, is a life resident of Madison County, and a prominent stock-raiser and farmer of Oak Run Township. His grandfather, Joseph Rea, was born in January, 1754 (probably in Pennsylvania). He was married, January 16, 1783, to Elizabeth Conn, who was born January 27, 1762. They were residents of Rockbridge County, Va., and removed to Ross County, Ohio, in 1810. They came to Madison County about 1818, locating on Walnut Run, in Union Township, where both died about 1829. They were the parents of nine children, all reaching maturity, but none now living. One son, Matthew Rea, the father of our subject, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 22, 1793. He came to this county with his parents in 1818, and resided in Union Township until 1835, when he removed to a farm on Deer Creek, in Pleasant (now Oak Run) Township, where he resided till his death, September 23, 1873. He was a man highly respected and enjoying the full confidence of all his acquaintances. He took a deep interest in stock matters, and the prosperity and advancement of Madison County. He married Ann Amos, born in Harford County, Md., November 15, 1802. They were married in London by Squire Patrick McLene. Mrs. Rea departed this life February 22, 1857, aged fifty-four years. They were the parents of seven children, three dying in childhood, one at the age of forty-four, and three now living—Robert, in London; Margaret, wife of Marion Chenowith, of Fairfield Township; and Jeremiah. Mr. Rea was a large land-holder, once owning 2,000 acres, and at his death leaving an estate of 800 acres. Both parents are buried in Kirkwood Cemetery, Union Township. Jeremiah Rea was born on the home farm in Union Township (now within the corporate limits of London), August 19, 1824, and remained with his father till twenty-six years of age. On August 23, 1850, he was married to Catherine Leach, a native of Pleasant Township, and daughter of Benjamin Leach. The following winter his father gave him some land (a portion of his present farm), where he has since resided. He had 260 or 270 acres at first, inherited some, and purchased over 500, his present farm, consisting of over 1,400 acres. Mr. Rea resides in a very handsome residence, and his land is supplied with all the conveniences necessary to successful farming. He is Democratic in politics, and has served as Trustee and Clerk of Oak Run Township. Seven children have been given to himself and wife, two living—Matthew A, and Sarah L., both residing at home. Mr. Rea has about retired from active life, and his son has entire management of the farm.

J. C. SMITH, P. O. London, a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Oak Run Township, was born in Christian County, Ky., April 7, 1817. He is a son of William W. Smith, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky about 1815. After the birth of our subject, he went to Rockingham County, Va., where he died in 1837. He married Elizabeth Chrisman, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Jacob and Barbara Chris-

man. Mrs. Smith was the mother of only one child, our subject, and departed this life when he was but a few months old. The father then returned to Virginia, as previously stated, and Jacob C. lived with his grandmother till ten years of age. He was then taken by an uncle, with whom he remained till of age. He obtained only a limited education, and when twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, came to Ohio and engaged in mercantile pursuits at South Charleston, Clark County. He remained there nine years, and then came to Oak Run Township. He purchased what was known as the "Oak Run Mill," running it for eighteen months. The mill was then destroyed by fire, and Mr. Smith subsequently removed to London, and was there engaged in business for six or seven years. He then bought 228 acres of the old Chrisman land, and since added to it until it now comprises 260 acres. Mr. Smith formerly traded in stock, and deals largely in cattle and sheep. He has on the farm about sixty head of cattle and 1,100 head of sheep. He resides in a very neat and comfortable residence on the farm, and is a man well esteemed by his neighbors and friends. He is Republican in politics, and has officiated as Trustee and School Director in his township. He was married, March 14, 1844, to Amanda J. Evans, a native of Clark County, but reared in this county, and a daughter of Robert Evans (deceased). Nine children have been born to them, only two surviving—Peyton R., a farmer and stock-raiser of Douglas County, Kan., and William P., at home. Peyton R. married Mrs. Myra Clark. They have one child—Maud. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN WALTERS, farmer, P. O. Big Plain, was born February 18, 1841, in Ross County, this State. He is the son of Levi and Sarah (Riley) Walters. In his seventh year he lost his father, and the family then moved into Pickaway County, May 26, 1861. He enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that regiment until July, 1864, sharing in the engagements of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He then returned to Pickaway County, where, in October 11, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary E. Robison, daughter of Thomas Robison. The family now consists of five children, viz., Effie Florence, Thomas F., Carrie, Sarah A., Daisy Ellen. He first located near Antioch, in this county, in 1872, residing there some two years, then returned to Pickaway County, and finally in 1878, moved back to this county. He now rents the Wilson farm, in Oak Run Township, which consists of about 1,200 acres. In politics, he is a Republican.

INDEX OF NAMES

HISTORY

OF

MADISON COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

CHICAGO:
W. H. BEERS & CO.
1883.

ABBEY,
Jesse, 650, 661
ABELL,
T.P., 581
Rev. T.P., 581
ABERNATHY,
J.D., 699
James, 483
James S., 507
Robert, 443, 702
ABIJAH,
Cary, 387
ABRAM,
Dianna, 731
ABRAMS,
Judge Henry, 731
George W., 731
ACTON, 559
Capt., 883
E.H., 559
E.I., 559
John, 789
Minerva, 581
Minerva Lewis, 374
Missouri Lewis, 374
P.H., 588
Peyton, H., 553, 559
R., 477, 547, 643
Richard, 374, 569, 643, 871
Thomas, 374
Capt. Thomas, 491, 492, 493, 500
ADAIR, 648
Miss, 663
(Mrs.), 850
A.K., 652
Mrs. B. Plymell, 849
Mrs. Byers, 663
Mrs. Coon, 663
Edward, 663
Edward K., 654
Elizabeth, 654
Mrs. Frederick, 663
Jane Ross, 849
John, Sr. 849
John, 512, 647, 648, 651, 649, 654, 658
John, Jr., 849
John, Jr., 512
John W., 849
Joseph, 653, 663
Mrs. Joseph, 650
Nettie, 849
Nite, 650
P., 589
Preston, 338, 681, 683, 478, 588, 849
Robert M., 654
Samuel, 512, 663, 681
Mrs. Samuel, 650
William, 650
ADAMS,
Capt., 1133
Dr. B.F., 450
Charles, 610
Christian, 780, 792
Rev. Eli, 187, 821, 1107
Eli H., 451, 1107
Elizabeth Beeks, 1107
Frances, 442, 963
Hamilton, 500
Harrison Z. (Capt.), 507
ADAMS,
Horatio, 783
Jacob S., 659
John, 1028, 1131
John W., 507
Samuel, 512
Thomas, 430
Dr. Thomas, 452
Dr. W.W., 993
William, 430
Dr. William, 450, 752
Zachariah, 734
Mrs. Zachariah, 734
ADDISON,
Sidney, 654
ADGATE,
Abigail Ann, 974
Theodore, 974
ADLER,
Angeline, 1076
Elizabeth Milliken, 1076
Henry, 1076
Paul, 387
AGLER,
Mary Willett, 1030
Morris, 1030
AGNUS,
Lucy W., 869
AIKIN,
William, 670
AKERSON,
Mary Elizabeth, 1069
Susannah Tillman, 1069
Wesley William, 1069
AKINS,
William, 512
ALDEN,
Andrew, 750
Chesta, 550, 750
Eli, 750
Elizabeth, 750
Elizabeth Manville, 750
George, 750
Lydia, 750
Prince, 750
Sarah, 750
Stanford, 750
ALDER, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 287, 1079
Angeline, 288, 1070, 1071
Ann, 288
Bartholomew, 272
Catherine Trimble, 287
David, 272, 283
Eliza, 288
Elizabeth Milliken, 287, 781, 1070
Elizabeth Patterson, 1071
Hannah, 272, 288, 640
Harry, 781
Henry, 832
Harvey Gearhart, 288
Henry, 226, 271, 307, 332, 363, 364, 477, 791, 1015, 1070, 977
Henry Clay, 287, 1070, 1071
I.L.C., 640
Isaac, 791, 1070, 1071
Jacob, 1070, 1071
James, 503, 1070, 1071
John, 272
John Betts, 288
ALDER,
Joseph Warner, 288
Jonathan, 244, 288, 488, 602, 987, 250, 268, 271, 272, 274, 278, 292, 293, 297, 390, 512, 520, 603, 628, 633, 640,
L.C., 780, 781, 1070, 768, 1086
L.C., 792
Lewis, 287, 1070
Lewis C., 1071
Margaret, 288, 640, 1014
Margaret Crego, 1070
Margaret Frazill, 288
Mack, 271, 283, 287
Mary, 288, 1070, 1071
Mary Blout, 287
Nancy Patterson, 1071
Paul, 272, 282, 283, 284, 287, 324, 380, 512, 641, 780, 791, 792, 1123
Rachel, 288
Rachel Timmons, 287, 1070
Ruth, 288
Sarah Francis, 287
Silas, 288
Simon Safer, 288
Thomas, 288
William Foster, 288
ALDRICH,
Charles, 397
George, 397
Mary, 397
ALEXANDER,
A., 834
Rev. A.M., 574, 682
Angus, 811
David, 811
John, 408, 811
ALKIRE,
Miss, 693
A.R., 692, 699, 713
Abraham, 512
Abram, 299, 699, 700
Adam, 700
Betsey, 693
Cynthiann, 693
Mrs. David Riddle, 694
Elizabeth, 1085
Forgus, 693
G.H., 740
G.L., 734
G.W., 709
Gabriel, 298, 691
George, 693, 708, 727
H.G.C., 704, 707
Harriet Fitzgerald, 1088
Isaac, 299, 693
Jacob, 299, 512, 702
Jackson, 693
John, 299, 692, 701, 707, 1085
John H., 699
John W., 507
Joseph, 299
Leonard, 390, 512
Kucinda, 693
Lydia, 299, 692
M.H., 364
Margaret, 299
Martha, 693
Mary, 708

ALKIRE,
Mary Riddle, 694
Michael, 299
Monus, 299
Polly Graham, 693
Rachel, 692
Robert, 299, 512, 587, 709, 1088
Samuel, 512
Susan, 1085
W., 1090
W. H. Harrison, 693
William, 271, 268, 299, 512, 691
ALLAN,
Nathan B., 1162
ALLEN, 524
Rev., 859
A.W., 958
Abigail, 1020
Albert W., 494, 622
Annanias, 512
Benjamin, 503, 622
Betsey Russell, 433
Calvin, 503, 958
Caroline, 958
Coleman, 1045
Cora F., 1035
Creighton, 501
D.C., 543, 574
Rev. D.C., 574, 577
Daniel, 744
Delia, 1035
Eliza, 1107
Eugene. 1035
Eugene Delano, 958
Frank, 622
George, 494, 622
Harriet Ewing, 293
Harriet A. Fent, 1035
Harriet N. Ewing, 958
Homer, 493, 500
Horace, 1045
Hulda J., 1035
Icy, 1035
Isaac, 744
Jackson, 689
Dr. James, 633, 679
Jemima, 859
Jennie Leasure, 973
Jeremiah, 500
John W., 1035
Lucinda Wilson, 1108
Lucy, 677
Lyman, 958
Lyman B., 958
Madison C., 501
Malissa, 1045
Malissa Hays, 1045
Martha Reyburn, 433
Mary, 958
Nancy Young, 1107
Orth, 1045
Osa, 1035
Mrs. Patsy Rayburn, 679
Rarus, 1045
Robert, 1045
Rosanna C., 1035
Samuel, 744, 1045
Sheridan, 1035
Urbin O., 1035
Venie O., 1035
ALLEN,
Vincent, 503, 740, 741
Wilbur G., 958
Wm., 905, 1107
William, 269, 293, 818, 958
Wilbur G., 958
ALLENS, 753
ALLISON,
Benjamin F., 507
ALLOUEZ,
"Father", 254
ALPHONSE,
Sister, 557
ALSPAUGH,
William, 740
ALTHEN,
John, 500
ALTMAN,
Charles, 500
AMANN,
Bridget Dulphar, 958
Charles, 958, 959
Xavier, 958
AMBLER,
Samuel, 503
AMOS,
Ann, 829, 842, 1163, 1164
Jane, 657
John A., 652
R.C., 578
Robert C., 838, 839
ANCHAUR,
Charles, 498
ANDERS,
Amy, 771
ANDERSON, 337, 551, 659, 910, 1124
Rev. 762
Andrew, 661
Clavin, 652, 662
Catherine, 1010
Charles, 1150
Daniel, 762, 783, 1071
Daniel W., 507
Effie, 693
Elizabeth Cochran, 693
Hiram, 762
James, 494
Johanna, 874
John, 693, 699
John H., 507
John W., 407
Louisa, 1071
Manzilah Ortman, 1071
Margaret, 708, 874, 995
Margaret Blackwell, 999
Margaret McCowan, 1030
Maria, 1154
Marion, 498
Margaret, 694
Martha Truitt, 1105
Matilda, 898
Maud, 1071
Nancy, 693
Nancy, 693
Col. R.E., 304
Rev. R.D., 762
Rebecca, 1030
Mrs. Rebecca Cochran, 693
Richard C., 303
Sarah, 661
Sarah A., 999
ANDERSON,
Stephen, 227, 694, 699, 708, 999
Steven, 1030
Thomas, 693, 1030
Thomas McLellan, 1071
William, Sr., 493
William, 493, 500, 1105
ANDREW,
Ann, 1071
Anna E. Millikin, 1071
Cyrus, 1071
Cyrus H., 1071
Elmer, 1071
Flora B., 1071
James, 1080
James C., 1071
Jane, 993
Margaret Worthington, 1080
Martha Worthington, 1071
Rachel, 994
(Odessa) Rachel, 1071
S.D., 791, 1071
Sarah Dille, 1071
ANDREWS, 622, 1076
Capt., 751, 752
A.H., 983
Catharine, 965
Charles, 512
Charles C., 494
Dora, 947
Hannah Ann, 398
John W., 413
Mrs. John W., 377
Julia, 583
Mollie Sherwood, 983
R.H., 791, 1006
Samuel, 398
Sarah, 731
William P., 428
ANDRUS,
Dr., 441
ANKLIN,
Dr., 662
Dr. Christian, 449
Martha, 449
Martha Cowling, 449
Martin, 501
ANTHONY,
Sister, 557
Charles, 408
Gen. Charles, 432, 557
Joseph, 557
Joseph, 432
ANTOINETTE,
Marie, 263
APPLEGATE,
Elizabeth, 669
ARBOGAST,
A., 653
ARBUCKLE, 822, 1153
Ann Adelia, 1108
C., 819
C.E., 823
Caroline Houston, 1108
Charles, 370, 1108
Delia, 823
E.J. Richmond, 1108
Elizabeth, 370, 814
Elizabeth Bishop, 370, 1108
Elmer, 1108
Flora, 1108

ARBUCKLE,
Francis E. Taylor, 1108
Frances Rosaltha, 1108
J.L., 1108
Jacob, 370
James, 818, 820
John, 370, 373, 388, 651, 653, 654
John, Esq., 537
Judge John, 1121
John, 321, 324, 329, 358, 360, 361, 389, 390, 811, 812, 1108, 512, 651
John H., 1108
Laura Frances, 1108
Lizzie M., 1108
Louisa Jane, 1108
Mathew, 370
Nancy Sturgeon, 370, 1108
Rebecca, 370
Sarah, 370
Susan, 370
Violie, 1108
Walter, 1108
William, 370, 813, 1108
ARCHER,
Dr., 442
George J., 643
ARHOOD,
John, 500
ARICK,
William T., 658
ARISTA,
Gen., 490
ARMACOST,
Allen, 858
Eva Bryan, 858
ARMENTROUT,
John, 761
N., 761
ARMSTRONG, 738, 911
Dr., 1054
Judge, 1052
(Richman) Alice, 930
Benjamin, 679
David, 587
Mrs. E., 673
Edward, 679, 850, 911, 930, 932
Eliza, 674, 1094, 1095
Elizabeth, 679, 850, 1094
(Earl) Elizabeth, 679, 850
Elizabeth Earl, 679, 850
Eliza Jackson, 674
Elizabeth Truitt, 850
Elizabeth Warren, 674, 1094
Evaline Jackson, 1094
Fannie Withrow, 1160
Frances, 674, 1095
Fulton, 251, 483, 678, 679, 684, 850
Iowa, 679
James, 679, 1094
Judge James, 573
Rev. James, 573
Jane T., 1052
Jeremiah, 278
John, 688
Judge John, 262
John F., 510, 674, 833, 1094, 1095
ARMSTRONG,
Maria Coover, 679
Mary Atkinson Rankin, 678
Mary Rankin, 850
Missouri, 679
Nancy, 1094
Richard, 679, 1160
Robert, 477, 492, 679, 838, 850
Samuel, 490, 503, 674, 1095
Sarah A., 781
Thomas, 679
Warren, 674, 1095
William, 251, 507, 911
William H., 510, 674, 1095
ARNETT,
Mrs., 851
Anna E., 939
E.V., 939
Elizabeth, 1096
Ezekiel, 642, 998
Ezekiel, 637
James, 1096
James T., 510
Jemima Acton, 1096
Jontahn, 363, 364, 554, 851, 850, 995
Margaret, 1096
Margaret Vickers, 851
Minerva F., 998
Sarah, 1096
Thomas, 1096
William D., 850
ARNOLD,
Harriet, 879
ARTHUR,
Gov., 243
C.T., 791, 792
Charles, 493
Charles T., 792
Charley, 1123
Isaac, 770
John W., 493
Margaret Taylor, 770
Martha, 770
Pleasant, 792
W.S., 792
William S., 792
ARTIS,
B., 587
Rev. Watson, 583
ASBURY,
Bishop, 1138
Coleman, 477
P.R., 477, 483
ASHER,
J.H., 733, 734
John, 689
ASHLEY,
Delia Record, 402
Laura, 402
ASKBAW,
Dr., 447
ATCHESON,
Eliza J., 1113
ATCHISON,
Mr., 567
Charles, 387, 388, 389, 390, 510, 540, 649, 650, 652, 653, 654, 800
Charles L.J., 324
ATCHISON,
J.R., 567, 588
Sarah, 539, 671, 1105
William, 328, 653
ATHEY,
A.T., 503
G.W., 888
George W., 490, 548, 731
Henry, 542
Thomas, 731
W.A., 364
William A., 363, 690
William, 688, 690
William A., 731
William A., Esq., 731
ATHEY'S, 491
ATKINS,
Elijah, 692, 701
Elizabeth, 1048
William, 702
ATKINSON,
Dr., 732
Mr., 634
Abigail Oren, 1071
Alice Gladden, 1076
Cephas, 1071
Charles Francis, 1071
James, 1076
Joseph, 517, 788, 791, 1071
Lucinda Nunrmaker, 1071
Mary, 927
Mary Eva, 1071
Nellie, 1076
Robert Flemming, 1071
Sally, 927
Susannah Mills, 1071
W.M., 791
Dr. Washington, 448, 452
William, 771, 773, 1071
William A., 1071
ATWATER, 460
Caleb, 360, 404, 460, 459
Hon. Caleb, 521
AUGSBURGER,
John, 500
AUSTIN,
Rev. B., 572, 820
Lydia, 971
AYERS,
Mary Jane, 674
Richard, 731
AYLE,
Mrs. Cannedy, 630
Elizabeth, 630
John, 510, 630, 1006
Valentine, 630
AYLOR,
George H., 764
John, 759
AYERS,
Francis, 512
BABB,
Eugene, 289, 501, 604
BABER,
John, 1105
Prudence Truitt, 1105
BACON,
Rev., 681
BAD,
Bird, 271
Leys, 247

BADGER,
B.F., 740
Benjamin, 428, 728
D.C., 360, 417, 378, 428, 429
Mrs. Martha, 728
BADGLEY, 1102
Alfred, 1101
Benjamin, 1101
Ellen Recob, 1101
Ellen Toops, 1101
Granville, 1101
Hamilton, 1101
Harvey, 1101
Henrietta, 1101
Moses, 1101
Simeon, 1101
Warner, 1101
J.H., 652, 659
BADLEY,
J.H., 652, 659
Rachel, 659
BAGNALL,
Jonas, 553
BAIL,
James T., 659
BAILEY,
Adam, 703
Charles, 732
Elizabeth Chase, 981
Joshua, 981
Knowlton, 279, 772, 791, 792
M., 711
Margaret, 772
Norton, 512
Polly, 940
Rhoda, 981
W.H., 809
BAIRD,
John, 512
BAKER,
A.H., 452, 1109
Charles, 227
Clarinda J., 1020
E., 971
Miss E.F., 951
Mrs. Eliza, 953
Ellen M., 971
George, 500
H.C., 767
Henderson, 767
Henry, 764
Henry C., 764
Hiram E., 1020
Isabella McClimons Pelton, 1106
J.Leete, 1106
Jacob, 503
James, 702
James A., 508
John, 764, 767
Lucy, 996
Margaret J. Wilson, 1020
N., 588, 740
Nelson, 588, 832
Peter, 512, 764, 759
Phoebe, 1047
Polly, 924
S.E., 652
BALAY,
Edder William, 583
BALDRIDGE,
BALDRIDGE,
Samuel, 540
Dr. Samuel, 431
BALDWIN, 394, 397
John J., 740
L.S., 740
Mary, 1047
Mary Cookus, 729
Mary Housman, 729
Michael, 318, 358, 359
Obedience, 773
Richard, 654, 814
Seaman, 729, 739
Thomas, 512, 729, 740
William, 729
BALES,
C.L., 808, 809
Catherine, 1100
Catherine Graves, 1108
Charles L., 1089
Charles W., 1109
David, 823, 1108, 1109, 1114
Flora M., 1109
G., 818
Ida E., 1109
Jane, 1100
Jennie Mitchell, 1108, 1109
Louisa G., 929
Mary, 1100
Mary Fish, 1108
Mary S. Fitzgerald, 1089
Moses, 821, 929, 1089, 864, 1100, 1108, 1046
Newman F., 1109
Rachel, 800
Rachel Chenoweth, 864, 1046
Susan, 1100
Rebecca Stanford, 1108
Susan Ann, 1100
Susan Ann Pringle, 1100
Thomas, 483, 814, 1100
Thomas M., 510
BALL, 247
Annie M., 963
Druzilla, 1092
Ephraim, 963
Henry, 258
John, 963
Dr. John, 388
Mary Grimes, 963
William, 1092
BALLARD,
Curtis, 330, 389, 390, 387, 649, 653
James, 362, 367, 538, 539, 540, 653
BALLINGER,
Delilah Inskeep, 440, 959
Eliza Mark Taylor, 440
Joshua, 440, 510, 959
Robert R., 507
Wm. I. (M.D.), 605
William I., 457
William I. (M.D.), 959, 440
BALLOU,
Hosea, 1123
Lucy, 1123
Martin, 1123
BANCROFT,
William, 494, 622
BANE,
Rachel, 781, 1079
BARBER,
Josiah, 459, 460
BARBON,
Eliza, 1076
BARBER,
Eugenia J. Eachus, 1151
George, 818, 823
Hannah, 1026
BARKER,
Harry, 1151
Joseph, 1026
Sarah Palmer, 1026
BARLOW,
C.S., 503
Clark, 971
Cora I., 971
Clark L., 494, 622
E.W. (Sr.), 618, 971
E.W., 961
Earl W., 961
Eddie B., 961
Edmond W., 976
Electa I. Bigelow, 961
Elva R., 961
I.E., 620
Irene Bigelow, 971
Joel, 267
Linden C., 961
Lucinda A. Kent, 961
Polly C. Lawrence, 961
Sarah Guy, 971
BARNARD,
Mr., 567
BARNES,
Elizabeth, 1081
Jane, 669
BARR,
C.C., 1063
James, 389, 390
John, 357, 359, 649
BARRETT, 732
John, 651, 812
Rev. Elisha D., 1027
Immer, 740
BARSHAW, 279, 281, 282
BARTHOLOMEW,
Albert, 1027
BASKEVILLE, 722
BASKERVILLE,
Judge, 369
Icie, 1147
Jacob H., 1147
James, 369
Dr. James M.P., 433
John, 369
M.A., 251, 832
Madison, 510, 1147
Mahoney, 1147
Mahoney Creamer, 1147
Martha, 369
Mary, 369
Manuel (or Maud), 1147
Nancy, 369
Richard, 337, 567
Richard A., 369
Samuel, 321, 369, 390, 359, 360, 387, 388, 389, 512, 537, 667, 1147
Samuel (Judge) 369, 370
William, 369, 1147, 689
William B., 689, 833, 1147
BASORE,

BASORE,
W.A., 1033
BASS, 854
Mrs. Fowler, 854
BATCH,
Nancy, 914
BATELHAM,
Hannah, 998
BATEMAN,
Abner, 483
H., 713
BATES,
Judge, 401
Ansel, 654, 814
Asa, 654, 814
Charles, 507
Edward, 500
Elijah, 654, 814
James L., 378
Hon. James L., 378, 400
M.A., 503
Margaret, 1066
N.W., 700
Naomi Handy, 400
S., 689
Stephen, 400
Sylvanus, 433, 814
Thomas, 228
William, 814
Zenas, 814
BATTELL,
Rev. C.D., 574
BAUER,
Catherine, 851
Clara, 851
Edward, 851
Emma, 851
Eva, 851
Eva Michel, 851
Frank, 851
Dr. P.H., 441
Peter, 851
Robert, 851
BAUGHMAN,
J., 703
BAUGHN,
A.H., 718
BAXTER,
C.D., 969
Mary I., 968, 969
William H., 969
BAYLESS,
Andrew, 639
Mrs. Andrew, 639
Hezekiah, 673
John, 673
Mrs. Sarah, 673
Frank, 1098
BAYLISS,
Hezekiah, 390, 512
Maggoe A. O'Brien, 1098
BEACH, 777
Dr., 662
A.B., 987
A.M., 987
Abel, 443, 609
Ambrose, 512, 774, 778, 790, 791, 1072, 1073
Amos, 614, 774, 1072, 1073
Andrew, Lucinda, 983
Anna, 988
Benjamin, 494, 622
BEACH,
Brewer, 1072
Chauncey, 769, 1072
Chloe, 1072
Chauncey, 637
Edith, 988
Edith Bull, 988
Eleanor Downing, 987, 961
Elenor Downing, 1074
Eliza J. Snyder, 988
Elizabeth, 1072, 1074
Elizabeth Eliza, 1073
Elizabeth Hayden, 987
Elizabeth Kilbourne, 1072
Elizabeth Kilgore, 769
Esther, 1072
Eva Noble, 987
Dr. Ewing, 454
Hannah Noble, 986, 987, 1016, 1073, 1075
Hannah Nobe Gorham, 1073
Irena, 968, 983
Irene, 1073, 1074
Isaac, 987, 1072
Dr. J.N., 443, 454, 640, 641
Joanna Perry, 1073
John, 987
Dr. John Noble, 457, 987, 1973
John N., 359
Dr. John N., 440, 442, 961, 1011, 1013
John W., 988
Joseph, 494
Joseph Perkins, 1074
Julia E., 1074
I.W., 961
Kilbourne, 439
Elizabeth Kilbourne, 443
Lulu Ann, 961
Lorenzo, 430, 774, 792, 1073, 777, 1073, 1074
Dr. Lorenzo, 443, 444, 519, 773, 778, 782, 783, 787
Lucy E. Wilson, 1016
Malona Case, 1073
Maloney, 769
Marova, 1072
Marova F., 622
Marshall, 622
Mary, 1073
Mary Ettie, 987
Moses Yale, 1072
Obil, 774, 778, 787, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075
Oren, 774, 778, 788, 790, 1073, 1074
Orin W., 791
Rhoda, 1072
Roswell, 774, 778, 779, 792, 791, 1072, 1073, 1074
Ruth Slyh, 773, 961
Sarah, 1072, 1073, 1076
Sarah Rice Rays, 1072
Susannah, 1072
Timothy, 654
Timothy Downing (M.D.), 654
Uri, 443, 444, 512, 609, 773, 774, 777, 782, 788, 789, 791, 986, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 961, 1016
Uriah, 1074
Dr. W.M., 450, 1123
BEACH,
W. Morrow, 483
Walter, 1074
William Morrow, 358, 371, 359, 438, 1073, 1118
Dr. William Morrow, 433, 449, 454, 457, 1016
BEACHMAN,
Eliza, 1045
Floristine, 1045
Huston, 1045
BEACHAM,
Jasper, 1045
Levina, 1045
Noah, 1045
Oscar, 1045
Robert L., 1045
BEACHHAM,
Jeptha, 1045
Moses, 1045
William, 1045
BEADLE,
Richard, 501
BEALE,
Charles H., 362, 483, 1030
Clark, 1031
David, 1030
Elmer, 1031
Ellva V., 1031
Harriet Elmore, 1030
John W., 507, 1030
Mary A., 1030
Mary E. Nye, 1030
Smith, 1030
Stephen S., 702, 1030
Stephen W., 1031
William S., 1031
BEALES,
George W., 494
BEALS, 649
Henrietta, 1013
Isaac, 1013
J.A., 643
J.H., 643
James J., 764
Moses, 1013
William, 652
BEAM,
Barbara, 730
Mother, 1143
BEAMER,
M.C., 943
BEAN,
Hannah, 970
BEAR, 247
King, 247
BEARD,
S.B., 504
Samuel, 622
BEATLY,
Calvin, 1092
BEATTY,
James, 680
Jane Higgins, 1092
John, 680
John, 680
BEAUCHAMP,
Lavinia, 944
BEAVER,
Susanna, 1090
BEBEE,
Eliza Dungan, 872

BEBEE,
Franklin W., 872
BECELS,
George W., 622
BECHTOL,
Isaiah, 503
BECKEL,
Barbara, 1043
BECKMAN,
H.J., 507
BECKS,
John, 793
BECKWITH,
Dr. D.H., 433
BEDINGER,
Maj., 1093
BEEBE,
Caroline, 770
Charles, 772, 790, 791, 792
Judith, 772
Orley, 772
Samuel, 772, 791
William, 772
BEECHER, 394, 397
Henry Ward, 986
Zina, 986
BEEKS,
Elizabeth, 1107
BEEN,
Ellen, 441
BEEM,
May, 441
Owen, 441
BEER,
William, 501
BEESON, 877
BEETLEY,
John, 388, 390, 512
BELL, 481
A.S., 839, 840
Andrew, 1087
Andrew S., 839, 1104
Dr., 1029
Benjamin, 840
Celinda C., 1104
Charles, 1029
Charlotte C., 988
Clarrissa C., 988
D.R., 430
Daniel, 1029
Dr. Daniel, 442, 451
David C., 988
Elijah, 510, 988
Elisha, 988
Elizabeth, 661, 1104
Ellen Edwards, 1029, 1087
Eva, 1104
George, 801, 988
James, 988
James M., 460
John, 507, 1035, 1104
John J., 360, 417, 422
John N., 988
Joseph, 652, 661, 662, 840, 988, 829
Joseph M., 988
Lacy Ann. 1104
Laura, 1029
Lucetta, 1029
Lucy J., 988, 1029
(Sidener) Mary, 988
Nancy E., 988
BELL,
Nancy Shubridge, 988
Rachel, 1029
Rebecca Wagner, 1029
Samuel, 394
Sarah, 1104
Susan Montgomery, 1104
Thomas, 1104
Thomas H., 507
William, 839, 840
BELLE,
Jessie, 1036
Laura, 1040
BELLMAN,
Michael, 801
BELSHER,
John, 641
BEMIS,
James, 507
BENCH,
D.C., 740
BEND,
D., 588
BENDER, 703
BENDERVOLT,
Jacob, 498
BENHAM,
Capt., 240
BENJAMIN,
Alfred H., 1081
Clarissa, 1081
Clarissa Waldo, 1081
Jonathan, 798
Joseph, 1081
Elizabeth Barnes, 1081
Herrick J., 1081
Joseph, 1081
Margaret Parigo, 1081
Thomas J.T., 1081
William, 1081
BENNETT,
A.Q., 799
Adam, 681
Guess, 1091
Isabella, 1070
J.R.D., 809
Mary Gierich, 1091
Wallace, 500
BENTEZELL,
Aaron, 569, 570
BENTZEL,
John C., 507
BERKIMER,
Joseph, 493
BERKSTRESSER,
Levi, 494, 622
BERRY,
Betsey Coberly, 1149
Charles, 574, 577
Mrs. Elizabeth, 577
John, 500, 1149
John W., 510
Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 694
Mike, 333
Onour, 423
BETHARD,
E.T., 587
Lemuel, 734
Thomas & Mrs., 734, 740, 833
BETHARDS,
Isabelle, 1148
BETHARDS,
James F., 503
W.T., 833
William H., 503
BETTS,
Almira, 934
Charles, 500
F.J., 548
John, 333, 934, 1083
Martha, 582
Martha Chamberlin, 1083
Sallie, 871
Thomas B., 510
BICKLE,
John M., 493
BIDDLE, 332
BIDWELL, 760
Ada M., 988
Adam, 490
Addison, 772, 989, 1054
Albert, 498
Augustus, 989, 1054
Benjamin, 500, 989
Dorothea, 989, 1054
Dorotha Ellen, 962
Dorothy Nigh, 988
E., 527
Edith B., 988
Elisha, 498, 500, 512, 764, 772, 792, 961, 988, 989, 1054
Eliza J. Kennedy, 989
Ellsworth, 1054
Elmira Hall Thomas, 989
Ephraim, 356, 359, 765, 772, 961, 989, 988, 962
Este, 490
Hamitlon, 962
Henry, 792
Ida, 869
Isaac, 512, 772, 780, 989, 792, 1007
Jackson, 989, 1054
Jennie, 1054
Joseph, 512, 780, 790, 989, 1054
Laura E., 962
Laura Lombard, 961
Lawson, 503, 622, 791
Leonard, 989, 1054
Lucetta, 1054
Mahlon, 772, 989
Mahlon, S., 1054
Malon, 500
Margaret, 1007
Martha C. Kreamer, 962
Mary, 989, 1054
Minnie A., 988
Monroe, 962
Nathan, 772, 988, 989, 1054
Nettie Spink, 962
Olive, 961
Polly, 989
Russell, 1123
Sarah, 988
Sarah Buswell, 962, 988
Uri, 792
Uriah, 989
Urial, 772
Virginia Ann. 962
Washington, 989
Webster, 962, 988
BIDWELLS, 483

BIERBAUGH,
Benjamin Franklin, 450
Catherine, 1017
Christopher, 450, 1017
Inna C., 1018
Martha A. Headley, 1018
William, 652, 657, 1018
William H., 1017, 1018
BIERBOUGH,
B.F., 588
William, 598
BIG,
Arm., 247
Body, 247
Bowl, 247
Cloud, 247
Corn, 247
BIGELOWE,
Dr., 749
BIGELOW,
Miss, 749
Dr. Alpheus, 444, 611, 779
Annie M. Ball, 963
Bertha J., 963
Betsey M. Smith, 962
Catherine J., 963
Chamberlin B., 438
Charles Eber, 963
Clarence E., 963
D.K., 430, 961
Dr. D.K., 961, 977
Dr. Daniel, 613
Dr. Daniel K., 438, 962, 963
Diana, 438
Edith I., 963
Electa I., 961
Eliphaz, 963
Eliplus, 1057
Eliza J., 1057
Emily, 977
Emmit, 622
Eunice Kathron, 438
Filmore C., 963
Hosea B., 438
I.E., 613, 636
Irena, 963
Irene, 971
Isaac, 437, 438, 613, 619, 963
Rev. Isaac, 438, 620, 622
Israel, 437, 438, 439
Israel Eliphaz, 962
J., 767
John, 818
Jona, 503
Jonathan, 622, 767
Dr. Lebbens, 438
Dr. Lebbens L., 963
Lydia, 963
Lydia A., 1057
Lydia Custer, 438, 962, 963
Mary, 963
Mary Lane, 963
Orville E., 1057
Pearl K., 963
Polly, 348, 622
Polly Brown, 439
Rose J., 1057
Rev. Russel, 572
Sarah Peck Ball, 963
BIGGART,
Mary, 1089
Matilda, 1089
BIGGART,
Rachel, 1089
Samuel, 1089
Mary, 1091
BIGGERT,
Samuel, 1000, 1091
Susan E., 1091
BIGGIN,
Jeremiah J., 507
BIGGS,
Lockart, 732, 734
Lockhart, 732, 734
BIGLER,
Catharine, 894
Catherine Pancake, 994
Ex-Gov. John, 994
Ex-Gov. William, 994
BIG
Man, 247
Turtle, 247, 279, 270
BILLY
Siscomb, 247
BINGHAM,
Edward F., 401
BIRD,
D.S., 488, 489
Dennis, 588
Dennis S., 510
Edwin, 551
BISHOP,
Gov., 920
Elizabeth, 370, 1108
John J., 508
Susan, 1083
Zurilla, 392
BISHOPS, 1083
BIZANT,
Louiza, 424
BLACK,
Bird, 247
Chief, 247
Dog, 247
Fish, 242
Hoof, 244
James, 494, 622
Jonathan, 1088
King, 247
Martha, 293
Mary Buffington, 1088
Rebecca, 1088
Sarah, 917
Sarah Ann, 1088
Tree, 247
W.J., 244
Wolf, 244
BLACKE,
John T., 494
BLACKFISH,
Capt. Johnny, 244
BLACKWELL,
Margaret, 999
BLAIN,
Henry, 707
John, 707
BLAINE,
Edward, 507
Marion, 503
William, 324, 360, 361, 387, 512, 651
William A., 500
BLAIR, 637, 1017
A.O., 437
BLAIR,
Adaline, 1042
Alexander, 522, 789
Amanda, 852
Anna M., 852
Bell, 990
Charles W., 990
Mrs. E.A. Lamb, 852
Elizabeth Vestal, 989
Emma, 990
Emma C., 990
Esther A. Clark, 990
G.W., 637, 641
George, 389
George B., 503
George G., 990
George W., 297, 388, 644, 989, 990, 1007
Harry Nathan, 852
Henry, 699
Henry C., 852
Isabelle G. Melvin, 990
J.C., 643, 852
James, 500, 798, 389, 802
Jency, 852, 637
Jesse N. Mills, 990
John, 637, 852, 989, 990
John A. (Sr.), 364, 388
John, 359, 288, 290, 503, 648, 649, 653, 852
Capt. John, 522
Lucretia, 629
Mary A. Ray, 990
Mary E., 990
Mary Penny, 852
N.B., 643
Nathan Bond, 852
Oscar, 510
Oscar E., 852
R.C., 637
Rebecca J., 641
Samuel, 388, 389
Susannah, 388
W.H., 990
Uriah H., 990
Vestal, 512
William, 648, 649, 668
William F., 990
BLAKE,
B., 688
Rev. Father Thomas, 579, 580, 824
B., 510
William, 510
BLALOCK,
George, 520, 521
BLANSHAW,
Nancy, 924
BLAUGHER,
Elam, 833
M.A., 588, 589
BLESCH,
Phillip E., 507
BLEW,
Mary J., 453
BLISS,
Dr., 643
Amelia Stetson, 991
D.W., 990
Ezra, Sr., 990
Ezra, 430, 990
Dr. Ezra, 441

BLISS,
Hiram, 990
O.H., 643
Ormie H., 991
Webb, 441
BLIZZARD, 538
Amelia, 1047
Amelia Willoughby, 1047
Betsey, 728
Burton, 538, 381, 761, 793, 1047
Burton, 728, 731, 740, 757
Clarinda Counts, 728
Elizabeth, 1047
Elizabeth Foster, 728
Hattie, 728
James, 728, 732
L.W., 734
Levin, 740, 741
Levin W., 728
Mary, 728
Mary Carr, 728
Millie Willoighby, 728
Sarah, 1150
Virginia, 864
BLODGETT,
Nathan, 862
BLOME,
R., 853
BLONT,
Adam, 288
J., 640
Mary, 284, 287
BLOUGHER,
Jacob, 512
BLOUNT,
Dr., 431
BLUE,
Mr., 679
A.J., 587, 852, 928
Alvin, 568
Carrie A. Rankin, 852
Carrie M. Rankin, 928
Emily A., 852
Emily Bowman, 852
Harford, 852
Harvey A., 852
Jacket, 244
John M., 448
John, 732
Susan, 872, 873
BOAL,
F. James, 444
Dr. James F., 447, 451
BOARDMAN,
Mrs. Tullis, 744
BODKIN,
A.C., 833
G.W., 510
George, 832, 833
George W., 833
BODKINS,
George W., 833
BODMAN,
Elam, 430
Dr. Elam, 443, 702
BOESIGER,
John, 507
BOGENRIFE,
John H., 510
BOGGS,
Margery, 949
BOHONGEHELAS, 247
BOISAL,
Katrina, 921
BOLDS,
Mrs., 852, 853
Amanda F. Bryan, 853
Francis Bryan, 858
Louisa Jarman, 852
Rachel, 998
Mrs. Rachel L. Haynes, 853
T., 852
T.B., 852
T.J., 580, 858
Mrs. T.J., 580
Thomas, 852
Thomas J., 683
BOLIN,
G.W., 709
George W., 709
BOLING,
Martin, 493
BOLIO,
J.W., 503
BONCHER,
Rev. Joshua, 572
BOND,
Benjamin, 331, 542, 689
Elizabeth, 1066
Emeline, 963
Emeline Phillips, 963
Emeline P. Worthington, 964
Hiram, 964
Nancy, 632
Nathan, 331, 332, 362, 542, 360, 367, 368, 687, 688, 689
Mrs. S.M., 538
Sophia, 1123
Thomas, 542, 689
Dr. Thomas P., 452, 453
BONHAM,
Ann, 1045
John, 1045
Kate, 449
Katie M., 1046
Letitia, 449
Lucinda Hays, 1046
Scott B., 1046
W.J., 741
William, 734
William J., 449, 718
William Jackson, 1045
BONNER,
Augustus, 482, 483
Celestine, 870
Mathew, 870
S., 832
BOOCHER,
Gatty Truitt, 674
George, 674
Mahala, 674
BOOHER,
George, 689, 1089
BOOKER,
James, 1089
Margaret A., 1089
Rachel Biggart, 1089
William, 1089
BOONE,
Daniel, 241
BOOTH,
J.J., 640, 643
J.W., 1000
Jonathan, 1123
Mary J. Johnson, 1000
BOQUETS,
Col., 237
BOSLER,
Augustus, 507
BOSS,
Mr., 732
BOSTWICK,
Miss, 1048
Benjamin, 507
C.W., 659
Eliza L., 1033
F.C., 1033
G.A., 809
H.M., 503
Julius C., 507
Lieut. Julius B., 509
O.W., 701
William, 507
BOSWELL, 790
George, 510
John, 510
BOTKIN,
Albert C., 1148
Amos, 1148
Anna Elsworth, 1148
Annie, 1149
Eliza Maxey, 1148
Frances E., 1148
George W., 1147, 1148
Jeremiah, 1147
Jesse, 1147
Levi S., 1147
Margaret, 1148
Mary E., 1148
Moses E., 1148
Ruhama, 1148
William I., 1148
BOUCHER,
George, 821
BOUGHER, 842
George, 828
Gideon, 792
BOUGHN,
Albert H., 1035
Alma, 1046
Austin, 1046
Carl, 1046
Charles, 1046
Elizabeth (Felts), 1046
Elizabeth, 1035
Ida May, 1046
Joseph, 1046
Joseph H., 1035
Lewis Fremans, 1046
Lila, 1036
Lizzie F., 1036
Loa, 1036
Nettie I., 1036
Otis, 1046
Simon, 1046
BOWDERY,
B., 647
Benjamin, 654
BOWDRY,
Samuel, 650
B., 667

BOWEN,
George, 364, 688
Lizzie, 443
BOWER,
Henry, 503, 699, 801, 808
Jacob, 1062
BOWERS, 808, 807
Daniel, 964, 968
Diadama Phiney, 968
J.S., 808
Jesse S., 808
Joseph, 701
Polly, 1062
Rebecca, 1062
W.H., 734
Rev. William, 580
Henry, 503, 699
BOWERS,
Mr., 609
Adda M., 964
Alvina Newton, 964
Betsey L., 964
D. Phiney, 964
Daniel, 608, 609, 964, 968
Mrs. Daniel, 608
BOERS,
Daniel E., 964
BOWERS,
Diadama Phinney, 968
Henry, 801, 808
J.P., 964
John P., 608, 610, 964
J.S., 808
Jesse S., 808
Joseph, 701
Ruhama Guy, 964
Mrs. S., 803
S.W., 608, 610
Mrs. S., 803
William, 542
W. H., 734
BOWLES,
Capt. Orlando C., 508
Orlando C. Lieut., 500
BOWLS,
James, 512
BOWMAN,
Emily, 852
Col. John, 240
BOWYER,
Eliza, 1161
Elizabeth, 1162
BOYD, 362, 860
Albert W., 853
Ann E. Williams, 964
Anne, 481
Caroline M., 853
Caroline M. Wilson, 853
Charles, 964
Daniel, 478, 479, 483, 535, 781, 964
Dwight S., 964
Ella W., 964
Emma, 964
Isabella Mullen, 781
James, 566, 619, 781, 853, 964, 997, 977, 1078
James, Jr., 619
James B., 781
James Grant, 964
James Millikin, 964
BOYD,
John, 781
John S., 964
Mrs. Kilgore, 853
Martha A., 853
Martha Millikin, 781, 964, 977
Mary, 769, 781, 1078, 1080
Mary A. Smith, 984
Myrtie L. Fowler, 853
Nannie E., 860
Rachel Bane, 781
Robert, 375, 479, 481, 482, 562, 592, 684, 688, 781, 853, 860, 955, 1124
Mrs. Robert, 930
Robert Colfax, 964
Robert W., 853
W.A., 643
William, 510, 1026
BOZARTH,
Addison, 1036
Albert M., 1036
Belinda, 1045
Charles L., 1036
James, 1036
Jennie, 1037
Jessie Belle, 1036
John, 1036
John L., 1037
Laura Belle, 1037
Lewis, 712, 1036
Lot, 718, 1036
Manley, 483, 1036
Mary, 1037
Mary Jane Shepard, 1036
Nancy Ray, 1036
Nathan Clark, 1036
Rosana Moon, 1037
BRACKNILL,
Anna, 867
BRADBURY,
Dr., 434
BRADDOCK, 233
BRADFIELD,
Mr., 629
George M., 510
Mrs. M.M., 870
Leah, 371
Mary, 1090
Sarah, 1090
Thomas, 1090
} Bradford
BRADFORDS,
D., 793
BRADLEY, 758, 763
Ada A. Burnham, 965
Albert, 1063
Alexander, 507, 764
Alfred, 758, 1065
Alma, 1074
Arthur, 1063
Betsey, 1055
Calvin, 500, 761, 764, 1063, 1064
Carrie, 1065
Cassandra, 1114
Cassie, 758
Catharine Volka, 1029
Charles S., 1063
D.M., 764
Daniel, 991
David, 324, 388, 389, 390,
BRADLEY,
David, 758, 761, 793, 1064, 1074, 1114
David C., 1065
David M., 758, 762, 763, 1064, 1029, 1114
Delilah, 1064
Dewitt C., 1065
Eleanor Wilson, 1119
Eliza A., 1055
Ann, 1074
Elizabeth, 758, 1074
Elizabeth A., 1063, 1069
Elizabeth Marks, 759, 965
Elsie, 758
Elta, 758
Emma, 1063
F.S., 500
Franklin I., 1065
H.K., 500
Hannah R. Kampf, 1064
Harvey, 507, 767, 973, 1065
Henry, 493, 1065
Hiram, 758
Ida, 1064
J.M., 753, 759, 761, 764, 767
James, 758, 1064
James L., 645, 758, 965, 795, 1055, 1074
James M., 1075
Jane, 758
Jemima, 758, 1065
Jemima Morrow, 758
John, 498, 762, 821, 1063, 1064, 1069, 1119, 1153
John L., 1064
John M., 757, 758, 1065
Jonah, 758, 759, 763
Susan Powers, 758
Washington, 758
William, 759
William D., 1064, 1065
Jonas, 297, 512
Judy, 821
Kate Zinn, 991
Lawson, 1114
Mrs. Lee, 758
Lorenzo D., 1065
M.D., 965
Mahala, 758
Mrs. Margaret, 762
Margaret Johnson, 1010, 1064
Margaret A. Johnson, 1000
Martha A., 1063
Mary, 674, 758, 1064
Mary C. Hesser, 1064
Mary V., 1065
Minnie, 1064
Nancy, 756, 758, 927, 1074, 1114
Nancy A., 1065
Nancy Lawson, 1064
Nancy Morrow, 1064
Nathan, 1114
Olive, 1064
Patterson, 494, 622
Phebe Lombard, 973
Quincy, 767, 1064
Quinn, 638, 639, 641, 991
Mrs. Quinn, 629

BRADLEY,
Rollin, 973
S., 761
Sarah, 758
Sarah A., 1064
Sarah A. Jones, 1063
Sarah Ann, 758, 1153
Sarah L., 1065
Shelton, 1114
Stella M., 1065
Surrilda Morris, 1065
Susan, 297, 758, 1063, 1064
BRADLY,
Nancy, 1115
BRADRICK,
I., 834
BRADY,
John, 500,
BRAGG, 494, 497
Alexander E., 508
D., 740
Elijah, 483, 697, 704
BRAND,
Joseph C., 358
BRANDON,
Capt., 1126, 1127
BRANDRIFF,
Richard, 572
BRANT,
Frederick, 973
M.E., 973
Polly, 973
BRASKETT,
William H., 508
BRAVE, 247
BRAYNARD, 612
BRICKELL,
John, 278, 388
BRICKER,
Richmon, 510
BRIDGMAN,
Abel, 854
Adaline, 854
Asa, 854
Augusta, 854
Charles, 854
Charles M., 857
Ebenezer, 854
Erastus, 854
Flora, 857
Mrs. Fowler, 854
Franklin Ross, 857
Gideon, 854
Isaac, 854
J.C., 386, 478, 479, 482, 562, 584, 588, 853
Jack, 482, 854
James, 854
John, 854
John C., 854
Jonathan, 854
Lucy B. Pelton, 854
Marion Francis, 857
Mary Flagg, 854
Mary Francis, 854
Mary S., 857
Mendal, 854
Nathan C., 854
Ollie, 857
Orlando, 854, 857
Orlando,
Right Hon. Sir..., 853
BRIDGMAN,
Mrs. Pelton, 857
Thomas, 854
BRIGGS,
Matilda, 1042, 1043
BRIGHT, 389
Jesse, 801
Tobias, 389, 487, 624, 627 229
BRILEY,
Herrick B., 507
BRISTOL,
Dorman, 503
BRITTINGHAM,
Ethan A., 493, 501
BRITTON,
Abigail, 729
Harrison, 501
Sarah, 749
BROADBURN,
Christina, 1079
BROADHEAD,
Col. Daniel, 244
BROADRICK,
John, 541
BROBST,
Anna F., 857
Benjamin, 857
Earnest, 857
Elizabeth Fellus, 857
Jacob, 857
Loraine Culph, 857
Peter, 857
Sarah E., 857
BROCK,
A.J., 1036
Andrew J., 1036
Andrew Jackson, 1036
Angeline, 1036
Angie P., 1036
Elias, 388
Flora B., 1036
Francis, 512, 1036
Jackson, 477, 718
James K., 718, 1036
L.C., 718
Laura Records, 1036
Lewis C., 1036
Mary L., 1048
Richard, 390
Richard, 390
Robert A., 1036
Sarah Harper, 1036
Sarah J., 1036
Walter M., 1036
BRODRICK,
J.D., 659
John, 327
BROOKMAN,
George A., 643
BROOKS,
Rev. Cyrus, 573
Daniel, 749
David D., 498, 961
Sergt. David D., 508
Mrs. Hannah, 749
Olive Bidwell, 961
BROUGH,
Gov., 399, 511
John, 587, 792
Gov. John, 457, 1016
BROW,
Peter, 733
BROWER,
Abba, 441
BROWN, 434, 479, 569, 733
A.L., 568, 587, 588, 690
Ada L. McDowell, 976
Alice Heath, 999
Andrew L., 364, 367
Ann, 841
Anry, 654
Ariel, 1031
Arthur M., 1968
Betsey, 672
C., 703
Caroline, 1068
Carrie M., 1068
Charles, 858
Charles D., 1109
Charles F., 1068
Clara, 1109
Clement, 1031
Mrs. D., 629
Daniel, 390, 512, 672, 733
David, 1109
David B., 1068
Elizabeth, 730
Emma, 923
Erwin H., 1068
Fletcher, 1068
Francis M., 1068
Frank Irwin, 1109
George, 289
Rev. George, 738
Hannah, 1039
Henry, 357, 750
Ida Belle, 1109
Isabella Patrick, 1109
Isabella Patrick, 1109
Israel, 628, 999
Rev. J.S., 573
James, 649, 652, 654, 653, 801, 814, 1068, 1109
Jamima Downing, 628
John, 500, 818
John F., 510, 1109
Joseph, 322, 834
Sina, 1031
Louisa, 1068
Mrs. Lydia, 737
M., 976
Mrs. McMullen, 814
Margaret, 861
Marinda Yates, 1031
Marshall, 1068
Martha, 999, 1031
Mary, 438
Mary A., 1068, 1093
Mary Ann, 814, 1109
Mary Y., 1031
Nellie, 1109
Olive Patrick, 750
Paul, 1031
Peter, 500, 507
R.N., 736
Rachel, 772
Mrs. Rachel, 672
Richard N., 1031
S.W., 737
Samuel, 322
Sarah, 949, 1114
Sarah E. Taylor, 1109

BROWN,
Mrs. Smith, 663
Theodosia B., 1031
Thomas, 689
Thomas D., 503, 689
Thomas W., 1031
Rev. W.H., 582, 802
William Edgar, 1109
William H., 510
BROWNE,
Rev. George S. Jr., 707
BROWNING, 842
B.B., 1060
Benjamin, 479, 878
W.O., 629
BRUCE,
A.W., 581
BRUSH, 407, 1141
Rev. G.W., 574
Hon. Harry, 404
Henry, 408
Judge Henry, 868
Col. Henry, 920
BRYAN, 542
Dr. A.S., 858
Addison, 858
Amanda F., 853
Annie O., 858
Beulah C., 858
Brooks, 498
Charles M., 858
Chester E., 858
David C., 857, 858
Francis, 858
George S., 857
Henry O., 809
Learner L., 858
M.L., 378, 560, 561, 587, 853
Malancthon A., 857
Marcellus, 858
Marcellus L., 857, 858
Martha S. Masterson, 858
Mrs. Mary, 857
Mary L., 858
Mary M. Moore, 858
Mattie T., 858
Ormand M., 858
Richard, 540, 542
Rose, 858
Ruth, 857
BRYANT,
Hannah Johnston, 730
Dr. Joseph, 730
M.L., 587
BUCHANAN,
Pres. 919
BUCK,
Edward, 638
Jane, 640
John, 637
BUCKLES,
David T., 677
Eliza, 677
Jacob, 677
John, 677
John B., 677
Leah Buzick, 677
Mrs. Mary Smith (nee Mary Garrard), 677
Mehitable, 677
Robert, 677
BUCKMAN,
Stephen, 512
BUEL,
Ada M., 1148
Albert, 1160
Albert L., 1148
Allie, 1160
Allie Withrow, 1160
Caroline E., 1148
Charles A., 1148
David C., 1148
Edward Grant, 1148
Eliza A., 1148
Elizabeth, 1148
F.M., 1148
Fannie M., 1148
Guy, 979
George M. or W., 1148
Isabelle Bethards, 1148
James E., 1148
Jane W., 1148
John W., 1148
Julia E., 1148
Luther, 1148
Mary M., 1148
Nancy H. Farrer, 1148
Theodore, 1148
V.L., 833, 1148
Vincent L., 1148
William, 1148
William H., 1148
BUELL,
Gen., 1054
James, 834
BUELLS,
Gen., 494
BUFF,
Maj., 1153
BUFFALO,
Capt. 247
BUFFENBARGER,
Susan, 889
BUFFENBERGER, 830
Angeline Huston, 830
Eugene, 830
May, 830
Peter, 830, 831
BUFFENBURG, 1152
Maj. Peter, 1152
BUFFENBURGH,
Peter, 482, 491, 500, 512, 540
William, 512
BUFFINGTON,
Mary, 1088
William, 1088
BULL,
Edith, 444
Nancy, 770
BULLER,
Rev. F., 572
BUNCH,
J., 703
John S., 1156
Mary E. Schurr, 1156
BUNKER,
V.E., 784
Elder V.E., 284, 787
BUNTIN,
Catharine, 1019
Eliza J., 1019
James, 1019
BUNTON,
Henry, 823
BUPP,
George, 498
BURBRIDGE,
James, 798
BURCHNELL,
W.W., 543
BURCUS,
Rufus, 507
BURDICK,
John, 791
BURGESS,
Eliza, 1076
Jonathan, 512
BURGET,
Andrew, 507
BURGETT,
Caroline, 894
BURKHEART,
William, 500
BURLEY,
Mr., 714, 720
BURNETT,
Judge, 263
Jacob, 269
John D., 358, 359
BURNHAM, 857, 858
A.D., 643
Achsa, 780
Achsa, M., 750, 751
Ada A., 965
Anna L., 751
Anna S., 1063
Charles L., 764
Cora M., 1065
Darius, 750, 752, 483, 966, 1065
Darius D., 751
Darius J., 1054
Edward S., 991
Ella M. Houston, 858
Emiline S., 751
Emma, 631, 991
Eveline, 1054
Eveline Williams, 858, 1065
Flora E., 750, 751, 966
George, 510
George W., 414, 422
Henry, 362, 483, 751, 754, 752, 764, 796, 858, 1065
J.S., 491
James, 361, 362, 477, 478, 630, 631, 991
James C., 991
James S., 364, 510, 631
John, 483, 631, 751, 991
John H., 751, 754, 965, 1054, 1063
Justice A., 642
L.P., 888
L.W., 858
Lester A., 631, 991
Lester H., 631
Lewis W., 1065
Lucinda, 639
Lucius A., 751
Lucretia Hunt, 750, 966, 1065
Mahala Wilson, 760
Martha L., 1065
Mary, 631, 943
Mary Ann Jones, 631, 991

BURNHAM,
Mattie L., 1054
Miss Mattie L., 1054
Nathan, 477, 631
R.T., 760
Salina Fullington, 965, 1054
Selina Kimball, 751
Tamma Holt, 630, 991
Walter D., 1065
BURNLEY,
Annie, 553
Jennie, 553, 584
BURNS,
Mr., 659
J.A., 638
Rev. Father James, 580
John W., 999
Louie Heath, 999
Z., 587, 703
BURNSIDE, 1152
Gen., 969
BURNSIDES,
Joel, 654
BURRELL,
Mr., 744
Caleb I., 1065
Charles, 1065
Charles W., 1065
Emma, 1065
George, 1065
H., 764
Hezekiah, 1065
John H., 1065
Margaret Hickey, 1065
Mary E., 1065
Minerva, 1065
Rosa, 1065
Susan, 1065
Susan N., 1065
Thomas, 1065
BURRIS,
Betsey, 727
James, 727
Jane, 919
John, 727
Joseph, 727
Margaret, 727
Robert, 727
Samuel, 727
Wilson, 500
BURROUGHS,
J.W., 493
Wilson, 493
BURROWS,
Clara M., 1014
BURSON,
Mary Ann, 1056
BURT,
John F., 498
BUS,
Miss Sarah, 962
BUSA,
Conrad, 498
BUSH,
A., 719
BUSICK,
Abraham, 840
Charles W., 1046
E.W., 1046
George Franklin, 1046
Harriet E., 1046
John S., 1046
BUSICK,
Joseph B., 1046
Mary Alice, 1046
Rhoda Ellen, 1046
Rhoda Grubs, 1046
Samuel, 507, 1046
Sarah F., 1046
Theodore S., 1046
Urias Clyde, 1046
BUSKERVILLE,
Samuel, 387
BUSSARD,
Joseph E., 507
Peter, 498
William T., 493, 503
BUSWELL,
Catherine, 991
George, 988, 990, 991
Margaret, 990
Nancy Toops, 992
Sarah, 988
Thomas, 991
BUTLER, 250, 292
Judge, 393
Aurelia, 293
Mary, 583
BUTT,
C.M., 783
BUTTERFLY, 247
BUTTERWICK,
Henry, 500
BUTTLES,
Mrs., 377
BUZICK,
Benjamin, 689
Ira, 362
J.B., 699
John W., 689
Leah, 677
Samuel, 694
Sarah Anderson, 694
BYERLY,
A., 503
David, 500
John, 644
William, 495
BYERS,
Mr., 772, 789
Miss, 663
Alice L., 860
Andrew, 859
Andrew T., 1082
Elizabeth, 731
Elizabeth Watson, 859
Flora, 1082
Francis M., 1082
George, 737
Ida Bidwell, 859
Isaac, 501, 732
Isaac W., 493
J.C., 799, 804, 808
J.W., 483, 688, 853, 860
James, 858, 859, 860, 799, 1082
James W., 859, 1082
Jane, 1082
Jessie, 1082
Joel, 1082
Joel M., 859, 804, 1082
Joel W., 1088
John, 577, 578, 859, 1082
John C., 859, 1082
BYERS,
John W., 326, 498, 858, 859, 860, 1082
Josephine, 1082
Josephine Rickabaugh, 859, 1082
Josie, 809
Kate, 859, 1082
Laura, 859
Lorain, 581
Louisa Fitzgerald, 859, 1088
Louisa J., 859
Louisa N. Fitzgerald, 1082
Marion, 501
Mary, 1082
Mary E., 859
Mary R., 859
Mrs. Matilda, 577, 859, 1082
Matilda H., 1105
Matilda Hunter, 859, 860, 1082
Moses, 631, 859
Nancy Boyd, 853
Nannie E. Boyd, 860
R. Boyd, 860
Rosanna, 1082
Samuel, 859
Mrs. Sarah, 578
Sarah J., 1082
Sarah J. Painter, 860, 1082
Sarah Painter, 859
Thomas, 858
BYRAM,
D.W., 809
BYRD,
Col., 242
John A., 503
BYSHER,
Sarah, 1040
CADY, 650
CAIN,
David, 583
James, 587
James H., 583
John, 583
John L., 583
Laura, 583
Robert, 587
CALDWELL,
Dr., 850
Ann Johnson, 1095
John, 1095
Hannah, 294
CALHOUN,
Elizabeth Carpenter, 1074
James, 1074
Julia Ann, 1074
Mrs., 773
James, 790, 791
John, 654
Losson, 780
CALLANDER,
John, 800
CALOO,
Ann, 996
CAMPBELL,
Alexander, 1019
Barbara, 1034
Benjamin M., 1019
Catherine, 1038
Creighton E., 1019
Curtis, 498

BROWN,
Mrs. Smith, 663
Theodosia B., 1031
Thomas, 689
Thomas D., 503, 689
Thomas W., 1031
Rev. W.H., 582, 802
William Edgar, 1109
William H., 510
BROWNE,
Rev. George S. Jr., 707
BROWNING, 842
B.B., 1060
Benjamin, 479, 878
W.O., 629
BRUCE,
A.W., 581
BRUSH, 407, 1141
Rev. G.W., 574
Hon. Harry, 404
Henry, 408
Judge Henry, 868
Col. Henry, 920
BRYAN, 542
Dr. A.S., 858
Addison, 858
Amanda F., 853
Annie O., 858
Beulah C., 858
Brooks, 498
Charles M., 858
Chester E., 858
David C., 857, 858
Francis, 858
George S., 857
Henry O., 809
Learner L., 858
M.L., 378, 560, 561, 587, 853
Malancthon A., 857
Marcellus, 858
Marcellus L., 857, 858
Martha S. Masterson, 858
Mrs. Mary, 857
Mary L., 858
Mary M. Moore, 858
Mattie T., 858
Ormand M., 858
Richard, 540, 542
Rose, 858
Ruth, 857
BRYANT,
Hannah Johnston, 730
Dr. Joseph, 730
M.L., 587
BUCHANAN,
Pres. 919
BUCK,
Edward, 638
Jane, 640
John, 637
BUCKLES,
David T., 677
Eliza, 677
Jacob, 677
John, 677
John B., 677
Leah Buzick, 677
Mrs. Mary Smith (nee Mary Garrard), 677
Mehitable, 677
Robert, 677
BUCKMAN,
Stephen, 512
BUEL,
Ada M., 1148
Albert, 1160
Albert L., 1148
Allie, 1160
Allie Withrow, 1160
Caroline E., 1148
Charles A., 1148
David C., 1148
Edward Grant, 1148
Eliza A., 1148
Elizabeth, 1148
F.M., 1148
Fannie M., 1148
Guy, 979
George M. or W., 1148
Isabelle Bethards, 1148
James E., 1148
Jane W., 1148
John W., 1148
Julia E., 1148
Luther, 1148
Mary M., 1148
Nancy H. Farrer, 1148
Theodore, 1148
V.L., 833, 1148
Vincent L., 1148
William, 1148
William H., 1148
BUELL,
Gen., 1054
James, 834
BUELLS,
Gen., 494
BUFF,
Maj., 1153
BUFFALO,
Capt. 247
BUFFENBARGER,
Susan, 889
BUFFENBERGER, 830
Angeline Huston, 830
Eugene, 830
May, 830
Peter, 830, 831
BUFFENBURG, 1152
Maj. Peter, 1152
BUFFENBURGH,
Peter, 482, 491, 500, 512, 540
William, 512
BUFFINGTON,
Mary, 1088
William, 1088
BULL,
Edith, 444
Nancy, 770
BULLER,
Rev. F., 572
BUNCH,
J., 703
John S., 1156
Mary E. Schurr, 1156
BUNKER,
V.E., 784
Elder V.E., 284, 787
BUNTIN,
Catharine, 1019
Eliza J., 1019
James, 1019
BUNTON,
Henry, 823
BUPP,
George, 498
BURBRIDGE,
James, 798
BURCHNELL,
W.W., 543
BURCUS,
Rufus, 507
BURDICK,
John, 791
BURGESS,
Eliza, 1076
Jonathan, 512
BURGET,
Andrew, 507
BURGETT,
Caroline, 894
BURKHEART,
William, 500
BURLEY,
Mr., 714, 720
BURNETT,
Judge, 263
Jacob, 269
John D., 358, 359
BURNHAM, 857, 858
A.D., 643
Achsa, 780
Achsa, M., 750, 751
Ada A., 965
Anna L., 751
Anna S., 1063
Charles L., 764
Cora M., 1065
Darius, 750, 752, 483, 966, 1065
Darius D., 751
Darius J., 1054
Edward S., 991
Ella M. Houston, 858
Emiline S., 751
Emma, 631, 991
Eveline, 1054
Eveline Williams, 858, 1065
Flora E., 750, 751, 966
George, 510
George W., 414, 422
Henry, 362, 483, 751, 754, 752, 764, 796, 858, 1065
J.S., 491
James, 361, 362, 477, 478, 630, 631, 991
James C., 991
James S., 364, 510, 631
John, 483, 631, 751, 991
John H., 751, 754, 965, 1054, 1063
Justice A., 642
L.P., 888
L.W., 858
Lester A., 631, 991
Lester H., 631
Lewis W., 1065
Lucinda, 639
Lucius A., 751
Lucretia Hunt, 750, 966, 1065
Mahala Wilson, 760
Martha L., 1065
Mary, 631, 943
Mary Ann Jones, 631, 991

BURNHAM,
Mattie L., 1054
Miss Mattie L., 1054
Nathan, 477, 631
R.T., 760
Salina Fullington, 965, 1054
Selina Kimball, 751
Tamma Holt, 630, 991
Walter D., 1065
BURNLEY,
Annie, 553
Jennie, 553, 584
BURNS,
Mr., 659
J.A., 638
Rev. Father James, 580
John W., 999
Louie Heath, 999
Z., 587, 703
BURNSIDE, 1152
Gen., 969
BURNSIDES,
Joel, 654
BURRELL,
Mr., 744
Caleb I., 1065
Charles, 1065
Charles W., 1065
Emma, 1065
George, 1065
H., 764
Hezekiah, 1065
John H., 1065
Margaret Hickey, 1065
Mary E., 1065
Minerva, 1065
Rosa, 1065
Susan, 1065
Susan N., 1065
Thomas, 1065
BURRIS,
Betsey, 727
James, 727
Jane, 919
John, 727
Joseph, 727
Margaret, 727
Robert, 727
Samuel, 727
Wilson, 500
BURROUGHS,
J.W., 493
Wilson, 493
BURROWS,
Clara M., 1014
BURSON,
Mary Ann, 1056
BURT,
John F., 498
BUS,
Miss Sarah, 962
BUSA,
Conrad, 498
BUSH,
A., 719
BUSICK,
Abraham, 840
Charles W., 1046
E.W., 1046
George Franklin, 1046
Harriet E., 1046
John S., 1046
BUSICK,
Joseph B., 1046
Mary Alice, 1046
Rhoda Ellen, 1046
Rhoda Grubs, 1046
Samuel, 507, 1046
Sarah F., 1046
Theodore S., 1046
Urias Clyde, 1046
BUSKERVILLE,
Samuel, 387
BUSSARD,
Joseph E., 507
Peter, 498
William T., 493, 503
BUSWELL,
Catherine, 991
George, 988, 990, 991
Margaret, 990
Nancy Toops, 992
Sarah, 988
Thomas, 991
BUTLER, 250, 292
Judge, 393
Aurelia, 293
Mary, 583
BUTT,
C.M., 783
BUTTERFLY, 247
BUTTERWICK,
Henry, 500
BUTTLES,
Mrs., 377
BUZICK,
Benjamin, 689
Ira, 362
J.B., 699
John W., 689
Leah, 677
Samuel, 694
Sarah Anderson, 694
BYERLY,
A., 503
David, 500
John, 644
William, 495
BYERS,
Mr., 772, 789
Miss, 663
Alice L., 860
Andrew, 859
Andrew T., 1082
Elizabeth, 731
Elizabeth Watson, 859
Flora, 1082
Francis M., 1082
George, 737
Ida Bidwell, 859
Isaac, 501, 732
Isaac W., 493
J.C., 799, 804, 808
J.W., 483, 688, 853, 860
James, 858, 859, 860, 799, 1082
James W., 859, 1082
Jane, 1082
Jessie, 1082
Joel, 1082
Joel M., 859, 804, 1082
Joel W., 1088
John, 577, 578, 859, 1082
John C., 859, 1082
BYERS,
John W., 326, 498, 858, 859, 860, 1082
Josephine, 1082
Josephine Rickabaugh, 859, 1082
Josie, 809
Kate, 859, 1082
Laura, 859
Lorain, 581
Louisa Fitzgerald, 859, 1088
Louisa J., 859
Louisa N. Fitzgerald, 1082
Marion, 501
Mary, 1082
Mary E., 859
Mary R., 859
Mrs. Matilda, 577, 859, 1082
Matilda H., 1105
Matilda Hunter, 859, 860, 1082
Moses, 631, 859
Nancy Boyd, 853
Nannie E. Boyd, 860
R. Boyd, 860
Rosanna, 1082
Samuel, 859
Mrs. Sarah, 578
Sarah J., 1082
Sarah J. Painter, 860, 1082
Sarah Painter, 859
Thomas, 858
BYRAM,
D.W., 809
BYRD,
Col., 242
John A., 503
BYSHER,
Sarah, 1040
CADY, 650
CAIN,
David, 583
James, 587
James H., 583
John, 583
John L., 583
Laura, 583
Robert, 587
CALDWELL,
Dr., 850
Ann Johnson, 1095
John, 1095
Hannah, 294
CALHOUN,
Elizabeth Carpenter, 1074
James, 1074
Julia Ann, 1074
Mrs., 773
James, 790, 791
John, 654
Losson, 780
CALLANDER,
John, 800
CALOO,
Ann, 996
CAMPBELL,
Alexander, 1019
Barbara, 1034
Benjamin M., 1019
Catherine, 1038
Creighton E., 1019
Curtis, 498

CAMPBELL,
Eli G., 1018, 1019
Eliza J. Buntin, 1019
George, 689
Harley Clarence, 1018
Hugh, 540, 1018
J.S., 688
James, 498, 688
James J., 1019
James S., 688
John, 498
John W., 1019
Laura, 1019
Louisa Dillon, 1018
Margaret, 1018
Nancy, 1034
Nancy Ann Dillon, 1020
Robert, 1034
Sarah, 1018, 1019
Sarah Moore, 1019
William, 1019
William Alexander, 1018
William E., 1018
CAMPS,
Henry, 757
CANADA,
Mrs., 759
CANABER,
John, 654
CANADA,
Hester, 1075
CANB'Y'S,
Gen., 502
CANDLER,
Eliza J., 1113
F.A., 588
Francis M., 500
Jasper, 818
M., 588
CANNEDY,
James, 630
Mrs. James, 630
CANNON,
C.B., 833
George B., 378, 427
Georgia B., 427
Jesse, 427
Jesse W., 507
Laura J. Maxey, 427
M.W., 740, 833
Margaret, 427
Mary A. Lister, 427
Mary E., 427
Mathew W., 427
Matthew, 700
Sarah, 703
CANTRALL,
Alma Fox, 1020
Thomas, 1020
CANTREL,
Levi, 512
CANTWELL,
William G., 540
CAPERTON,
John, 813
CAREY, 332, 539
Abijah, 791, 965, 977
Abram, 625, 965
Alice, 965
Catherine Johnson, 965
Eliza, 965
CAREY,
Elizabeth, 293
Ella, 965
Jane Hogle, 965
Lewis, 539
Lucinda, 965
Luther, 293
May, 965
Mortimer, 493, 498
Rhoda, 293, 965
Robert, 1081
Sarah Taylor, 1081
Solomon, 965
CARIS,
Rev. S.A., 762
CARLTON,
Olive, 973
CARNES,
M., 510
CARNS,
Mary, 1158
CARPENTER,
Dr., 968
Dr. A., 440
A.G., 853
Alfred, 751
Dr. Burr, 788
Catherine Andrews, 965
Charles H., 965
Esther M., 450
Rev. George, 707
Hester Mann, 447
Irena, 1074, 1075
Dr. J.H., 965
Jane, 444
James, 503
Jennie Candice, 968
Mrs. Jennie Converse, 968
John, 512
L. Jennie Converse, 965
Lellie K., 965
Dr. Lucius Burr, 447
Lucy Jane Converse, 440
Martha A. Boyd, 853
Mary, 1074
Mary Amanda, 1974
Mary Jane, 780
Medora, 447
R.E., 1074
Mrs. Sarah, 751
Sarah, 750, 1048
Sarah Fullington, 751
Sarah Smith, 1074
Wesley, 611, 791, 1074
CARR,
Mrs., 714
Amanda, 679
Amelia Warner, 679
Ann, 829
Caleb, 714
D. (Rev.), 572
Edsel, 744, 752
Eliza Ruth, 679
Francis, 679
J.W., 337
James W., 688
James W., 507
John, 679
John W., 679, 688
Joseph, 791
Luella, 1068
CARR,
Margaret A., 1068
Maria Jane, 679
Mary, 679, 728, 1068
Mary F., 1068
Mary Lohr, 677, 1023
Matilda, 1045
Melinda O., 1068
Michael, 679, 869, 1068
Milton E., 1069
Minerva Ann, 679
Minnie M., 1069
Polly, 721
Samuel, 501, 679, 744
Samuel F., 1069
Susan, 869
CARROLL,
Michael, 583
Samuel, 512
CARRS, 753
CARSON,
Richard B., 507
CARTER, 1123
Dr., 443, 752, 778, 861
Miss, 750
Rev., 762
Abner, D., 501
Chesterfield, 507
David, 718
Elizabeth, 1156
F.M., 752
Dr. F.M., 451
Frances, 993
Fred, 1055
H., 587
J., 789
J.P., 752
James, 483, 1156
James P., 753, 1054
Jasper N., 510
Jennie, 993
Jonathan, 833
Joseph H., 510
Joseph J., 510
Lizzie, 1055
Lyman, 507
Margaret Harner, 1054
Marjory, 409
Maud, 1055
Precilla, 583
Riley, 507
Vinton M., 1054
W.H., 588
Mrs. W.H., 580
William H., 588
CARTMELL,
Maria E., 817
William F., 430
CARTMILL,
A., 836
Alfred, 804, 1083
Alfred Pearl, 1083
Catherine Keller, 1083
Clyde, 1083
Fidelia, 750, 1083
Gale Forest, 1083
Grace, 1083
Isabel, 1083
John C., 1083
M. Dell, 1083
Marcia, 1083

CARTMILL,
Margaret, 1083
Mrs. Margaret Freeman, 1083
Maria, 888
Nathaniel, 888
Thomas, 644, 992, 1083
William, 799, 992, 1083
William F., 1083
CARTWRIGHT,
James, 500
CARTZDAFNER, 587
A.G., 823
Addie, 823
Anna, 861, 862
Bryan, 823
D.J., 503
Fannie, 861
J.W., 818
John, 822
Maria, 861
Maria Connelly, 860
Mary S. Jones, 860
Michael, 860
S.H., 587, 683, 860, 862
William, 861
CARTZDAFNERS, 251
CARUTHERS,
John, 512
CARY, 537
Abijah, 298, 512, 523, 768, 782, 790, 970
Abijah, 389, 790, 791, 792, 966
Absalom, 792
Andrew, 575, 966
Anna L., 966
Anna Millikin, 966
Anna Alder, 781
Benjamin, 768
Burnham, 966
Calvin, Sr., 597
Calvin, 512, 768
Calvin, Jr., 388, 390
Catherine Johnson, 298, 768, 870, 966
Elizabeth, 512, 769
Ephraim, 768, 791
Flora E. Burnham, 966
Frank Pearl, 966
Henry, 966
Isaac, 792
Jemima, 297
Luther, 324, 512, 767, 768
Lydia, 768
Matilda Gandy, 768
Nettie, 966
Phoebe, 297, 768
Rachael, 781, 1005, 1074
Rachel Johnson, 1005, 1075
Rhoda, 970
Rhoda Leonard, 768
Rodney, 966
Sarah, 781
Sarah A., 977
Solomon, 439, 777, 778, 781, 792, 977, 966, 987
Stephen, 520, 521, 638
CARYS,
Calvin, 623
CASE,
A.M., 792
Titus, 622
CASE,
Titus G., 493
CASTO,
Miss, 769
Elizabeth, 770, 1080
Thomas, 784
CAT, 247
Fish, 247
CATAHECASSA, 233
CAY,
Henry, 650, 661
CELLER,
Sarah, 1115
CESSNA,
James, 542
CHAFER,
Margaret, 409
CHAFFIN,
Emza, 1083
Jeremiah C., 508
Reuben, 1083
CHAMBERLIN,
Mr., 547
Addie, 883
Alphretta, 1083
Geo., 493, 500
Isaac, 951
James, 1083
John H., 1083
Sarah, 434, 941
Timothy, 483
CHAMBERLAIN,
John H., 1083
John R., 1083
Kinnie, 1083
Lena, 1083
Lucetta, 1083
Martha, 1083
Martha E. Gill, 1083
Mary Ann, 1083
Minnie, 1083
Nicholas H., 1083
Sarah, 1083
Sarah E., 1083
Susan, 1083
Susan Bishop, 1083
William H., 1083
V.S., 544
Isaac, 434
Sarah, 434, 941
CHAMBERS,
Ann Simon, 1020
James, 500, 1020
Mrs. John, 580
Rebecca, 1020
Samuel, 500, 1020
William H., 1020
CHANCE,
Dr., 861
Alice E. Snyder, 861
Mrs. Alpharetta E., 1028
Harrietta Jones, 861
J.W., 861
Dr. J.W., 1028
Jeremiah, 861
John, 861
John S., 861
Martha Watkins, 861
Mary Smallwood, 861
Samuel, 861
William, 861
CHANDLER, 547
CHANDLER,
Anna, 862
Anna Cartzdafner, 861, 862
Arabelle, 995
C., 581
Miss C., 551
Edward W., 862
Emma Jones, 863, 892
F.M., 689
Harvey, 892
Harvey F., 862
Isabella Fellows, 862
Isabelle, 995
Marion, 689
W.H., 275, 491, 688, 862, 995
W.H. (Jr.) 549, 688
Will, 863
Will H., 861
Will H. (Jr.), 861
William H. (Sr.), 587, 861, 943
William H. (Jr.), 862
William H., 363, 862
Wright, 862
CHANCY,
C.E., 718
Owen, 718
CHAPEL,
Hannah, 943
Margaret Ann Lohr, 1023
CHAPMAN,
Capt., 1072
Abner, 512, 614
Ann, 831
Bertie, 863
Clara B., 420
David, 293, 307, 322, 323, 614, 620
David (Elder), 574
F.M., 863
Mrs. F.M., 928
Francis M., 364, 367
George, 634
Harriet, 827
J. Zadock, 637
James, 420, 510, 831, 863
John, 507
John Fletcher, 420
Mary A., 863
Mary A. Chapman, 863
Mary Ann Chapell, 420
Polly Ewing, 293
Mrs. Rebecca J. Newcomb, 863
Silas G., 494, 622
Silas W., 494, 622
Thomas, 689
CHAPPELL,
Charles, 831
George, 687, 689, 831, 910
Margaret Ann Lohr, 677
Margaret Green, 831
Mary Bales, 1100
Sophronia, 910
Thomas, 83, 1100
William, 677, 734, 741, 718
Mrs. William, 734
William P., 910
CHARD, 291
William, 388, 512, 523
CHARLEY, 247

CHASE, 1122
Cheif Justice, 301
Rev., 754
Elizabeth, 981
S.P. (Gov.), 398
Silas B., 659
Rev. Silas B., 659
CHATHAM,
Mary, 1098
CHAUNCY,
Rev., 707
CHELLIS,
Charles, 1075
Rachel Crego, 1075
CHENEY,
Dr., 449
Dr. Abner, 451
J., 587
Jonathan, 889
Matilda Harpole, 889
William, 430
CHENOWETH, 250, 840, 842, 864
Alice Henry, 1046
Ann Roland, 1047
Daniel B., 1046
Elijah, 251, 840, 863, 864, 1046, 1083
Eliza Foster, 1046
Elmer J., 1083
F.M., 481, 839, 840, 1164
Francis, 864
Francis Marion, 1046
George Washington, 1046
Hezekiah, 800, 864, 1046
Isabel, 671
Isabel J., 1046
Isabel Jane, 1106
J.B., 737
J.F., 688, 689
Jeanette E., 873
Jeremiah, 1046
Jeremiah B., 1046
John, 250, 1098
John F., 359, 361, 362, 433, 478, 483, 503, 687, 799, 863, 954, 800, 1046, 1083
John W., 1046
Joseph H., 739
Kate Creath, 1046
Lewis F., 1046
Margaret Ferguson, 433, 863, 1046
Margaret Ray, 1046
Margaret Rea, 1164
Marion, 483, 864, 1164, 929, 1046
Martha Jane, 1047
Martha Morgan, 1046
Mary, 433, 864, 954, 1046
Mary C., 1083
Mary Rowland, 1047
Melinda, 1046
Nelson, 1046
Newton M., 1047
Rachel, 864, 1046
Rachel Foster, 863
Samuel, 1046
Samuel D., 1046
Susan Pringle, 1046, 1083
Thomas, 500, 793, 1046
CHENOWETH,
W. Scott, 1047
William D., 1083
CHENOWETHS, 870
CHEROKEE,
Boy, 247
CHERRY, 821
CHESTNUT,
Mr., 550
CHEVEE,
Mr., 703
CHINA,
Rev., 573
CHRISMAN, 723, 841, 843, 860
A.V., 367, 689, 740, 840
Addison, 227, 510
Adelia, 433
Barbara, 1164
Caroline, 1047
Clara Kenton, 1047
D.R., 689
David R., 498
Edward, 1047
Eliza, 841
Mrs. Eliza, 574, 592
Elizabeth, 1164
Harry, 1047
Isaac N., 541
Jacob, 433, 480, 913, 1164
Joseph, 332, 362, 479, 541, 843, 822
Marion Frances Bridgman, 857
P.R., 740, 741
Lieut. P.R., 503
Peyton R., 1047
Richard, 1047
Sarah E., 913
William, 857
CHRISTIAN,
Dr. J.M., 554
John M., 688, 689
CHRISWELL,
James, 650, 661
CHURCHILL,
Levi, 512
CISNA,
Samuel, 498
CIVIL,
John, 247
Man, 244
CLARK,
Judge, 447, 542
Dr., 732
B.F., 549
Benjamin F., 544
CLARKE,
Dr., 448
CLARIDGE,
Edward, 493
CLARK, 592
Bishop, 574, 707
Gen., 257, 423
Rev., 707
Rev. Dr., 573
Ada, 1161
Alice May, 864
B.E., 510
B.F., 368, 395, 397, 491, 549, 562, 571, 579, 581, 688
Judge B.F., 492, 867, 417
CLARK
Elder, B.F., 578
Benjamin F., 683
Mrs. Booker, 1089
Burt, 867
Miss C., 551
David M., 500, 1089
Dellie, 1161
Dennis, 567, 568, 687, 864
Elizabeth, 661
Elizabeth Ann, 1109
Esther A., 990
Fannie, 1152
Franklin, 417, 650, 652, 661, 867
Col. George Rogers, 240, 242
Gen. George Rogers, 301
George W., 864
Hatfield, 503
Henry, 1102, 1161
J.J., 588
James, 703, 1161
Jeremiah, 938
Joannah, 802
Job J., 418, 544, 587, 588, 867
John, 501, 719, 802, 1089
Mrs. John, 802
John B. (Rev.), 1152
John C., 493
Kimball, 1161
Lavina, 1149
M.C., 719
M. Louise, 938
Martha Jane Foster, 1161
Mary Collier, 1161
Mary Rose, 864
Minnie Wildman, 867
Miranda, 1161
Matilda, 1089
Mrs. Myra, 1165
Myrtle, 867
Nancy, 770
Narcissus Babcock Newcomb, 417
Polly, 773, 1077
Quinn, 418, 867
Rachel Harris, 1077
Rachel Jones, 418
Ralph, 864
Ruth, 1077
Thomas, 512, 1077
Virginia Blizzard, 864
Virginia Slagel, 864
Wilber F., 864
William, 394
Willie F., 864
CLARKE,
Rev. J.W., 572
CLARNOE,
John, 390
CLARRIDGE,
Caroline M O'Brien, 1098
Harvey, 1098
John, 709
CLAUSSON,
L., 703
CLARRIDGE,
Elizabeth, 1052
Pleasant, 500
CLAUSSON,

CLAUSSON continued
L., 703
CLARRIDGE
Elizabeth, 1052
Pleasant, 500
CLAUSSON
Tinner L., 703
CLAY
Henry, 524
CLAYPOOL
Abraham, 357
CLEARAGE
Elizabeth, 729
CLEELAND
James, 1149
James S., 833, 1148
John, 1148
Mary Jewell, 1128, 1149
Sarah Stewart, 1148
CLEMENS
Luke, 747
Sarah Rathburn, 747
CLEMENT
Miss, 744
David, 610
CLEMENTS
John, 512
CLEMONS
Mr., 717
Isaac, 718
Thomas, 718
CLERNO
Andrew, 488
CLERNOE
John, 650, 654
CLEVELAND
Ashel, 512
E. C., 567
CLEVENGER
William, 833, 834
CLIFTON
T. J., 809
Jackson, 809
Peter, 510
CLINGAN
A. J., 817, 818, 1109, 1162
Alonzo P., 498, 1109
Andrew J., 498, 818
Elizabeth Ann Clark, 1109
Fannie H., 1109
Ida F., 1162
James H., 823, 1109
Laura V., 1109
Mary J., 1109
W. L., 823
William, 818
William L., 1109
CLINTICK
Judge, 670
CLIPPINER
Miss, 438
CLOISTER
Sisters of, 557
CLOVER
D. T., 554
James, 500
CLOUF
John J., 507
COBBLER
Miss, 749
COBELSPERGER
A., 709
COBERLY
Amantha Green, 1149
Andrew, 1049
Andrew J., 510
Betsey, 1149
Catherine, 956, 1149
D. W., 818, 823
Darius, 1149
Dora, 1149
Eliza Hamilton, 1149
Eliza Simpkins, 1149
Eva, 1149
G. W., 503, 833
Hannah, 831, 1149
Jackson, 837
James, 837, 1149
Jesse, 833
Job (Sr.), 832
Job, 688, 689, 1149
John, 837
John G., 1149, 1150
Margaret Gardner, 1090
Mary, 1149
Mary A. Gardner, 1091
Perry, 1149
Polly, 1149
Robert B., 1141
Rodney, 1149
Samuel, 510, 1149, 834
Samuel W., 1150
Sarah, 1149
Sarah Miller Hamilton, 1149
Serepta, 1149
Thomas, 510, 831, 1149
W. P., 1091
Washington, 833
William, 689, 831, 1090, 1149
William H., 510
Winfield, 833
COBLENTZ
Dr., 551
John C., 507, 587
COCHRAN
Elijah, 863
John, 500
Marion W., 500
Rebecca, 693
Rev. Simon, 863
William T., 507
COFFE
Honn, 247
COFFEY
Dennis, 493
COFFIN
_____, 980
COFFMAN
Sophia, 984
COGAN
Father D. J., 579
COHORN
John, 503
COIN
Patrick, 500
COLBURN
_____, 831
Angelina Hutson, 831, 1152
Mary, 831
COLDEN
COLDEN continued
Cadwallader, 232
COLLARD
Rev. James, 572
COLLIER
Mary, 1161
COLLINS
_____, 460
Albert, 1085
James, 512
Rev. John, 460, 572
John Wesley, 1085
Ransom, 1085
Mrs. Sarah, 1085
COLLIER
Dr., 851
Frances Adams, 442
J. T., 638, 643, 992
COLLIVER
J. T., 638, 643, 992
Dr. J. T. (M. D.), 638, 641, 993, 1010
Dr. J. T., 451
Dr. Jefferson, 442
Dr. John, 449, 442, 443, 992, 993, 447
Matilda, 1010
Matilda Robinson, 442, 992
Permelia Morse, 851
COLVER
David, 512, 651, 812
Hulda, 812, 1118
Samuel, 512
COMER
Eliza, 1117
COMERSE
Jas., 665
COMFORT
Henry M., 818
COMSTOCK
_____, 979
Dr., 777
Buckley, 444
Butler, 618
James, 444, 792
Dr. James, 444, 519, 778, 782
CONKLIN
Amos, 993
D. S., 640, 993
David, 501
Edward B., 501
Emily, 993
Frances Carter, 993
James E., 494, 501
Jane Andrew, 993
Jennie Carter, 993
Jesse, 993
John, 993
Mary, 993
CONLY
Ellen, 673
CONN
Elizabeth, 842, 1164
CONNELL
Rev. Z., 583, 574
Zachariah (Rev.), 572
Elder Zachariah, 573
CONNELLY
Maria, 860
CONNOIS

CONNOIS continued
Julia, 1116
CONREY
821
CONVERSE
413, 969, 1074
Dr., 341, 752
Squire, 607, 967
Albert, 503
Alvert V. or N., 622, 968
Amelia K., 968
Ameliers, 968
Ann Eliza Phillips, 439
Anna Lombard, 968
Anna Rand, 967
Asa, 440, 607, 965, 967
Augustin, 607
Mrs. Daniel Bowers, 608
C. D., 608
C. H., 968
Caleb, 607, 774
Caleb H., 423
Candice, 968
Carrie C., 967
Charles, 493, 607, 608, 622, 968, 1074
Lieut. Charles, 501
Charles (Capt.), 508
Charles Jr., 608
Charles D., 968
Derby Malinda, 607
Darius, 607
Diadama Phiney Bowers, 968
E. S., 986
Ebbie, 423
Edwin, 607
Elizabeth Ann, 1074
Elizabeth Beach, 1074
Elizabeth Hayden Beach, 967
Elmer E., 968
Emma, 750
Eva Worthington, 986
George A., 968
George A. (Dr.), 451
George L., 423, 607
George L. (M.C.), 451
H. B., 792
Mrs. Hortense S. Hemenway, 608, 966
Henry, 783, 788
Henry B., 987, 1074
Hiram K., 494, 622
Miss Hortense Hemenway, 966
I. A., 610
Dr. J., 967, 596, 618, 967, 980
J.L.H., 967
J. Quinn, 968
James, 478, 483, 790, 792
James L., 967, 968
James N., 608, 1074
Jasper R., 607
Jennie, 968
Jeremiah, 362, 457, 572
Jeremiah Jr., 607, 966
Dr. Jeremiah, 439, 514, 608, 752, 788, 451, 351, 966
CONVERSE continued
Rev. Jeremiah, 604, 607, 608, 966
Joel N., 607
Dr. Joel N., 439
Julia Ann Calhoun, 1074
Mrs. Ketch, 774
L., 968
L. D., 608, 967
L. Jennie, 965, 968
Lathrop, 607, 434
Laura Thomas, 967
Louisa L., 968
Lovira L. Ketch, 423, 968
Lucy Jane, 440
M. P., 430
Malinda, 966
Marcia L., 967
Dr. Marshall P., 439
Marshall Perry, 451
Mary I. Baxter, 969
O. P., 378, 414
Orinda, 607, 983
Orson P., 422
Parley, 607, 774
Parley, Jr., 607
Pearl D., 967
Mrs. Phebe, 771
Phebe Norton, 968, 1074, ~~1078~~ 1078
R. B., 608
Rhoda, 604
Ruby N., 967
Russel B., 586, 968
Sanford, 607, 608, 983, 968
Sarah Hemenway, 439
Sarah Ketch, 1073
Sarah Sherwood, 983
Sarah J. Sherwood, 968
Silas D., 968
Silas, 607, 608, 968
Mrs. Silas Gorham, 608
Thankful, 440
Thankful McCloud, 968
Walter, 423
CONWAY
Rev. Father, 557, 638, 684
John, 549
Rev. Father John, 579, 580
Rev. John M., 638
COOK
Elizabeth, 780, 1005, 1006, 1079
John L., 508
John W., 500
Josiah T., 500
Maria Cox, 1083
Mary, 1083
Nancy, 668, 908
Rachel, 1078
W. L., 709
William C., 503, 1083
COOKREY
James, 508
COOKUS
Mary, 729
COOLEY
James, 360, 404, 407
COOMS
Annie, 912
COOMS continued
Jacob, 912
COON
Mrs., 663
Abraham, 669, 689
Adam, 649, 669
Addison, 669
Anna, 669
Catherine, 670
Mrs. Elizabeth Applegate, 669
Elizabeth Melvin, 670
Henry, 512, 669, 681, 689
Mrs. Henry, 681
Jacob, Sr., 669
Jacob, 390, 669
Jake (Cutty), 669
Jake (Fiddler), 669
Jake (Old), 669
Jake (Fatty), 669
Jake (Little), 669
Lewis, 669
Henry, 512, 689
J. C., 637
Jacob B., 637
John, 649
Michael, 669
Thomas, 669
William, 669
COONAN
Mrs. Edward Ferns, 1055
Jeremiah, 1055
Mary, 1055
Thomas, 1055
COONS
Catherine, 1159
Sallie, 419
COOPER
Mr., 554
Abigail, 928
Alice McClellan, 1102
Elizabeth, 717
Elizabeth, Hogue, 1037
Elizabeth Merriman, 717
Elizabeth Merryman, 1037
Emma, 1102
George, 1037
Hiram, 1037
Isadore Lucas, 1037
John F., 1037
Joseph, 1037
Lillie, 1037
Lizzie, 922
Martha, 714, 1041
Martha Slaughter, 1037
Mary, 639
Mary Ann, 1102
Melissa, 1037
Nancy, 1163
Nellie F., 1037
Peter, 1163
Ramond L., 1037
Samuel, 1102
Stella May, 1037
T. S., 1037
Thadeus W., 1037
Thomas, 512, 717, 1037
William, 717, 1037
William E., 1037
Wilson, 890
COOVER

COOVER continued
A. J., 674, 690
Harriet Porter, 674
Mrs. Maria, 679
COPE
Joshua, 512
COPLIN
Elizabeth R., 934
CORBIT
Miss, 679, 724
CORBITT
Adda, 1037
Catherine, 1037
Elizabeth, Paullin, 1037
M. W., 1037
Mrs. Sarah, 737
Samuel K., 1037
Warren, 1037
CORCORAN
Patrick, 498
CORDER
George, 804
Nobel A., 510
Thomas, 800
CORDRAY
Noble, 498
CORE
A. B., 734
James H., 503
William, 733
COREY
Charles C., 879
James K., 407
Marshall, 510
CORKHILL
Rev. T., 572
CORNS
Abraham, 867
Anna Bracknell, 867
Anna S., 867
Harry, 867
Joseph, 579, 867
Mary, 867
Sally Robinson, 867
William, 867
CORNSTALK
239, 244
Chief, 239
Elinipsico, 239
CORNWALL
T. W., 501
CORNWALLIS
Gen., 849
CORNWELL
Addison, 867, 950, 969
Earnest, 970
Ellen J. Wilson, 970
Esther, 970
George, 687, 867
Leroy, 970
Margaret, 950
Otis, 970
Otis Fleming, 867
Tabitha Trussell, 867
Thomas, 823
Thomas W., 969
Willie, 970
CORSON
Amanda Jane Kilgore, 1023
Amelia, 1047
Benjamin, 1047
CORSON continued
Betsey Blizzard, 728
Elizabeth Blizzard, 1047
Hester, 1047
James, 1047
John, 728, 1047
Mary, 1047
Mary Baldwin, 1047
Richard, 1047
Sarah B., 1047
William, 1023, 740, 1047
CORWIN
Gov., 412
Moses B., 407
Thomas, 354
CORY
John, 651, 652, 654, 813
CORBITT
Miss, 724
COST
Mary, 1076
COTTREL
Lemuel, 784
COULTAS
James, 507, 567
Lieut. James, 509
COUNTS
Angeline, 1047
Charley, 1047
Christina, 728
Clarinda, 728
Daniel, 728, 733
Daniel A., 728, 1047
Edward, 1047
Elizabeth, 734
Elizabeth Walker, 728, 1047
Harry, 1047
James, 733
Jennie, 1047
John C., 740
Joseph, 728, 733
Laura, 1047
Levi, 483, 728, 732
Lewis, 739, 1047
Louisa, 728, 737, 1050
Mary A., 728
Orestus, 1047
Peter, 728, 733, 740
Rachael Francis, 1047
COUPLES
Joseph B., 501
Samuel, 503
COURTRIGHT
Judge, 401, 402
Edward, 1093
Jesse, 1093
John, 1093
Mary A. Brown, 1093
Martha A., 1093
Milton, 1094
Newton, 1094
Samuel, 1093
Samuel W., 378, 401
Sarah J., 1093
William, 1093
COVER
Charles L., 920
Charles R., 501, 688, 955
Sergt. Charles R., 508
Maria Cowling, 850
Mary E., 879
COWEN
Elizabeth, 1112
James, 512
John, 389
Mary, 814
COWLING
491, 870, 911
Maj., 850
Edwin, 580
Jacob, 801, 802
Mrs. Mary, 683
Mary, 685
Mary Holmes, 868
Mary Parnell, 868
P. C., 857, 872, 588, 888
R., 683
R. Esq., 683
R. B., 481, 554, 571, 670
Mrs. R. B., 873
Richard, Sr., 449, 868
Richard, 477, 478, 490, 491, 498, 480, 554, 580, 501, 561, 562, 683
Maj. Richard, 578, 592, 479, 868
Sergt. Richard, 508
Richard, Esq., 683
Thomas, 507
COX
Austin R., 1085
Courtney, 1085
David, 1085
Debbie Ulaly, 1085
Elizabeth, 773
Isabel, 737
John, 500, 1085
Malissa Jane, 1085
Maria, 1083
Martha A., 1057
Mary, 1083, 1185, 1158
Mary Cook, 1083
Mary Jane, 1085
Nancy Ann, 1085
Mrs. Nancy Ann Robey, 1085
Noah, 1083, 1085
Phebe, 1039
Rebecca, 1049
Hon. Samuel Sullivan, 1075, 1076
Sarah, 1083
Thomas, 1083, 1085
William, 510, 1083
COZENS
C. W., 703
COZZINS
Mrs. E. W., 551
CRABB
Dr. Col., 1001
Mr., 703
Benjamin, 643
Dr. Benjamin Franklin, 441
F. M., 493
Francis M., 507
Helen, 584
Rev. Henderson, 441, 783, 787
Jemima Downing, 441
John M., 508
O. P., 491, 492, 584, 587,

CRABB continued
Judge O. P., 783
Oliver P., 364, 367, 387, 683, 688
Sarah Jones, 1001
Thomas, 699, 700
Thomas R., 699, 700
Thomas W., 699
CRAIG
Dr., 432
J. M., 559
CRAIN
Ella, 414
J. S., 588
James S., 544, 549
CRAINOR
Col., 873
CRAMER
Emeline, 423
Samuel, 503
CRANE
488
Clara Phifer, 432
Clara Phifer Scott, 432
David, 801
James S., 503
Lewis, 432
CRANN
Dr., 823
CRANOR
Col., 508
CRAWFORD
284, 831
Col., 244, 248, 909
Isabelle, 898
J. F., 720
James, 510, 720, 1149
John, 853, 1150
Katy, 902
Sallie Blizzard, 728
Sarah Blizzard, 1150
Sarah Coberly, 1149
William, 728, 1150
Col. William, 240, 241
CREAGER
Isaac, 501
CREAMER
Mr., 752, 809
Electa Mitchell, 1109
Thomas, 868
Elizabeth Benson, 1109, 1147
Frank T., 868
Iva Iona, 1110
Jacob, 1109, 1147
John, 910
L. H., 1109
Katy Wilson, 869
Lewis, 364
Lorinda Walcott, 868
Mahoney, 1147
Martha Cryder, 869
N., 869
Royalton, 1100
S., 587
Samuel, 490, 584
CREATH
Mrs. Alkire, 693
Miss Amanda, 707
Armilda, 1085
Charles, 1085
CREATH continued
Elizabeth, 1085
Elizabeth Alkire, 1085
Elizabeth Robey, 1085
James, 693
Jane M., 693
John, 693, 801
George, 510, 693
James, 693
Mrs. Jane Dennison, 693
Jane, 1085
John, 800, 1085
Josie, 1085
Kate, 1046
Laura, 1085
Mrs. Margaret, 693
Margaret, 1085
Mrs. Margaret, Sr., 707
Mrs. Mary, 707
Mary E., 1085
Mrs. Miller, 693
Samuel, 693, 1085
Mrs. Sarah Collins, 1085
Sarah Cox, 1083
Wiley, 1083, 1085
William, 512, 577, 693, 707, 1085
Wylie, 508
CREGG
Reuben, 831
CREGO
Abigail Maybe, 1074
Abram, 1075
Ada Fisher, 1075
Elizabeth A., 1000
Elizabeth Davis, 1070
Elizabeth Ruttan, 1075
George R., 1074
George R. Jr., 1075
Hester Canada, 1075
Isaac, 1075
J. W., 1075
James, 1075
John, 503, 510, 1000
John D., 962
Virginia Ann, 962
CREATH
John M., 508
CREGO
Lydia Chellis Pendlan, 1075
Mahala, 1075
Margaret, 1070
Noah D., 1074
Rachel Cary, 1074
Rachel Johnson Cary, 1074
Sarah, 1075
CREIGHTON
D. M., 428, 470, 560, 580
W. H., 480, 740
William, 359, 408
William H., 474, 477, 482, 479
CREVERSTON
Mary, 729
CRIDER
William, 834
CRISMAN
Joseph, 374
P. R., 367, 740
CRISSMAN
CRISSMAN continued
Elizabeth Foster, 1011, 1012
John, 1011
CRISWELL
James, 390, 671
CRITCHFIELD
L. S., 399
CROCKETT
Davy, 524
CROCKER
Daniel, 963
CROGAN
260
CROMWELL
George, 510
Oliver, 853
CRONEY
J. B., 689
CROOKED PORCUPINE
247
CROPPER
Dr. Edward, 890
CROSBY
247
CROSHAW
Thomas, 651
CROSLEY
Mrs., 638
Rev. Mr., 638
Edmund, 503
Rev. J. W., 581
CROUCH
Wesley, 652
CROUSE
Edward, 507
Edward Lieut., 509
CROW
Capt., 247
CRUM
Mr., 834
Rev. J. D., 573
CRUME
Rev. Moses, 572
CRUMLEY
Mary, 1050
CRYDER
Maj., 670
Mr., 670
Albert, 869
Arabella, 671
Bertha, 869
Eliza, 677
Elizabeth, 869, 949
Ellen E., 869
Mrs. Isabel Watson, 671
James B., 869
Mary, 671, 869
Mary E., 917
Nancy, 869, 671
Nancy McClintick, 670, 869
Philip, 388, 389, 512, 670, 672, 869
Samuel, 671
Susan, 949
Mrs. Susan Carr, 869
Philip, 390, 670, 672
William, 337, 481, 671, 680, 869, 917, 949
CUBERLY

CUBERLY continued
Betsey, 1115
CULBERSON
Samuel, 651
CULBERTSON
Robert, 359
Samuel, 360
CULLUMBER
Sallie Eachus, 1151
Thomas, 1151
William, 809
CULP
Loraine, 857
CULVER
David, 654
CUMMINGS
William, 512
CUNNINGHAM
Rev. Levi, 511, 574
Rev. Robert H., 708
CUPLES
Catherine, 1066
CURD
J. H., 584
J. W., 510, 581
M. J., 581
CURL
Dr., 752
Eliza J., 1061
Elizabeth, 1061, 1117
Isaac, 337
Dr. Jeremiah, 451
Thomas, 451
William E., 1061
CURRAN
Patrick, 500
CURRY
George, 718
Harrison, 712, 718, 719
Isabel Roland, 712
James, 354, 359, 360, 512, 711
Nancy, 981
O. T., 1093
Mrs. Sarah Mahaffey, 712
CURTAIN
Napoleon, 503
William, 478, 492, 652, 712
CURTUS
Dr., 452
CURTIS
Charlotte Patterson, 1153
Fannie, 1153
Francis, 581
James, 480, 493, 500
Jesse, 1153
Lanson, 359
CUSAC
Rev. Father, 557
CUSACK
Rev. Father P.H., 580
CUSHEN
John, 251
CUSICK
Patrick, 493
CUSTER
_____, 963
Benjamin, 481
Benj. T., 363, 688
Catherine Leatherman, 438
Emmett, 963
CUSTER continued
George, 438
Lydia, 439, 962, 963
Miss M.C., 420
Paul, 420, 688
CUTLER
D. J., 638, 1075
Electa J. Newhouse Miller, 638, 1075
Elisha, 1075
Elizabeth, 413
Ephraim, 460
Joel, 792
Dr. Manasseh, 261, 262
Marquis Emma, 1075
CUTRIGHT
P., 710
Peter, 327, 389, 512
CYPHERD
Andrew, 324, 387, 512, 523
DABLON
Father, 254
DAFLER
Rosannah, 437
DAILY
Eliza, 780, 985
William, 985
DAKIN
_____, 870
William, 513
DALBY
Charles Franklin, 869
DALBEY
Emeline L. Kiger, 869
Hannah May, 869
DALBY
I. S., 869
J. Joseph, 869
DALBEY
Rev. Joseph, 869
William, 869
DARBY
_____, 249
(Chief), 339
DALBYS
Israel, 431
DALLAS
John L., 507
DANIEL
Jacob, 734
John, 603
DANIELS
Miriam, 1013
DARBY
Adam, 503
Archibald, 503
John M., 503
DARDIS
Elder George, 583
DARE
Ann, 1152
DARETY
G. W., 337, 364, 587, 688
Col. G.W., 509
George W., 503, 622
Lieut. George W., 493
Capt. George W., 503
DARLING
Dr., 732
DARLING continued
Dr. Nelson Strong, 433, 448
Mrs. Wetmore, 448
DARLINGTON
Roose, 541
DARST
Sylvanus, 498
DASHER
Frederick, 501
DAUGHERTY
Capt., 1010
Daniel, 718
Capt. G.W., 1071
Margaret, 1022
Margaret A. Bigelow, 981
Sarah E., 981
Mrs. Scott, 1023
William, 981
DAVID
Rev., 737
Peter P., 955
DAVIDSON
584, 697, 960
Miss, 663
Anna, 693
Rev. D., 1138
David, 634
George W., 898
I. N., 493
Isaac N., 508
Lieut. Isaac N., 503
J. M., 588
J. N., 588
J. S., 549, 939
J. Smith, 337
J. W., 651
Jane Ogilvie, 1098
John, 513, 577, 650, 651, 654
Mrs. M. M., 907
Mrs. M. M. McCoy, 907
Margaret, 1099
Mary L., 901
Patrick, 707, 1098
Mrs. Rachel B., 577
Rachel Smith, 939
S. P., 553
Mrs. Sally, 577
Samuel, 643
Samuel P., 337, 364, 683, 577
Silas, 503
Mrs. Smith, 663
Susan Melvin, 898
Thomas, 513
W. F., 588
W. T., 652
William, 663, 821
William F., 588
William T., 362, 363, 577, 579, 654, 939
DAVIS
_____, 434, 862, 1030
Dr., 442, 452, 447, 454, 807
Athas W., 507
Callie, 1058
Catherine, 712, 1040
Clinton W., 503
Rev. Edward, 582

DAVIS continued
Mrs. Elizabeth, 669
Elizabeth, 1070
Henry, 974
Isabella, 373
Isabella S., 889
Isabella Stockton, 373
J. H., 821
James, 483, 1050, 1007
Jane, 1058
John, 297, 373, 389, 669, 768
Jonathan, 712
Joshua, 820
Margaret Shafer, 974
Mattie, 971
N. C., 631
N. E., 477
Nancy Linton, 724
Nathan C., 642
Nancy, 677
Orange, 1016
Orin E. (Lieut.), 493
Owen, 252
Phoebe Cary, 297, 768
Rebecca, 1117
Samuel C., 1058
Thomas S., 739
W. B., 477
William, 724
Wilson S., 508
DAVISSON
Rev. D.D., 572
DAWSON
Dr., 707
Eleanor, 409
Eleanor Buckingham, 409
Ephraim, 409, 542, 689
John, 434
Margaret Schafer, 409
Samuel, 324
Thomas, 737
Mrs. Thomas, 737
DAYTON
R., 823
W. L., 643
DEAN
Alexander, 498
Tabatha, 830
DEARDORFF
William, 228
DE BIENVILLE
M., 233
DE CAMP
Martin, 503
DEEDS
George, 512, 668
John, 668
John G., 668
Philip, 668
DEEM
Dr., 723
C. M., 454
G. C., 643
DEFENBAUGH
_____, 843
George, 689
William, 840, 508
DEHAVEN
Joseph O., 498
DEIHL
DEIHL continued
William, 498
DELAND
Lieut. D.L., 493, 508
Delamer L. (Lieut.), 493, 508
DELANO
Eunice, 958
DELANEY
David, 1025
Mary, 1025
Sarah, 1025
Thomas J., 501
Aaron, 649, 650
DE LASHINUT
John, 841, 842
Nelson, 841
Otho, 841
Van, 841
DE LASHMUTT
E. L., 512
Elias, 541, 841
Elias N., 327, 540, 534
J. K., 364
Otho W., 512
DE LONG
Christopher, 703
DELENGER
W. S., 508
DEMORIST
Rev. G.L., 581
DENBOW
Elizabeth, 1080
DENMAN
263
James, 703
Mathias, 263
DENNEY
Isabelle Barr, 1151
DENNICH
Laura, 773
Laura Kilgore, 773
DENNISON
Gov., 491, 492
Abram, 507
Allen, 804
David, 513, 802, 798
Elizabeth, 801
Griffin, 508
James, 299, 498, 801
Mrs. Jane, 693
John W., 508
Margaret Alkire, 299
Philip, 498
Thomas, 799
DENNY
Col. James, 403
Jane, 403
DENTON
Abraham, 322, 324
Jonathan, 894, 1022
Matilda, 1043
Sarah Kilgore, 1022
DENTY
Betsey, 952
Elizabeth, 954
DERBY
Malinda, 607
DEVINE
Rev. Jesse, 582
DEVOL
DEVOL continued
Capt., 262
DEVOLL
John, 693
Nancy Anderson, 693
DEVALT
John, 498
DEVOLT
Henry, 510
DEWAL
Oscar, 500
DEWEY
Constant Hawes, 1026
Elizabeth, 1025
Thomas, 1026
DEYO
Edson, 508
Elizabeth, 1031
Jonas, 508
Robert, 478, 483
DICKENS
Charles, 780
DICKENSHEET
Charlotte Jackson, 993
DICKENSHEETS
David, 993
George W., 993
John, 993
Luther M., 993
Mattie M., 993
Mary F., 993
Sidney Smith, 993
DICKERSON
A. J., 637, 994
Alexander, 994
Catherine Bigler, 994
Rachel Andrew, 994
Samuel, 811
DICKEY
Dr., 437
Michael, 388, 389, 629, 522
Rev. William, 1082
DICKINSON
_____, 807
Charles, 390
Elizabeth, 691
Samuel, 654
DIEBOLD
_____, 562
DIEHL
William, 1085
Mary Jane Cox, 1085
DIES
Caroline, 940
DILLON
William, 500
DILLOW
Hugh, 1020
James, 818, 1020
John, 1019
Katie Ann, 1020
Louisa, 1018
Margaret B., 1019
Margaret Elta, 1020
Margaret P., 1020
Mary, 1020
Mary Jane, 1020
Nancy Ann, 1020
Rebecca Chambers, 1020
Susan, 1020

DILLOW continued
William, 652, 1020
William B., 1020
Winfield Scott, 1020
DINES
James, 512
DIRTY FACE
247
DIXON
Miss E. J. Morgan, 870
Elizabeth Feller, 870
J. W., 589, 870
Lydia, 950
Mrs. M. M. Bradfield, 870
Phebe, 1158
W. H., 870
DOAN
G. W., 360, 404
G. W. Esq., 409
George W., 407
DOCKUM
744, 754, 747
Boardman, 744
Mrs. Clement, 744
James, 744
Mrs. Nancy Jones, 744
William, 744, 749
DODDS
John F., 333
DODGE
862
Judge, 770
Betsey Kilgore, 770
Judah, 513
DOLBER
Rev. Benjamin, 577
DOLBY
Mr., 642
Rev., 721
DOMINY
Abigail Norton, 1075
Almon, 1078
Alvin, 791, 1080
Clide, 1075
Emmet, 1075
Harry, 1075
J. T., 676, 1075
Jeremiah, 439, 1075
Martha Scrubner, 1075
Melissa, 974, 1080
Nancy, 439
Polly Barlow, 1080
Rachel Cook, 1078
Silas, 790
DONAHOE
_____, 1127
DONAHOO
Rev. J. L., 572
DONAHUE
Edward, 579
DONALDSON
David, 551
DONLIN
Miss, 431
DOOLEY
John, 663
Mrs. Plimell, 663
DOOLITTLE
Ephraim, 388
DOORIS
Miss, 938
DOORIS continued
Catherine E., 434
Mrs. M., 580
Maggie, 580
Sarah, 580
DOREN
Henry, 500
James, 500
DORRIS
Alice, 947
DORT
James, 791
Titus, 361, 611, 612, 622
DOUGHERTY
_____, 567
Andrew, 1023
Henry, 1023
James, 1023
Margaret, 1023
Mary Jane, 1023
Susanna, 1023
DOUGHTY
Maj., 263
Maj. John, 262
DOUGLAS
Albert, Sr., 404
Albert, Jr., 404
Hiram, 501, 1075
Julia Scrubner, 1075
Richard, 360, 404
Sarah Ann Bell, 1104
Thomas, 1104
DOUGLASS
Mr., 711
Absalom, 1050, 1150
Andrew, 719
Ann M. Johnson, 1095
Anna May Giffin, 1151
Charles, 1160
Charles A., 510
Charlotte Belle Postle, 1151
Miss Chloe, 983
Cyrus, 976
D. H., 699, 701, 703, 707
Dora Ann, 1151
Eli, 787
Elizabeth, 1150
Elizabeth Mathews, 1150
Emma J. Morris, 1150
Hiram, 494
J. W., 704
James, 512, 1150
James Porter, 1151
Jeptha, 1150
John R., 503
Levi, 1150
Mary, 1151
Mary May, 1150
Milo, 1151
Milo Adams, 1150
Polly Taylor, 1150
Rebecca Jane, 1151
Richard, 298, 299
Miss S., 976
Sarah Ann Thompson, 1150
Seymour Austin, 1150
Steel, 832, 833, 1150
Thompson, 1150
Virginia Ann, 932
Mrs. W. C., 692
DOUGLASS continued
Mrs. W. C. Robinson, 692
William, 482, 840, 1095, 1150
William C., 709
DOW
Abner, 747
Joseph, 747
Lorenzo, 747
Newman, 747
William, 747
DOWNEY
Harry Q., 1101
Henrietta Badgely, 1101
DOWNING
A., 490
Albert, 510, 643, 689, 1085, 1086
Ann E. Philips, 1086
D. D., 798, 1081
David D., 1085, 1086
Elenor, 987, 1074
Elizabeth, 1086, 1096
Elizabeth Hayden, 987
F. L., 584
Francis, 512, 1085, 628
Frances Dunkin, 1086
Frank, 634, 637
Hannah, 759
Hannah Frakes, 759
Henry, 787
Isaac H., 1086
James, 759
Jemima, 628
John, 512, 759
Joseph, 512, 634, 759
Mary, 759
Rachel, 641
Robert, 759
Sarah, 759
Timothy, 987, 1086
Timothy Lawson, 1086
DOWNS
Dr. Horatio Seymour, 443
Lizzie Bowen, 443
DRAKE
Prof., 434
Daniel, 948
Elizabeth, 1041
Levinah, 1068
DRESBACH
Mrs., 543
Abner, 688
DREW
J. H., 551
Mrs. J. H., 551
DRILL
Eva, 1080
Jacob, 1080
Mary, 1079
DRUMMOND
Druzilla, 1106
DUBLIN
Mrs. Zenas Hutchinson, 438
DUBOIS
Joseph, 500
DUCK
247
DUDDY
_____, 871

DUDDY continued
Alice Floyd, 871
James, 871
John, 569, 588, 871, 872
Margaret, 871
Margaret Space, 871
Mary E., 872
Raphael C., 871
Sallie Betts, 871
DUDLEY
Rev. H. C., 580
DUFF
E. C., 732, 833
Jonah, 500
DUN
_____, 480, 1101
Amanda Carr, 679
Ann May, 1073
Celestine Bonner, 870
Edwin, 652
Henry R., 679
James, 228, 251, 652, 660
James A., 483, 869
John, 227, 228, 838
John D., 478, 477, 481, 482, 660, 1121
Lewis, 490
Lucy W., 869
Lucy W. Agnes, 869
R. G., 660, 870, 879
Robert, 869
Robert G., 481, 478
W. A., 479, 481, 660
Walter, 307, 513, 607, 614, 617
Walter, Jr., 483
Walter A., 474, 660
DUNCAN
David, 630, 688, 689
Jeanette Sidner, 630
Melissa Phifer, 921
Samuel, 649
Thomas, 921
Wilson, 727
DUNGAN
Mr., 543
Amanda, 872
David, 537, 539
Elmira, 872
Eliza, 872
Elizabeth, 872
Elmira, 955
Esther, 727
J. G., 588
J. M., 571
James, 510, 513
James M., 501, 872
Mrs. Jane, 724, 872
Jane Wilson, 727, 871, 872
Jehial, 873
Jesse, 513, 724, 727, 871, 872
Lieut. Jesse W., 509
Mrs. Jessie, 724
Jessie W., 507
John, 373, 448, 538, 543, 544, 553, 584, 727, 928, 929, 940, 945, 872, 873
John, Esq., 542
L. S., 584, 588
Leroy, 873
DUNGAN continued
Leroy S., 872
Lucian, 492
M. W., 688, 584, 587, 588
Martha Rayburn, 727
Martin, 899
Martin W., 688, 872, 873
Mary E., 871, 872
Mary Lohr, 873
Nathan, 871
Rebecca, 727, 928
Mrs. Sarah Groves, 673, 872
Susan Blue, 872, 873
W., 544
Wilson, 542, 673, 871, 872, 928
DUNKIN
A., 421, 873
Adolphus, 483
Clara May, 874
David, 873, 688, 364, 1086
David Tod, 874
Fannie, 873
Francis, 1086
Jeanette E. Chenoweth, 873
Margaret, 970
Nancy Turner, 873
Nannie, 873
Nellie, 874
Reuben, 970
S. Kenton, 873
Sarah, 874
Sarah Kenton, 873
William B., 873
DUNKINS
A., 550
DUNLAP
Rev. Albert, 709
James, 359
Rev. James, 578, 707, 724, 737
Rev. James (Mrs.), 724
William, 728
DUNMORE
Lord, 249
DUNN
979
Isaac, 982
James, 503
John, 1149
L. M., 584
Mary E., 982
Mary Rouse, 982
Walter, 978, 981, 1073
Walter A., 1055
DUNSON
Howard, 500
DUNZAN
John, 266
DUQUESNE
Capt., 241
DUPLAR
Bridget, 958
DURBOROUGH
McWash, 494
DURFLING
Ella, 809
F. V., 809
DURFLINGER
DURFLINGER
_____, 419
A., 809
Anna L., 420
Calvin, 809, 1103
Cash M., 994
Clara, 1086
Clarine Hann, 994
Daniel, 801, 994, 1096
Eliza J. Silver, 420
Ella Amanda, 1105
Florence, 420
George, 804, 809, 994, 1086
Henry, 994
J. W., 687
Jennie, 809
Jennie George, 1086
Lucinda E. Recob, 1103
Margaret Anderson, 995
Mary, 809, 994, 1096
Mary K., 420
Mary A. Flannigan, 420
Mary Lilly, 419, 918
Philip, 419, 479, 420, 640, 801, 918
Pierce Beach, 1087
Rudolph, 1105
S. W., 419, 478, 688, 554
Sarah, 994
Sarah A., 1087
Sylvester W., 360, 364, 419, 428
T., 809
Thomas W., 1087
Virgil M., 498
William, 804, 994, 1086
DURHAM
D. W., 709
G. W., 699, 709
DURKEE
_____, 1160
C., 833
T. C., 833
Thomas, 833
DWYER
Cessa.or Cassa, 634
Edmund, 874
Edward, 874
Emmet, 874
James, 579, 874
John, 579, 874
Johanna Roach, 874
Joseph, 874
Margaret Anderson, 874
Mary, 874
Robert, 874
Thomas, 507
Walter, 874
Will, 874
William, 874
DYE
Betsey Linton, 724
David, 731, 672, 724, 733, 734
Mary, 731
Nancy, 737
Nancy Rea, 672
Nancy Wingate, 724
DYER

DYER continued
Warden, 934
A. J., 970
Josephine Norton, 970
Lemuel, 500
William, 970
EACHUS
Elizabeth A., 1151
Eugenia J., 1152
Holton, 1151
J. W., 832
John, 832
John W., 1151
Sallie, 1151
Sarah L. Hutson, 1151
Scott M., 1151
H. J., 688
EAGEN
H. J., 688
EARL
Elizabeth, 679
EARTH
247
EASTMAN
Dr., 432
A., 792
Dyer B., 500
John, 501
Leonard, 364, 588, 688
Thereon, 787
EATON
William, 823
EBERLY
John, 498
Mary R., 401
EBNER
Mr., 874
Annie, 874
Charles August, 874
Dorothea Young, 874
E. R., 874
Otto, 874
Wilhelmina Stark, 874
ECHARD
William H., 507
ECHES
Abner, 718
ECKLES
Emma, 823
Joseph, 823
ECORD
Dr., 451
EDDY
Rev. Augustus, 572
EDGAR
Joseph, 901
Leon, 901
Rhoda Taylor, 770
Richard, 770
EDWARDS
Mrs., 799
Abarilla Stephens, 970
Anna E., 1088
Charles, 1087
Curtis, 970
Deborah, 1087
Eleanor P., 1087
Ellen, 1087
Estella, 970
Fannie C. Thomas, 877
Hiram, 654
EDWARDS continued
Isaiah, 503, 1087
J. P., 970
Jacob, 1087
Jacob J., 498
James P., 877
Jeremiah Leach, 877
John, 1087
Joseph, 970
Josephine T., 413
Lydia M. Leach, 877
Margaret Dunkin, 970
Oscar H., 1088
Pierrepont, 877
R. H., 670, 877
Richard, 1087
Richard H., 1087
S. H., 804
Samuel H., 799, 1087
Sarah A. Hume, 1087
Sherman, 970
Samuel B., 1087
Susan, 877, 1087
Susan Hill, 877
Susan Hunt, 1087
Thomas, 1087
Wanah, 877
William, 1087
EHNI
John, 500
ELKIN
Margery, 677
ELLARS
George, 507
William, 500, 510, 740
ELLERS
Carty, 732
ELLIOTT
_____, 258
ELLIS
Rev. Benjamin, 573
David, 780
J., 792
ELLISON
Cladius C., 498
ELLSWORTH
_____, 821
Drucilla, 1028
Elizabeth, 1028
Jesse, 1028
Martha, 894
Moses, 800
Nancy A., 1114
ELMORE
Harriet, 1030
ELSWORTH
W. H., 588
ELY
Rev. J. H., 580
EMERSON
Elizabeth Mitchell, 981
Jonathan, 981
Rhoda Bailey, 981
Sallie, 981
Sally, 981
EMERY
Dr., 703
Benjamin, 501, 1047
Caroline Chrisman, 1047
Ruhama, 1026
W. H., 457
EMMERSON
George, 493, 500
EMORY
Benjamin, 734
John, 737
Dr. W. H., 443
ENGLAND
Titus, 508
ENGLESBERGER
Jacob, 500
Lawrence, 500
ENGLISH
Eleanor, 751
EPLEY
William H., 510
ERHART
_____, 877
ERNEST
Dr., 452
ERVIN
Addie E., 1038
Clara, 1038
Elizabeth, 1041
Jesse H., 1038
Joel, 717, 1037, 1038
John L., 1038
Leonard L., 1038
Mary, 1037
Mary G., 1038
Mary Huffman, 1038
Nursey Ann Gordon, 1038
Ollie, 1038
Orley W., 1038
Orpha V., 1038
Orpheous A., 1038
Orra L., 1038
Samuel, 1037
Wallace, 1038
William, 1037, 1038
William H., 1038
ERWIN
Amazi, 747
James, 541
John, 513, 747
Margaret, 1011
William, 513, 540, 572, 681
ESTEP
Joseph, 503
W., 801
ESTILL
Capt. James, 242
EVAN
John, 359
EVANS
_____, 1142
Alice, 1110
Anna Helmer, 1110
C. M., 833
Amanda J., 1165
Amos, 688
Barney, 737
C. M., 689
Carrie E., 877
Catherine, 737
Charles, 510
Charles M., 689
Edward, 513, 678, 688, 689
Eli P., 378, 401
Eliza J. Jones, 677

EVANS continued
Emma, 1110
F. M., 503
George W., 401
John, 503
J. A., 823
J. B., 544, 677
James F., 510
James, 834
John, 793, 1110
John A., 1110
John F., 503
Lewis, 258
Mary R. Eberly, 401
P. B., 877
R. W., 703
Richard, 500
Robert, 1165
Sarah, 678
Sarah Brown or Bowen, 877
Sarah E., 928
Sidney, 1110
Victoria P. Orcutt, 877
W. A., 688
W. F., 588
W. M., 823, 1110
William A., 688, 877
William B., 877
EVERETT
John, 503
Watson, 733
EWALT
Rev. J.A., 579
EWING
228, 394, 397, 649, 1028
Rev., 721
Charles, 389, 649, 653, 654, 661, 654, 681, 1011
Cynthia, 293
David C., 293
Eliza, 293
Elizabeth Carey, 293
George, 293
Green, 293
Harriet, 293
Harriet N., 958
J., 653
James, 250, 268, 271, 292, 318, 324, 293, 327, 326, 440, 513, 523, 602, 1027
James M., 440
James Scott, 293
John, 651, 652, 654, 658, 681
Joshua, 250, 268, 271, 292, 293, 361, 389, 307, 318, 321, 513, 523, 602, 614, 958, 742
Margaret, 293
Margaret Jamison, 293
Martha, 293
Mary, 1011
Phoebe, 293
Polly, 293
Mrs. Prugh, 663
S.R. Salathiel, 440, 454, 457
Samuel, 661, 654, 658, 661, 681
Thomas M., 293
FAHEY
FAHEY continued
Edward, 500
FAIRFIELD
Jacob, 513
FALLENASH
252, 268
FALLESTINE
John, 731, 740
Sarah Johnson, 731
FALLIS
Elihu, 373
Eliza J. Hume, 373
FANVER
Ann Johnson, 1110
Anna L., 1110
Augustus L., 1110
Harry F., 1110
John, 1110
Maria J. Prugh, 1110
Matthew, 1110
FARM
Christman, 1123
FARNSWORTH
Benjamin, 543
FARNHAM
1056
FARRAGUT
Admiral, 548
FARRAR
Mrs., 878
Colburn, 878
Harriet S. Thomas, 878
Henry, 839, 947
Ida, 878
Jessie, 878
John, 563, 839, 878
Jonathan, 477, 479, 478, 580, 684, 843, 839, 842, 877, 878, 1060
M. G., 947
Mary Kilby, 878
Morton, 878
Robert, 737
Thomas, 483
Wade, 878
William, 426, 563, 670, 688, 877, 878, 934
FARRER
Nancy H., 1148
FARRINGTON
J. R., 764
James, 510
James R., 764
FATE
Rev. George, 573
FATH
Frank, 878
Jacob, 878
Phebe Mayer, 878
FAUVER
M. V., 823
FAWVER
Anna, 823
FAY
P. S., 569
FEESE
Mrs. Manly, 970
FELLER
Elizabeth, 870
FELLERS
Elizabeth, 857
FELLOWS
362
Ada L., 995
Almira Williams, 956
Arabella, 944
Deborah Ross, 956
Delia A., 851
Ebenezer, 956, 995
Esther, 851
Eugene, 995
H., 547
Harvey, 333, 688, 956, 995
Ida L., 995
Isabella, 862
Lucy, 995
Lydia Hebbard, 995
Sarah A., 956
T. B., 695, 995
T. Byron, 995
Thomas, 587
Villa A., 995
W. W., 641, 643, 639, 862, 854, 995
W. W. Jr., 995
FENNER
Aurilla, 1056
FENT
Harriet A., 1035
FERGUSON
_____, 841
Rev. Jesse, 759
Rev. Jesse B., 660
Jesse Marks, 759
Malinda, 908
Rev. William, 801
Mary, 668
Zelah, 841
FERNS
Edward, 1055
FERREL
Patrick, 503
FERRIN
Rachel, 694
FERRIS
Henry H., 659
FETTY
Nimrod, 700
FICKEY
Col. W.R., 509
William L., 498
FIDDLER
_____, 821
FIELD
Abel W., 791
Dr. Abel W., 447, 448, 452
Dr. Archellaus, 447
Capt. James, 447
O. G., 433
Dr. O.G., 452
Dr. Orestes G., 447, 448, 457, 452
FIELDING
Ann Tweed, 907
William, 358
FIELDS
Drs., 662, 733
A. W., 430
Jerome, 493
O. G., 720
FIFER

FIFER continued
John, 513
FILLMORE
Lucy Stone Pelton, 859
Millard, 857
FILSON
John, 263
FINCH
_____, 783
Armenus, 770
Catherine Crago, 770
Commodore, 770
Electa, 970
Emily Kilbury, 770, 970
Emily Robey, 770
Ira, 757, 770, 781, 791
James, 659, 501
James E., 970
James M., 792
John, 773, 787, 970
Joshua, 770, 791
Joshua D., 970
Madison, 770
Martha, 773
Minerva, 770
Martha B., 1077
Nancy, 770, 970, 982
Nancy Bull, 770
Nancy Clark, 770
Nancy Taylor, 770
Pattis, 770
Samantha, 970
Sarah, 770, 970
T. M., 970
Thomas, 477
FINDLAY
477
John H., 477, 478
FINLEY
Rev. C.W., 588
FINDLEY
James, 269
Rev. James B., 737
Rev. Robert, 681
Samuel, 269
William, 737
FINLEY
_____, 763
Dr., 449
Rev., 654, 660
Amanda M., 1066
C. W., 511, 551, 588, 737
Rev. C.W., 419, 511, 578, 737, 738
D. W., 761
David W., 1065
Emery, 1066
H. T., 764
Horace T., 764, 1065
Rev. J.B., 572, 1138
J. H., 767
James, 681
Rev. James B., 572
Jennie Heath, 1066
John, 503
John F., 1066
John H., 764, 1065
Martha M., 1065
Matilda V., 1066
R., 761
R. J., 761
FINLEY continued
Robert, 681
Rev. Robert W., 268, 572
Samuel W., 1066
W. A., 761
William A., 1065
William P., 572
Rev. William P., 572
Winfield S., 1065, 1066
FISH
Mary, 1108
William, 687
FISHER
Mr., 737
Ada, 1075
E. W., 767
Elijah, 764
Elisha, 764
Elizabeth, 737
Elizabeth Byers, 731
I. B., 739
Isaac, 734
Isaac N., 732, 733, 910
Israel, 584
James, 737
Jemima Jones, 412
John, 731, 737, 738
Mrs. John, 737
Josiah, 792
Leora A. Miller, 910
Lizzie, 583
Richard, 539
Sarah, 737
Z. T., 412, 688
Zelot T., 359, 360
Israel, 587
FITCH
Dr., 439
FITSGIBBONS
Gerald, 880
Judge E., 799, 933, 1089, 694
David, 761
Judge E.O., 798, 803, 805, 807, 1101, 1082
Edward, 333, 360, 362, 483, 804, 838, 699, 1088
Edward (Bishop), 638, 1005
Rev. Father Edward, 580
Edward O., 799, 1089
Eleanor O'Farrel, 1088
Eliza, 1002, 1088
Frank P., 1089
George, 1088
Harriet, 1088
Harry A., 1089
Lacy Ann, 1082, 1089
Lacy Ann Taylor, 1088
Laura H., 1089
Louisa, 859, 1088
Louisa M., 1082
Margaret, 933
Margaret A. Booker, 1089
Margaret E., 1088
Mary, 1088
Mary Buffington, 1088
Mary E., 1088
Mary S., 1089
Matilda B., 869
Matilda Biggart, 1089
Sallie K., 1089
FITZGERALD continued
Sarah Ann, 1101, 1088
Thomas, 1088, 493
W. B., 798
Warner T., 1088
William, 869, 1002
Mrs. William, 1002
William B., 799, 1088
William H., 1088, 1089
FITZGIBBONS
Gerald, 569
FIVE MEDALS
247
FIX
Philip, 507
FLACK
Peter, 498
William H., 498.
FLAGG
Dr. Bazalele, 854
Mary, 854
FLAHERTY
George F., 494
George W., 622
FLANNIGAN
Mary A., 420
FLANNAGAN
Sergt. William, 493
FLAT BELLY
247
FLEMING
Alanson, 659
Alonzo, 500
Archibald, 659, 834
John, 493, 840
Robert F., 494
Sarah, 867
William, 513
Daniel, 500
Robert, 1071
FLEMMONS
Rev. A., 574
FLENNEKIN
Mary Wilson, 1079
Mattie E., 1079
Samuel, 1079
FLETCHER
Fannie, 1049
Sarah, 949
FLIGHT
Barbara, 1021
Elizabeth, 1021
Nicholas, 1021
FLINT
Samuel, 792
FLODT
Jacob, 500
FLOOD
Frank, 733
James W., 501
Miss Nancy, 714, 1040
FLORENCE
Charles, 1152
E. R., 363, 833, 879
Edward, 833, 1154
Elias, 1088
Eliza, 1152
Elizabeth, 1066
Elizabeth Williams, 1151
G. A., 411
Isabelle Barr Denney, 1151

FLORENCE continued
Jane Ogilvie, 1099
John, 1066, 1152
L. G., 503
Lydia Fitzgerald, 1088
Mary, 1152
Mary E. Cover, 879
Mary M., 1066
Richard, 1149, 1152
Robinson, 879, 1066, 1151
W. A., 1099
Walter T., 1066
William, 1151, 1152
FLOYD
Alice, 871
FLYNN
Bryan, 701
Jerry, 498
FODY
Thomas, 493
FOGERTY
John, 579
FOGLE
J., 809
FOLAND
Benjamin, 1080
FOLSON
Joshua, 360, 407
FOOS
Gen., 1139
Gustavus, 759
Joseph, 357, 358, 829
Matilda Marks, 759
Rebecca Stroup, 829
Rodney, 709
Sarah Marks, 759
FOOSE
Catherine, 1056
William, 660, 759
FORBES
Elias, 837
FORBIS
Elias, 834, 837
FORBUS
Angus, 510
FORBES
Eliza Buckles, 677
John, 677
FORD
_____, 857
Jackson, 500
Joseph, 508
Martin, 503
Robert, 508
Samuel B., 503
Col. Tom, 982
William, 507
FOREMAN
389, 390
William, 418
FORREST
Gen., 494
FORSHEE
Charles, 501
Dr. Edward Granville, 450
Eva Scrubner, 1075
J., 1075
Joseph, 501
Thomas W., 450
Dr. Thomas W., 442, 447
FOSTER
_____, 362, 721, 843, 870
Mrs., (Dorcas Clark), 798
Rev., 628, 634
Arabella, 1038
Belva, 1162
Benjamin, 628, 1038
Bernard, 1162
Blanche, 1162
Mrs. Bougher, 842
Cassandra, 628
Cecelia, 1038
Gov. Charles, 988
Charles or Charlie, 1038
D., 653
D. B., 737, 839, 841
Daniel B., 839, 1161, 1162
David, 328, 390, 649, 513, 653
E. Bruce, 1162
Eliza, 1046
Eliza Bowyer, 1161
Eliza Sampey, 1038
Elizabeth, 728
Elizabeth Bowyer, 1162
Eva, 1162
Forest, 1162
Frank E., 1162
Rev. H.K., 574
Hannah, 288
Ida F. Clingan, 1162
J. B., 737
J. P., 737
Jacob, 508
James, 478, 479, 731, 842, 1046, 1047
Rev. James, 573
Jane, 1038
Jennie, 1042, 1162
Jessie, 1162
John, 628, 637, 739, 838, 842, 839, 1038, 1161, 1162
John Jr., 1161
John M., 328
Joseph, 628
Joshua, 513, 628
Julia, 1038
Kemper L., 1162
Leander, 1038
Lewis, 324, 513, 631
Rev. Lewis, 284, 571, 628, 634, 999, 1011
Mrs. Lewis, 634
McDowell D., 1038
Martha Jane, 1161
Maud, 1162
Miranda McClimans, 1162
Moses, 740
Rachel, 628, 863
Rebecca J., 1038
Robert, 508
Sally Silver, 1011
T. C., 1162
Thomas, 321, 324, 328, 387, 390, 628, 640, 838
W. Ervin, 1162
FOUGHT
Matilda, 1004
FOULK
Willis, 767
FOWLER
Miss, 854
Myrtie L., 853
O. S., 854
FOX
_____, 752
A. N., 657, 1020
Abigail Allen, 1020
Alma, 1020
Clarinda J., 1020
Clarinda J. Baker, 1020
Cynthia, 985
D. T., 549
Daniel, 1020
Daniel T., 587
Edgar, 1021
Edgar B., 1021
Elizabeth, 750, 1020, 1055
Elizabeth Jones, 750, 1020
Etta, 1021
Eugene, 1021
Eva, 1021
Hiram E., 1020
Ellen M., 1020
Gertrude, 1021
Grace, 1021
Henry C. Rudolph, 1020
Ira J., 503
Isaac, 452, 818
John, 1020, 1055
John N., 1020
Lester, 1021
M. V., 818
Margaret Johnston, 1162
Nellie A., 1054
Oscar, 1021
Ross, 1021
Rudolph, 1020
Sallie, 1021
W. R., 652
William R., 1020
FRAKES
Hannah, 759
Henry, 629
Nathan, 388, 389
Nathaniel, 629
Robert, 629
William, 770
FRALICK
Joseph, 1038
Samuel, 1038
Susan, 1038
FRANCES
Daniel, 513
FRANCIS
Elizabeth, 1007
Isaac, 789
Jacob, 792
Levi, 520, 521, 773, 792
Lucinda, 772
Martha Kilgore, 1078
Nancy, 1014
Rachel, 1047
Reason, 389, 513, 624, 627, 633, 1007
Samuel, 1078
FRANKABARGER
William, Sr., 324, 389, 597
William, 513
FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN continued
William, 483
William B., 481
FRAZELL
August, 501
Augustus, 783
L. M., 1075
McDona, 501
Margaret, 288
Minerva Finch, 770
Sanford, 770
Sarah Crego, 1075
Warren, 773, 791, 792
FRAZIER
Rachel, 708
FREDERICK
Miss, 663
George, 810
FREEMAN
Mr., 658
Mrs. Margaret, 1083
A. F., 550
D. C., 804
Daniel C., 799
Eleanor Dawson, 409
Eugene, 580
Isaac, 513
J. F., 332, 478, 584
James F., 360, 363, 409, 688, 689
Julia, 543
Mrs. Margaret, 1083
Marjory Carter, 409
Richard, 409
S. E., 688, 882
T. F., 550
Thomas, 409
W. A., 741
Woodville, 741
FREMONT
Gen., 950
FRENCH
_____, 784
Enos, 784, 787
William M., 500, 764
FRESHER
Abram, 513
FRESHOUR
Ephraim, 837
FRISBEY
George P., 494
FROST
Martha, 729
William, 490
FRY
Mr., 670
Catherine, 985
John, 641
FUDGER
Susan, 620
Mr., 649
FULK
Thomas, 761
FULLER
Captain, 408
_____, 783
Angie M., 924
Arminta, 772
Arnold, 520, 772, 791
Hannah Taylor, 770, 772
Henry, 770, 772
FULLER continued
Isaac, 772, 789, 790
James, 772
Lucinda Francis, 772
Lucy Warner, 772
Maria J. Kerr, 408
Martha, 982
Nancy, 772
Olive, 772
Sallie Green, 772
Shubel, 772
W. B., 721
FULLERTON
Anna, 1090
Charity, 1089
Charity Ann, 678
Ella, 809
Ellen, 1090
Harry, 1090
Hugh, 1089
Humphrey Lee, 1090
James, 1089, 1090
Jefferson, 751
Jennie, 809, 890
John, 1089, 1090
Laura, 1090
Mary, 751, 1089
Mary E., 1011
Mary McQuerter, 1089
Maud, 1090
Robert, 809, 1011, 1089, 1090
Ruth, 1011
Ruth Johnson, 1089
FULLINGTON
_____. 979, 1027
Abigail, 1060
Adelaide, 751, 1055
C., 480
George, 291, 292, 751, 1055, 1060
Harriet, 760
Harriet Guy, 760
James, 470
John, 500
Mary J., 1055
Moses, 751, 760
Rebecca, 1055, 1060
Sarah, 751
Salina, 1054
FULLMER
George, 995
P. C., 995
Sophrona, 995
FULTON
Judge, 669
Mr., 779
John C., 659
Mary A., 908
Mrs. Mary Ann, 669
Robert, 859
Judge Robert C., 908
FULTS
Elizabeth, 1035
FULZELL
985
Reuben, 985
FUNDERBURG
Daniel, 1119
Mary Wilson, 1119
FUNK
FUNK continued
Jacob, 540
FURGUSON
Rev. Jesse B., 660
Margaret, 799
FURLONG
S. P., 503
FURROW
Jacob, 493
Mathias, 653, 663
Mrs. Plimell, 663
FURRY
James, 510
FUSON
Elder William, 784
William, 784
GABRIEL
Sister, 657
GAINS
Gen., 1012
Mary G. Stroup, 1158
Thomas, 1158
GALBREATH
Sarah, 997
GALLAGHER
Ann Dare, 1152
Anna, 1152
Ann McDermont, 1152
Bridget Gilmore, 1151
Catherine, 1152
Elizabeth, 1052
Ellen, 1152
Frank, 1152
George Edward, 1152
Isabel, 1079
James, 1152
John, 687, 1152, 1079
John L., 1152
John M., 359
Margaret, 1152
Mary, 1152
Patrick, 1152
Peter, 1152
Thomas, 1152
William, 1152
GALLAHER
John, 1079
Sarah, 1079
GALLOWAY
James, 307
James, Jr., 388
Joseph, 503
GAMBLE
Daniel, 513
George, 500
GANDY
Henry H., 770, 771, 790, 792
Matilda, 768
GANLIN
Mary, 911
GARABRANT
Andrew J., 500
GARAN
Gen., 891
GARARAH
251
GARBY
John, 650
GARDNER
819, 899

GARDNER continued
A. W., 879
Abel M., 1091
Abner, 1090
Aner Marett, 1091
Arnold W., 899
Baldwin G., 1111
Capt. C (George B), 950
Cynthia O'Day, 1111
Daniel, 879
David H., 1110
Edward P., 1090
Eliza, 1000
Elizabeth, 901
Fannie, 1111
Fannie F. Harris, 1110
Florence, 899
Florence Lohr, 879, 899
Frank W., 879
Dr. G. W., 457
George, 809
George D., 879
Harriet Arnold, 879
Harvey, 1111
Howard L., 879
I. N., 925, 1110
J. H., 804, 809
J. M., 879
J. S., 898
James, 508, 1090
Jane Thompson, 1000
Jeriah S., 1111
John H., 1090
John S., 1091
Joseph, 1000, 1101
Joseph H., 1090, 1091
Lottie J., 1091
Maggie J., 1090
Margaret, 1090
Margaret Tiffin, 1000
Margaret Toops, 1101
Mary, 1090
Mary A., 1091
Mary Bradford, 1090
Mary R. Byers, 859
Matilda M., 1091
N. P., 859, 1082
Nathaniel P., 1091
Nancy, 1090
Nancy Whitten, 1090
Newton Webster, 1090
Rosanna Byers, 1082
Samuel C., 1091
Sarah, 1090
Sarah Jane, 1090
Susan E. Biggert, 1091
Susanna Beaver, 1090
Thomas Edward, 1090
W., 809
William, 1090, 1091
GARFIELD
Col., 499
Col. James A., 958
GARLICK
Mortimer A., 490
GARLOUGH
718
Owen, 718
GARMO
Rev. S. S., 738
GARRABRANT
GARRABRANT continued
Eliza, 1013
James, 503
GARRARD
Dr., 448, 732
J. B., 558, 588
Jacob, 360, 361, 677, 687, 689, 793
Judge Jacob, 932
James, 677, 683, 688
John, 332, 362
Jonah, 677
Joseph, 677
Lucy Allen, 677
Dr. M. F., 731
Margaret Johnson, 731
Martha Hollar, 678, 731
Martin Van Buren, 678
Mary, 677
Mehitable Buckles, 677
Nancy Davis, 677
R. G., 588
Silas, 500
Stephen, 678
Thomas Jefferson, 678
W. T., 732
GARRETT
Miss, 663
_____, 649
Alfred, 654, 1021
Alfred E., 507
Barbara Jane, 1021
Benjamin, 513, 649, 1021
Benjamin Wilson, 1021
Earnest Linwood, 1021
Edward, 1021
Elizabeth Flight, 1021
Edward Smith, 1021
Harrison Jefferson, 1021
J. B., 657, 660
James B., 1021
James Manuel, 1021
Jane, 1021
John Marrion, 1021
Mary C., 1021
Pearl Wilbert, 1021
Solomon, 1021
(Henry) Wm. Henry, 1021
GARTON
David, 520, 771, 790, 792, 791
Hannah Rickman, 771
Hosea, 771
Martha Harris, 771
Rebecca Harris, 771
GASKILL
Albert S., 1039
Anna, 1040
Calvin H., 1039
Catharine Campbell, 1038
Eli, 1038
Hannah A., 1039
Hannah Smith, 1038, 1039
Jane Hutson, 1039
John E., 1039
Maria Louisa, 1039
Mary Belle, 1039
Nettie E., 1039
Walter S., 1039
William S., 1038
GATES
GATES continued
Eliza, 624
Ezra, 624
Harriet, 624
Henry, 624
Jacob, 624, 639
Mrs. Johnson, 624
Mrs. McNeal, 1004
Mary, 624
Miar, 624
Nehemiah, 289, 298, 324, 388, 513, 624, 644, 1004, 1006
Olive, 624
Rebecca, 624
GAVETT
Rev., 637
GAYHEART
Christ, 500
GAYLER
Mary M., 902
GEAR
George W., 500
Joseph C., 651
GEARHART
F. C., 709
Magdalena Gierich, 1091
GEER
_____, 821
Charles, 1111
Cora L., 1111
Elizabeth Heffley, 1111
Guy, 1111
J. W., 818
James, 817, 1111
James Q., 1111
Jonathan, 503, 823
Joseph, 817
Joseph C., 654
Luther, 1111
Minnie Estella, 1111
Rachel Minchell, 1111
Rea, 1111
Wilbert, 1111
GEORGE
Ann Wood, 1086
Hannah S., 1086
Isaac P., 1087
Jennie, 1086
Jeremiah, 1086
Natalia C., 1087,
Sarah Hann Thomas, 1087
Sarah Rumer, 1086
Mrs. Sarah Thomas, 1087
T. R., 809
Thomas R., 1086
GEPHART
_____, 579
GERARD
Perry, 508
GERBER
Elizabeth, 897
GEST
J. G., 480
GETTIS
Mrs., 942
GHOLSON
Judge, 399
GIBBLIN
Hugh, 740
GIBSON

GIBSON continued
Jacob, 689, 1157
Jane T., 1052
John, 239
Margaret, 450
William, 321, 324, 361, 371, 388, 538, 647, 742
William P., 551
GIBSONS
Levin, 647
GIDEON
Lancisco, 679
GIEGLEY
R. K., 882
GIERICH
Barbara, 1091
Barbara Kuhner, 1091
Emma, 1091
Jacob, 1091
John, 802
John Christian, 1091
John F., 1091
Lewis, 1091
Louis, 801
Magdalena, 1091
Mary, 1091
GIFFIN
Anna May, 1151
GILBERT
_____, 408
H. B., 791
Harriet McCollum, 996, 995
Harriet Pearce McCollum, 918
J. H., 995
Lucy Baker, 996
Rebecca M. Harlan, 995
Samuel, 995
GILBERTS
Gen. C.C., 504
GILES
James, 482
GILL
Henry, 1083
Martha E., 1083
Sarah Ellen, 1083
GILLASPIE
Eliza, 1048
Francis, 1048
Isaiah, 1048
James, 1048
Joseph, 1047, 1048
Margaret, 1048
Ruth Ann, 1048
Samuel, 1048
Sarah Shepherd, 1048
Washer, 1048
GILLENWATERS
Henry, 508
GILLESPIE
Isaiah, 737
Joseph, 731, 737
Samuel, 737
Thomas, 654
GILLETT
Dr. Burkley, 941
Catherine, 1160
F. C., 879
Hattie Wilson, 880
Dr. J. H., 879
GILLETT continued
Leonora Vickey, 880
GILLHAM
William, 800
GILLILAND
Andrew, 880
Elizabeth, 1008
H., 804
John, 338, 880
GILLILAND
Mary Williams, 880
Palmyra Waldo, 880
Samuel, 880
GILLINGHAM
John, 657
Joseph, 550
GILLIVAN
Ann Calvo, 996
James, 996
Jefferson, 996
Mary E. Manifold, 996
Patrick, 996
Patrick, Jr., 996
GILLMAN
Rev. J.W., 581
GILLMORE
William H., 739
GILMORE
Mr., 634
Bridget, 1152
GILROY
George, 1092
Henry, 808, 1092
James, 1092
John, 1092
Mary Knight, 1092
GINN
337
GIRARD
Mahala, 922
GIRTY
George, 247
James, 247, 258
Simon, 230, 242, 247, 248, 258, 273, 279
Thomas, 247
GIST
Christopher, 260
GITCHEL
David, 773
Eliza Lane, 773
GLADDEN
Alice, 1076
Eliza Barbob, 1076
GLAIZE
Nelson, 500
GLASS
Dr., 452
George, 752
GLENN
George, 718
GODFREY
Dennis, 493
E. J., 554
Lewis, 799
Margaret, 1098, 1104
Sarah F., 677
Thomas, 493
GOLDEN
Thomas, 689
GOLDSBERRY
GOLDSBERRY continued
James, 620
GOODALL
Henry, 513
GOODE
Patrick G., 360, 408
GOODSON
Alice, 996
Eliza Huffman, 999
Elizabeth, 996
George, 989, 996, 1000
Jane, 996
John, 996
John W., 996
Malinda, 986, 996
Mary, 997
Rachel, 996
Rebecca, 989, 996
Rebecca Wilson, 996
Robert, 996
Sarah, 996, 1000
Thomas, 996
William, 996
GOODWIN
John, 493, 498, 510
GOODYEAR
Anborr, 1111
Charles A., 1111
Cleopatra, 1113
Eliza A., 1111
Eliza Timmons, 1111
Emery, 1111
George S., 1111
Lawrence, 1111
Lincoln, 1111
Luther, 1111
M., 819
Mary, 1111
Mary Ann, 1112
Mary Elizabeth McCorkle, 1111
Naomi J., 1111
Samuel, 1111
Mrs. Lear, 1111
Thomas, 1111
Ulysses G., 1111
William, 1111
GORBY
Thomas, 809
GORDON
712, 721
Andrew, 718
Giles, 718
Nursey Ann, 1038
GORDY
Cyrus, 707
GORHAM
_____, 608
Hannah Noble, 1074, 1073
GORMAN
Rev. Thomas, 581
GOSLEE
John, 501
GOSSLEE
Richard, 737
GOSLEY
843
GOSSARD
_____, 927, 721
Arthur, 1039
David, 1038, 1039

GOSSARD continued
Elizabeth Valentine, 1039
G. W., 503
Hannah Brown, 1039
James, 677, 837
John, 1039
John V,, 1039
Joseph, 1039
Marcellus, 1039
Mary Catherine Messmore, 677
Nancy Ritenhour, 1039
Phebe Cox, 1039
Robert, 1039
T. M., 573
GOSLEE
Elizabeth Brown, 730
Elizabeth W., 730
John Wesley, 730
Keturrah, 730
Keturah H., 953
Mrs. McFeely, 730
Mrs. Martin, 730
Richard, 730, 737, 953
Richard A., 730
Sarah A., 730
GOUGH
John B., 584
GOULD
_____, 332
Anna, 881
Anna G. Kellogg, 881
Cecil, 881
Charles J., 507
Donald, 881
E. J., 567, 568, 574, 580, 880
Florence, 881
J. N., 880
Stephen, 881
Susan, 897
Theodore, 881
William, 332, 551, 569, 880
GOWENS
Martin, 819
GRACE
F. L., 501
GRAGG
Emma, 881
Grant W., 881
Hannah E. Wagoner, 881
Joseph M., 881
Josephine M., 881
Lucy Lucinda, 881
Mary Elizabeth, 881
Phebe Harpole, 881
Reuben, 881
Rhoda M., 881
Stephen D., 881
Thomas, 881
GRAHAM
_____, 388, 627, 702
A. L., 881
Mrs. Anna Davidson, 693
Anna S., 881
Betsey, 692, 704
Caroline, 692
Mrs. Charity McDonald, 669
Daniel, 579
Eliza, 692
GRAHAM continued
Elizabeth, 1032
Elizabeth M., 693
Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, 692
Elizabeth Trimble, 692
Emeline, 692
Emily, 693
Mrs. Eva, 424, 891
Eva Jones, 891
F. M. Trimble, 693
F. O. P., 362, 692, 701, 709
Forgus, 321, 692, 693, 694, 704, 707, 708
Rev. Forgus, 328, 727
Gertrude, 881
Gertrude Smith, 881
Harrison, 692
Dr. J. H., 451
James, 389, 692, 693, 704, 881
Jane, 692
John, 322, 364, 388, 389, 390, 603, 692, 693, 707, 881
John K., 881
John M., 881
Joseph, 692
Mrs. Lydia Alkire, 692, 881
Lydia J., 881
Malinda, 692, 704
Margaret, 692, 693
Maria, 692
Milton, 692, 881
Patrick, 498
Polly, 693, 704
Rebecca, 1150
Robert, 692, 693
Robert V., 693
Taylor, 693
Trimble, 701
W., 642
W. H. H., 503
Walker, 692, 669
Washington, 692
William, 500, 930
William H. H., 693
Wilson, 642
Z. T., 424, 811
GRAND GLAIZE
King, 247
GRANT
354, 1017, 1152
Gen., 494, 548, 884, 1061
Pres., 411, 417
Betsey, 704
Francis, 704
Nancy, 704
Roling, 704
GRANTHAM
William P., 659
GRAVATT
H. P., 809
GRAVIER
Father, 232
GRAY
_____, 673
Miss, 728
Benjamin, 1156
Blanche Rouse, 982
GRAY continued
Mrs. Catherine Tipton, 1156
Clark, 982
Emma, 972
James, 508
James W., 500
William, 500
John, 493
GRAYBILL
Isaac, 510
GRAYHAM
Elizabeth Robison, 1031
GRAHAM
F. O. P., 707, 1031
Forgus, 324
G. T., 503
GRAYHAM
John, 1031
Lydia, 1031
Mary, 1031
GREASSLE
Charles, 801
GREELEY
Horace, 548
Rebecca, 750
GREEN
Amantha, 1149
Mrs. Bostwick, 1048
David, 510
Elizabeth Atkins, 1048
George L., 1048
George R., 982
I. T., 734
Isaac T., 1048
J. W., 739
John, 540
Hon John L., 401
John W., 1048
Lodica, 773
Lucinda, 1048
Margaret, 721, 831
Mary, 580
Mary L. Brock, 1048
Mary M., 1048
Nancy J., 1048
Rachel J., 982
Ruth Williams, 983
Sallie, 772
Sarah Hidey, 1048
Thomas, 721, 732
GREENBAUM
A. J., 783
GREENBY
James, 572
GREENE
John, 721
John W., 448, 451
Lemuel, 772
Louise, 721
Rachel Brown, 772
Mrs. Winans, 448
GREENICH
Daniel, 734
GREENLEAF
O. J., 588
GREENWALD
E., 567
I., 567
GREGG
_____, 843

GREGG continued
A. A., 918, 996
Amos, 834, 688
Amy, 1162
Ashton A., 997
C. E., 840
Carlton, 1162
Carlton A., 1162
Carlton E., 477, 997
John, 996, 997, 1162
Margaret Allen, 997, 1162
Mary, 1162
Mary M. Pearce, 918, 997
Minnie Phinell, 1162
Nathan, 388
Noah, 1162
Phoebe Harpole, 831
Reuben, 831
Thomas, 997
GREGORY
Dr. J., 702
Dr. Jehiel, 433, 443, 448
Susan Jehiel, 448
GRENADIER
Sqaw or Squaw, 239, 242
GRENNON
Father, 557
GREY
John, 500
GRIFFIN
Mr., 752
Daniel, 721, 821
Elizabeth, 1115
Foster, 752
Levi, 508
Mary, 1095
Mary Patrick, 750
Nancy, 1115
Nathaniel, 750, 1095, 1114
Patrick H., 500
Sarah Jane, 1095
GRIFFITH
Col., 559
Col. C. W., 559
Daniel, 503
Elizabeth, 630
John R., 739
Samuel L., 718
GRIM
Allison, 737
GRIMES
Fergus, 513
Henry, 639
James, 513
John, 513
GRIMKE
394
Frederick, 393
Judge Frederick, 397
GROFF
Benjamin, 500
GRONAUER
Anna, 897
Joseph, 897
GROSS
Prof., 434
GROVER
Dr., 432
GROVES
_____, 1140, 1142
Amanda, 872
GROVES continued
David, 324, 388, 513, 542, 673, 689, 872, 889
Mrs. Elizabeth Stipp, 324, 673
George, 673
Henry, 654, 817
John, 654, 817, 910
John Wesley, 673
Joseph Frantz, 673
Keturah, 673
Letitia, 673
Louise Strong, 673
Mary, 673, 910
Rachel, 673, 889
Sarah, 673, 872
GRUBB
Barbara, 1103
Christina, 1103
Daniel, 1103
Elizabeth, 1103
George, 1103
Jacob, 1103
Joseph, 1103
Lucinda, 1103
Margaret, 1103
Susanna, 1103
GRUBS
Rhoda, 1046
GUILFORD
N., 460
GUITON
John, 510
William, 500
GULCHER
Mr., 882
Barbara, 882
Charles, 881
Edward, 882
Harry, 882
Mary Weber, 881
Matilda, 882
Mollie, 882
William, 882
GULCHERS
C., 538
GULICK
William, 579
GULION
282
GUN
247
GUNDY
Alice, 1111
James W., 1111
Jennie Weaver, 1111
Mary, 1111
S. C., 1111
GUTHRIE
Laban, 818
GUTHRIDGE
Jehu, 784
GUTHRIE
James H., 818
GUY
Mr., 749, 754
A. H., 554
Absalom, 970
Adelaide, 1056, 1061
Adelaide Fullington, 751
Adelia J. Williams, 1066
GUY continued
Alice E., 1066
Catherine, 971
Charles, 498
Miss Clara A., 1066, 1055, 1061
Clarriet Fullerton, 751
Cora M., 1055
Cyrus, 764
Edwin A., 1055
Eleanor English, 751
Elizabeth Jones, 750
Erastus, 498
Sergt. Erastus, 508
Francis M., 1066
George W., 1055
Hannah Bean, 970
Hannah Roseberry, 750
Harriet, 751, 760
Henry, 750
Henry C., 1055
Jacob, 964, 970
James, 361, 483, 618, 619, 760, 764, 767, 771, 791, 790, 965, 1055, 1066
James C., 1055
Jane, 1055, 1067
Jasper, 971
Lewis A., 1066
Lewis F., 754, 1055
Mattie David, 971
Mary, 1066
Mary J., 1055
Mary Watts, 760
Mary Carey, 760
Ollie Lape, 971
Polly, 970, 1055
Rebecca A., 1055
Rhoda, 970
Rhoda Cary, 965, 970
Robert, 754
Rolla B., 1055
Ruhama, 964
Sally, 970
Sarah, 971
Solomon, 970
Sylvester, 971
Sylvia, 760
Sylvia J., 1066
Tip, 483
Walter T., 1055
Wilkinson, 494, 970
William, 750, 751, 754, 760, 965, 1055, 1056, 1061, 1067
William H., 750, 1055
GWYNN
John, 1012
GWYNNE
_____, 841, 907
_____, 538, 660, 661, 822, 929, 979, 1019
B., 562
Baldwin, 483
D., 513
David, 377, 540
Maj. David, 489
E. W., 327, 561, 562, 1019
Edminston, 1019

GWYNNE continued
Eli, 327, 483, 649, 662
Eli W., 377, 540, 541, 654
Horation, 377, 540
John, 327, 649
John E., 377, 540
Lewellen, 377
Marie, 1019
Miss Murdock, 377
Thomas, 319, 321, 324, 327, 328, 329, 360, 361, 363, 377, 387, 388, 513, 534, 540, 649, 653,
Thomas M., 377
HABER
William, 814
HADLEY
John, 480
HAGANS
Harry, 508
HAGAR
S. G., 503
HAGER
_____, 958
Aurelius, 612, 622
Baldwin, 612
Brainard, 438
Daniel B., 494, 622
Levi E., 622
Mary Allen, 958
Polly, 975
R. C., 958
Simeon, 612
Simeon, Jr., 612
HAGY
J. C., 588
John C., 588
HAGUE
Sarah, 973
HAHEN
Mary, 956
HAHN
John, 503
HAIGHT
Rev. John, 658
HAINES
Emery, 510
Jacob, 503
Martin, 510
Rev. S., 573
William, 720
HALDERMAN
Dr. Davis W., 441
HALE
Andrew, 510
Benjamin, 503
Benjamin F., 493
HALEY
Ellen Holland, 882
Florence, 882
Michael, 882
Timothy, 493, 507, 509, 882
HALF KING
247
HALL
Almira, 1079
Ida, 954
John, 689
Levi, 659
Rev. Levi, 574
HALL continued
Mary Hayes, 1090
Philista, 730
R., 547
Roland, 1079
Sarah, 1090
Toland, 483, 564
William, 362, 481, 727, 954
HALLER
Samuel, 577
HALLOCK
Hyman, 772
Rhoda, 1073
Rhoda Beach, 772
Samuel, 792
Stephen, 772, 792
Susannah, 1073
Washington, 772
HALLOWAY
_____, 688
HALM
Angalia, 440
HAM
John, Sr., 832
John, 1161
V. H., 1161
HAMBLETON
Isaac, 227
Isaac H., 338, 640, 997
Jane Reynolds, 997
Sarah Galbraith, 997
Stephen G., 997, 1162
HAMILTON
_____, 883
Addie Chamberlin, 883
Alexander, 1122
Hon. C. S., 402, 424
Catherine, 1149
Cornelius (Ex-Cong), 447
Eliza, 1149
Eliza Johnson, 731
Mrs. Eva Graham, 424
Eva Jones Graham, 891
George, 428
Grace, 883
Grace Marvin, 882
Lieut. Isaac, 510
Isaac N., 1016
Isaac Newton, 447
Israel, 408
Dr. J. W., 938
James, Sr., 882
James, 579, 670, 882, 929
John, 540
Prof. John W., 434, 447, 1016
Louisa Bizant, 424
M. H., 731
Mabel, 883
Ralph, 883
Sarah Miller, 1149
Thomas, 1149
W. B., 378, 424, 890
William H., 493
William, 883
HAMLIN'S
Hannibal, 1026
HAMMAN
John, 500
HAMMER
HAMMER continued
Gotleib, 549
HAMMEL
Jonathan, 500
Samuel, 503
HAMOND
John, 654
HAMPSHIRE
Mrs., 752
HANAFORD
_____, 551
HANAWALT
C. H., 699, 703
Christian H., 1031
Elizabeth Deyo, 1031
Georgie, 1031
John, 1031
John W., 1031
McGill Mitchell, 1031
Mary, 1031
HANCOCK
E. S., 477
J., 642
S. N., 503
Seneca N., 493
Uriah, 654
HAND
Gen., 237
Phillip, 498, 501
HANDY
Naomi, 400
HANER
Dr. A., 440
HANEWALT
William B., 508
Lieut. William R., 509
HANHAN
_____, 562
HANN
Anna, 641
Arthur, 493, 500
Clarine, 994
Elizabeth, 632
George, 510
Jacob, 641, 994
Mrs. Jacob, 641
Joseph, 493
Levi, 493, 994, 500, 1087
Maurice, 500
Sarah, 994
William, 510
HANNAFORD
337
HANNAH
_____, 843
HANSON
Capt., 420, 883, 884
A. A., 503
Elias, 510
Herren, 887
Kate W., 544
Kate Williams, 417, 887
R. M., 359, 594
Capt. R. M., 503
Robert M., 417, 493, 883, 690
Capt. Robert M., 406
HARBAGE
Joseph, 997
Minerva F. Arnett, 998
Owen, 637, 640, 997

HARBAGE continued
Sarah, 997
HARBAUGH
D. L., 559
HARBER
Sarah, 1036
HARD
Elisha, 513
HARDACRE
Harrison, 718
HARDIN
W. S., 510
HARDING
George, 367
HARDWICK
J., 809
Rebecca, 809
HARDY
Rev. J.C., 572
Samuel, 302
HARE
Abraham, 642
HARFORD
Mr., 554
W. M., 554
HARLAN
Aaron, 358
Rebecca M., 995
HARLIN
Elizabeth, 1071
HARMAR
Gen., 242
Col. Josiah, 262
HARMON
Mr., 759
Fanny Powers, 759
HARNESS
John W., 508
HARPER
Adin, 493
Mahala, 1045
Margaret, 1054
Melissa, 1157
Riley, 719
Robert, 738
Elder Robert, 738
Robert Goodloe, 407
HARPOLE
Mrs. Matilda, 889
Michael, 513
Phebe, 831, 881, 921
HARRAHAN
Ellen, 957
HARRIMAN
Dr., 432
David, 629
Elizabeth, 629
Enoch, 629
Job, 629
Miss Mitten, 432
HARRINGER
Laura, 1154
HARRINGTON
A., 791, 792
Alonzo, 791, 792
Alvin, 791, 1075
David, 773, 792
Elizabeth Beach, 1075
George, 500
Hon. George Forrest, 1075
Irvin, 500
HARRINGTON continued
Lucinda Carey, 965
Nathaniel, 965
Peter, 500
William, 622
HARRIS
Amos, 791, 792
David, 388, 513. 780, 790, 792
Fannie F., 1110
George, 772
Guy, 773
Joel, 769
Jonathan, 769, 791
Julia, 1043
Martha, 771
Nancy Fuller, 772
Nancy Kilgore, 773
Olive Fuller, 772
Philip, 770
Rachel, 1077
Rebecca, 771
Samuel, 792
Sarah Finch, 770
Sarah Taylor, 770
William, 772, 790, 792
HARRISON
_____, 354, 363, 413, 524, 1157
Gen., 488, 489, 673, 691, 1012, 1163
Major, 241, 909
Prof., 434
Alvin M., 1048
Angeline, 1053
Batteal, 359, 483, 740, 1048
Benj., 362, 483, 527, 731, 740, 739, 1048
David G., 1048
Eliza Houston, 413
Elizabeth Scott, 1048
Ettora B., 1048
George W., 418
Henry W., 683
Isabelle, 903
John, 681, 689, 838
John Joseph, 1048
Lida A. Rogers, 1048
Martha D., 1048
Massie, 1048
R. A., 414, 422, 427, 550, 551, 584, 684
Hon. R.A., 418, 951
Mrs. R.A., 953
Richard, 683
Richard A., 354, 358, 378, 683, 684
Hon. Richard A., 412
Scott, 709
Sherman, 1048
Walter Scott, 1048
William, 709, 1048
Gen. William Henry, 248, 249
HARROD
Amanda, 1043-4
Augusta, 1039
Charles G., 1039
Ellen Hughes, 1039
J. H., 1039
Mary, 1039
HARROD continued
Mary E., 1039
Samuel, 1039
Samuel L., 1039
William, 1039
Samule, 720
HARROLD
Charles, 412
William, 478
HARROW
Isaac, 718
John, 1151
Rebecca Jane Douglass, 1151
HARST
A., 809
HARTINGER
George, 508
HARTSOCK
Lemuel, 1097
HARTSOOK
Martha Ann, 1097
Mary, 1097
Noah, 1097
HARTSHORN
Capt., 279
HARTWELL
G. E., 477
HARVEY
Rev., 721
A. J., 840
Rev. Enoch, 721
F. M., 839, 840
J. S., 507
J. W., 840
James, 507
Jonathan, 839, 842, 843
L. B., 764
Marion, 1096
Mary, 829, 1079
Mary E. Lane, 1096
Samuel, 550, 718, 719
Sarah Arnett, 1096
William, 843, 1096
HASARD
Lida, 1113
HASKELL
Ann Kenton, 1049
Brig. Gen., 889
Clarissa, 1049
D., 447, 584, 689, 587, 945
David, 332, 333, 362, 443, 477, 447, 587, 478, 728, 740, 729
James P., 1048
Jonathan, 1049
Louisa, 1049
Martha, 1049
Sarah, 1048, 1049
Sarah Carpenter, 1048
HATHAWAY
Erastus, 651, 652, 654, 813
Rev. George, 788
George W., 670
Mrs. Jane, 670
Nicholas, 359
HAUB
Alice, 921
HAUGH

HAUGH continued
Noah, 573
HAUGHN
Elizabeth, 984
HAVENS
_____, 821
Rev. J. C., 572
HAWES
Constant, 1026
HAWKINPUMISKA
247
HAWKINS
R. M., 764
HAWORTH
_____, 567
HAY
Catharine, 1046
HAYDEN
Elizabeth, 987
Hannah, 759
HAYES
Gov., 412, 483
Mrs. Catherine, 924
John C., 428
Father Michael, 380, 580
R. B., 379
Pres. R. B., 269, 411
Capt., 970, 971
HAYNES
A. R., 998
E. B., 918, 998, 637, 640
E. G., 998
Hannah Bateham, 998
Capt. J., 1075
J. B. W., 440
Louie, 998
Miss Mitchell, 440
Rachel Bolds, 998
Richard, 494
Richard D., 622
Mrs. Rachel L., 852
Sarah Jane Pearce, 918
Thomas J., 493
Capt. Thomas J., 492, 622
Dr. Thomas Jefferson, 440
HAYS
Calvin, 1045
Coleman, 1045
Isaac W., 888
J. C., 718
Jackson, 888
John, 1045, 1046
Lucinda, 1046
Malissa, 1045
Margaret L., 1045
Sidney E., 888
Thomas, 508
HAYSE
Polly, 771
HAZELL
E. T., 364
HAZEN
William B., 1016
Gen. William B., 1016
HAZLE
E. T., 689
Susan, 448
HAYDEN
John, 634, 637
HAZZARD
Samuel, 949
HEADLEY
Mr., 660
HEADLY
Benson F., 1018
Credola, 1018
Elizabeth, 1018
Ephraim, 1018
Isaac, 1018
James, 1018
L. H., 588
Lewis, 1018
Malinda, 1018
Martha A., 1018
Martha Ann, 1018
Nicholas I., 1018
Sarah, 1018
Sarah Johnson, 1018
Wilson L., 652
HEATH
_____, 834
Alice, 999
Catherine Cuples, 1066
Charity, 999
Charley, 999
David, 483, 694, 998, 1032
Elizabeth, 1032, 1066
Elizabeth Bond, 1066
Emma, 999, 1032
Isaiah, 764
Israel, 513, 764. 767
James, 759, 1066
Jane, 1032
Jennie, 1066
John, 483, 632, 627, 798, 998, 1001, 1032
Jonas, 759
Joseph, 759, 1032, 1066
Joseph R., 1066
Laura, 1032
Louie, 999
Mahala, 1066
Margaret, 1032, 1066
Margaret Bates, 1066
Mary C., 1066
Malinda, 1066
Nancy Thomas, 998, 1032
Noah W., 1066
Polly, 1066
Rachel A., 1066
Robert W., 1066
Sarah Anderson, 999
Rev. Uriah, 573, 637
William, 483, 699, 709, 1032
William L., 1066
HEATON
John, 513
Maggie, 933
HEAVNER
Jacob, 734
HEBBARD
Lydia, 995
HECKEWELDER
John, 259
Rev. John, 259
Mary, 259
HEDGES
H. A., Esq., 409
HEDLEY
Benson, 732
HEFLEY
HEFLEY continued
Charles, 1119
HEFFLEY
Charley, 1112
Elizabeth, 1111
Elizabeth Wilson, 1112, 1119
Jacob, 1112
Martha A., 1008
Martha Ann, 1112
Mary Ann Goodyear, 1112
HELDERSTINE
Jane, 1115
HELLER
Christina, 1156
HELM
Rev. W. T., 580
HELMER
Anna, 1110
HELMS
John, 498
HELPHENSTINE
_____, 1136, 1137
David, 828
Henry, 828
J. O. K., 510
Jasper P., 510
Mary, 828, 1140
P. P., 677, 689
Peter, 390
Peter P., 523, 688, 828, 829, 513, 955
_____, 828
Mary, 955
HELVERSON
R., 764
HEMENWAY
Charles Lysander, A. M., 1075
Edward, 622, 1076
Farmery, 439, 618
Hannah Beach, 1075
Harriet, 1076
Miss Hortense, 966
Miss Hortense S., 608
Sarah, 439
HEMPLETON
Elizabeth, 749
HENDERSON
Charles, 799, 800
Charles C., 500
Dr. D. W., 959, 960
Dr. David W., 440
Flora N., 437
H. T., 437
J. A., 791
J. D., 818
John D., 818
L. C., 652
M. A., 437
HENDRICKS
Capt., 970
HENGUE
Pushees (The Cat), 244
HENKLE
A. J., 804
Saul, 358
HENNIPIN
Father, 254
HENRY
_____, 337

HENRY continued
Alice, 1046
Beatrice, 1049
Eliza, 1052
Ella M., 1049
Hugh, 1049
J. R., 734
James, 660, 1049
Louvina, 1015
Mary, 1049
Mary A. McClemmons, 1049
Mattie L., 584
Nettie, 1049
Rolla, 660
Walter C., 588
Willard, 981
William, 1018, 1049
HENRYS
Alfred, 583
HERBERT
Fay, 507
Rebecca Vandyke, 1002
HERN
Richard, 672
Sarah Ann Rea, 672
HEROLDS
David, 1152
HERRIMAN
Dr., 432
HERRINGTON
A., 793
HERROD
Amanda, 717
Cynthia, 1099
Mary, 712
Samuel, 513, 712
HERZER
Rev. H., 344
HESS
Elder, 784
HESSER
Henry, 1064
Mary C., 1064
HEWETT
_____, 733
A. P., 739
Smith, 764
HEWEY
James, 268, 271, 298, 299, 691
William, 271, 298, 299, 691, 268
HEWITT
Bros., 732
A. P., 587
HEWETT
A. P., 739
Smith, 764
HICKENLOOPER
Gen. A., 421
HICKEY
Betsey, 1065
Margaret, 630, 1065
Thomas, 1065
HICKMAN
John, 501
HICKS
_____, 699
Mrs., 724, 729
Frank, 227, 483
HICKS continued
Joel, 483
HICKSON
Mathew, 510
HIDEY
Joseph, 951
Maria Louise, 951
Mary Carr, 951
Sarah, 1048
HIDWELL
Joseph, 719
HIDY
Maria L., 951
HIETT
Sarah, 1159
HIGGINS
_____, 843
C. W., 457
Dr. C. W., 804
Carrie, 1092
Charles, 452, 1092
Dr. Charles W., 452, 1092
Druzilla, 1092
Druzilla Ball, 1092
Elizabeth, 827, 1157
Florence, 1092
James N., 1092
Jane, 1092
Jane A. Say, 1092
Laura, 1092
Lewis, 831
Loretta, 1092
Martin, 1157
Mary, 1092
Minnie, 801
Minnie B., 1092
Rettie, 1092
Thomas, 840
Walter, 1092
HIGH
Angeline Adler, 1070, 1071, 1076
C. G., 638
Charles G., 999
Della, 1086, 1076
Etta, 1076
Hosea, 999
Hosea S., 1076
Laura, 1076
Lizzie, 1076
Martin, 1070, 1071
Martin V., 1076
Mary A. McCormick, 1076
Mary Ann, 999
Walter, 1076
HILDERBRAND
Daniel, 507
John. 493
HILL
Dr., 437
Alma Lillian, 1093
Andrew, 494
Catherine Ann Spring, 971
Cora I., 961
Cora I. Barlow, 971
E. R., 634
Edward, 490
Edwin R., 510
Elizabeth Storks, 971
Etta Imo, 1093
Fannie E., 971
HILL continued
Franklin C., 344
George, 833
George A., 439, 1016, 1027
George H., 583
Mrs. Hannah, 577
Rev. J., 572
John R., 961, 971
Littleton, 971
Lorena May, 1093
Mary Jackson, 1077
Nancy Ellen Snider, 1093
Peter S., 833
Col. Robert, 877
Roland, 971
Ruth, 1077
Solomon, 1078
Stephen, 1077
Susan, 877
Theodore, 740, 741
Thomas (Dr.), 418
Virginia, 971
W. H., 804
William H., 1093
William Henry, 1093
HILLBRANT
Aaron, 986
Isabel Huddlestun, 986
HILLS
_____, 332
HILT
Mr.,
HINKLE
William D., 550
HISER
Benjamin, 501
HISSONG
David, 508
HITCHCOCK
Judge, 412
HOBERT
Leander, 494
Lorenzo, 494
HODGE
Noah, 583
HODGES
W. J., 703, 708
HODGKINS
Anna M., 1014
HODGSON
Mary Lever,
Samuel, 1096
HOE
_____, 991
HOFFMAN
_____, 627
HODGE
_____, 460
HOGE
_____, 460
Rev. J. (D.D.), 578
James, 460
Dr. James (Rev.), 397, 578, 913, 1027
Rev. John, D.D., 1155
Mary M., 913, 1155
HOGENDOFFER
J. F., 501
HOGGE
Phebe, 901

HOGLE
Jane, 965
Peter, 975
HOGUE
Rev. Dr., 1082
Elizabeth, 1037
HOLBAUGH
Philip, 513
HOLBERT
Mary, 513
HOLCOMB
Rev. Mr., 582
HOLDEN
John, 498
HOLYCROSS
Andrew M., 498
HOLEYCROSS
Andrew M., 498
HOLLAND
Amanda, 823
Charles, 737
Mrs. Charles, 737
Ellen, 882
S. A., 823
S. M., 823
S. T., 823
Silas, 823
HOLLAR
Martha, 678
HOLMES
Dr., 452, 807
Amy, 868
Lemuel, 868
Mary, 868
W. H., 587
HOLLOWAY
James W., 508
HOLSWAGER
Lewis, 498
HOLT
C. E., 587
Tama, 991
Tamma, 630
Tracey A., 1009
William, 732, 738
HOLTMER
Electa Knapp, 771
HOLTNER
Electa Knapp, 771
Joshua, 771
HOLTON
Dr. John, 453, 703
John (Maj.), 509
Dr. John H., 434, 443
Mrs. Stimmel, 443
HOLYCROSS
E., 503
John K., 764
HOOD
_____, 502, 969
Gen., 498
HOODS
_____, 1017
HOOF
Black, 233
HOOPER
Rev. Jacob, 572, 737
HOOVER
George, 513
Samuel, 508
HOPKINS
HOPKINS continued
Ida, 1158
HORN
Armeda, 971
Carlton A., 971
Charles W., 971
Edward, 1094
Elijah, 510, 1093
Elizabeth, 1093
Elizabeth Recob, 1093
Emma, 1094
Emma Cooper, 1102
Gary, 971
Jacob, 1093
James, 1093
John, 1092, 1093, 1102, 808
John M., 1093
Josephine, 1094
Mahlon W., 971
Mary, 1094
Mrs. Millhoff, 1093
Moses, 971
Samuel, 1094
Sarah J. Courtright, 971, 1094
Sarah Longfellow, 971
Sarah Spring, 971
T., Jr., 809
Thomas, 808, 1093, 1096
Valentine, 1093
Walter, 1094
William, 1093
HORNBACK
Dr., 662
HORNBECK
_____, 888
Dr., 449
Cornelia Watson, 888
Cyrus, 888
Cyrus R., 888
Elizabeth Miliner, 888
George, 708
Isaac, 688
Isaac W., 888
James, 718, 719, 721, 740
John, 888
John G., 888
Maria, 721
Mary E., 888
Nancy, 713
Owen Edgar, 888
Preston, 500
Samuel, 713, 718, 719, 721
Sarah J., 1040
Sidney E., 888
Mrs. Simpson, 449
HORR
Calvin, 642
HORRELL
Christopher C., 422
James H., 739
James M., 378, 422, 740
Johnson, 688, 689
Rebecca Skiles, 422
HORST
Henry, 801
HOUGHAM
Hiram, 718
HOUSEHOLDER
John, 540, 542
HOUSER
Ann Maria, 1024
Barbara, 1024
Dorotha, 1024
Elizabeth, 1024
George, 1024
Jane, 1024
Mary, 1024
HOUSMAN
Bros., 733
Abigail Britton, 729
Abraham, 729
Eliza McClean, 1049
Fanny Fletcher, 1049
Francis, 729
Francis Roberts, 729
George, 740
George M., 1049
Hannah, 729
Isaac, 729
Isaac T., 740
Isaac Taylor, 1049
Jacob, 729
John, 729
John L., 1049
Joseph, 729
Margaret, 729
Martha, 729, 730
Martha Frost, 729
Mary, 729
Rebecca Cox, 1049
Rebecca J., 1049
Samuel, 729
Sarah, 729
Sarah J., 1049
Sarah McClimans, 729
William, 729
William A., 1049
Wilson, 1049
HOUSTON
_____, 524, 857, 858
Mrs., 888
Caroline, 1108
Eliza, 413
Mrs. Elizabeth, 577
Elizabeth Arbuckle, 814
Ella M., 858
Eva, 889
J. M., 888
J. T., 563, 588, 589
Dr. J. T., 893, 909
Jacob, 493, 500
James T., 434
John, 1149
John L., 889
John M., 817, 818
Joseph, 888
Kate Locke, 889
Lizzie, 893
Maria Cartmill, 888
Maria E. Cartmell, 817
Mary E., 888
Priscilla, 909
Robert, 434
Dr. Robert, 434, 441, 443, 448
S., 652
Samuel, 653, 814
T. J., 888
Dr. T. J., 850, 858
Thomas, 909

HOWARD
A. P., 358
Aaron P., 358
Amos, 324, 513, 654, 813, 1112
Amos J., 654, 1112, 813
Clinton, 1112
Elizabeth Cowen, 1112
Emma Heath, 999
Frank, 999
Harriet, 1067
John, 260
John M., 1112
Marion, 1112
Marion Mills, 1112
Mary J., 1112
Father Maurice, 579
Nancy, 1067
Napoleon B., 1112
Rachel Kirkly, 1112
Wesley, 702
William, 1067
HOWARDS
Mrs. R. L., 448
HOWE
Althea, 986
Henry, 271
John R., 500
T. D., 834
HOWELL
David, 493
HOWLAND
Dr., 454
Dr. J.S., 454, 457
Robert, 507
HOWSER
G. H., 764
HOWSMAN
Charles, 498
Isaac, 360
James, 498
John N., 507
Sarah, 454
William, 513
HOYT
Elmira, 1067
Hubbell, 1067
Mary J., 1067
HUBBARD
Elizabeth, 918
H., 584
Rev. John, 918
Maggie, 580
Mrs. S.J., 580
Peter, 503
Samuel, 500
Thomas, 500
W. B., 643
William, 500
HUBER
Mrs., 780
Alice Gladden Atkinson, 1076
Joseph, 1076
Mary Cost, 1076
N. M., 1076
HUDDLE
Martin, 762
HUDDLESTON
Isabel, 986
HUDSON
HUDSON continued
Austin, 711
Hannah Mahaffy, 711
Isaac, 321, 322, 711
J. J., 718, 720
J. K., 719
John, 719
John F., 718
John K., 711
Skinner, 322, 513, 711, 712
William, 718
HUFF
Clara, 971
Clayton, 971
Ellen M. Baker, 971
Ellen M. Fox, 1020, 1021
James R., 971
L. G., 971, 1021
Lydia Austin, 971
Lysander G., 494, 622
Nettie, 971
HUFFMAN
_____, 1141
Mrs., 714
Eliza, 996
Mary, 1037, 1038
Moses, 513
Nancy J., 1043
HUGGETT
Hattie, 1004
HUGHES
Albert B., 501
Ellen, 1039
Rev. William, 1136
William E., 507
HUGHS
_____, 821
A. B., 708
James, 634
S., 709
Smiley, 699, 700, 703, 709
Thomas, 734, 741
Mrs. Thomas, 734
HUKILL
Jennie, 893
HULL
821, 989
Gen. _____, 632, 694, 929, 932, 1101, 1122
Benjamin, 654, 817
David M., 493
E., 818
Elijah, 500, 818
Ellen, 1118
George, 833
J. C., 510
Jacob, 728
John, 689
L. D., 638
Mrs. L.D., 629
Lydia, 893
Mrs. Nancy, 728
William, 651
HUMBLE
Cornelius, 513
Levi, 513, 654
Martin, 513
HUME
Rebecca McMurray, 1156
HUMBLE
Susannah, 1119
Uriah, 330, 647
HUME
_____, 834
Mrs., 577
A. A., 255, 331, 333, 363, 377, 378, 538, 539, 550, 587, 673, 683, 688, 889
Alexander A., 373, 683
Annie, 373
Ann, 1087
Ann Scott, 799, 1087
Annie, 372
Augustus, 539
Charles L., 373
Edgar, 373
Edmund, 373
Edward, 373
Eliza J., 373
Elizabeth Huston, 373
Evelina, 373
Francis Marion, 1088
George, 797, 799, 1087, 1088
Hester Ann Recob, 1103
Isabella, 373, 1153, 378
Isabelle S. Davis, 889
Isabella Stockton Davis, 373
J. A. Squire, 553
James, 1088, 1105
James R., 889
Lieut. James R., 508, 498
James S., 373, 544, 652, 688, 689, 690, 1156
John D., 373
John H., 653
Margaret Creath, 1085
Mary, 1088
Matilda Harpole, 889
Matilda Harpole Cheney, 889
Mary Truitt, 1105
Rachel Groves, 673, 889
Robert, 324, 361, 359, 363, 364, 378, 523, 537, 540, 538
Robertt, 327, 332, 372, 373, 387, 388, 541
Rosewell, 510, 1103
Sabina, 800
Sarah A., 1087, 1153, 1156
Thomas, 1085, 1088, 1153
Thomas W., 373
William, 372, 373, 390, 1087
HUMMELS
Felicity, 1050
HUMPHREY
Christopher, 791
HUNT
Adella Lane, 1056
Asa, 343, 1056
Aurilla Fenner, 1056
Bazil, 324
C. B., 503
Capitola B., 1056
Charles, 583
Eleanor P., 1087

HUNT continued
Fillmore, 1056
Hannah, 1056
Henry J., 1056
Isaiah, 1092
James, 498, 718
Joseph, 718
Keturah, 1158
Lester, 1056
Lucretia, 750, 966, 1065
Mary Ann Burson, 1056
Newton, 744, 749, 1056
Patience, 1095
Pembroke, 1056
Rebecca, 1092
Samuel B., 1087
Sarah, 1056
Sarah K. King, 749
Sarah King, 1056
Susan, 1087
Thomas, 763
Walter D., 1056
William H., 508
HUNTER
Margaret Ann, 1099
Matilda, 859, 860, 1082
Nathaniel, 327
S. S., 510
HUNTINGTON
Thomas, 500
HURD
Rev., 800
Alice C., 451
Hilman, 583
HURST
Nancy, 985
Miss, Lou, 700
HURT
Judge, 1153
HUSK
A., 653
Alexander, 652
HUSTON
Elizabeth, 373
HUSSEY
Frank, 510
Rev. Rameth, 834
Ariah or Uriah H., 510
HUSTON
Laura, 952
Mary K., 890
Samuel, 550
HUTCHESON
E. E., 359, 558
Mr. E. E., 558
Robert, 359, 414
HUTCHINSON
Mr., 569
M. M., 587, 902
W. J., 500
William J., 493
Amos J., 498
J. R., 688
HUTCHISON
Laura, 688
Amos J., 498
J. R., 688
Laura, 930
Robert, 930
Ruth, 1113
Ruth Johnson Richman, 930
HUTSENPILLAR
S. D., 659
Elizabeth, 713
HUTSON
_____, 1153
Angeline, 830, 1152
Angeline Buffenburg, 1152
Austin, 832, 833
Austin S., 1151, 1152
Austin S. Smith, 1153
Hannah, 1039, 1152
Hannah Mahaffey, 1152
Jane, 1039
John, 1039, 1152
John K., 1151
John T., 833
Sarah L., 1151
Skinner, 1022, 1152
William Rudel, 1153
HYDE
Ebenezer, 1072
IAMS
Alfred, 972
Alva, 972
Charles, 972
Eli, 972
Howard, 972
Phebe Heckathorne, 972
Phebe Jane Thompson, 972
Richard, Sr., 972
Richard, 972
IMES
Andrew J., 494
INDICOTT
Jesse, 390
ING
James, 500
INGALLS
Delia, 402
Francis, 500
Francis M., 493
George, 500
Rufus W., 500
INGERSOLLS
Bob, 1120
INGRAM
John W., 507
INGRIM
G. W., 697
George W., 707
J. W., 701, 707, 709
W., 703
INNIS
James, 838
INZER
Sallie, 669
IRELAND
S. A., 739
IRONSIDE
George, 258
IRVEN
Margaret, 904
IRVIN
Ann, 393
Joel, 922
Margaret R., 1028
IRWIN
_____, 394, 397
Rev. Mr., 578
B. C., 503
Rev. C. S., 958
IRWIN continued
Caroline Allen, 958
Elias, 510
Goodwin, 510
John, 513
Joseph, 500
Leander, 501
William, 540, 689
William B., 742
JACKSON
_____, 732, 821, 1095
Gen., 524
Pres., 404, 618
Mr. A., 809, 1094
Mrs. A., 809
Andrew, 374, 378, 674, 977, 1094, 1163
Gen. Andrew, 371, 448
Charlotte, 993
D. M., 730
Mrs. Eliza, 1094
Mrs. Eliza Armstrong, 1094
Evaline, 1094
Everett W., 507
Filmore, 889
George, 329, 534
Rev. J. C., 574, 953, 954
Joseph, 799
Mary, 1077, 1078
Melinda Peterson, 889
Nancy, 1094
Nancy Rea, 679, 889, 1094, 1163
Sarah, 1094
Smithfield, 507
William, 679, 889, 1078, 1094, 1163
William M., 337, 889
JAGGAR
Bishop, 580, 581
JAMES
_____, 271
Andrew J., 622
Criswell, 512
Josiah, 364, 688
Lucius H. (Surgeon), 457
Mary, 1041
Sarah Jane, 1041
W. M., 503
William, 870
JAMESON
Andrew, 513
Rev. J. A., 573
Rev. J. M., 574
William, 513
JAMISON
Ann Brown, 841
Ira, 841
Margaret, 293
William, 388, 389, 390, 841
Zelah, 841
Zelah Ferguson, 841
JANS
Aneke, 861
JARMAN
Louisa, 852
JAYNES
Col., 938
Harris, 744

JAYNES continued
Oliver, 744
JEFFERS
John, 733
JEFFERSON
Pres., 524
Thomas, 262, 302
JEFFRIES
C. P., 740
JENKINS
Alfred, 740
Anne, 440
Isaac, 583
M. J., 441, 454, 457
Dr. M. J., 440
May Beem, 441
Thomas (Rev.), 440
JENNINGS
_____, 857
JEWELL
James, 833, 834, 837
Mary, 1148
JEWETT
Mr., 407
B. F., 1076
Charles E., 1076
Dumpie, 1076
Eliza Burgess, 1076
Flora E., 1076
G. W., 360
George F., 1076
Dr. George F. Jr., 1077
George W., 404
Katie E., 1076
Laura E., 1076
Leslie, 1076
Lina E. Snouffer, 1077
Mary E., 1076
Sarah A., 1076
W. H., 1077
W. H. (Dr.,), 454, 457
Mrs. Wm. H., 1076
Wm. H. Sr., 1076
William H., 447
Dr. William H., 783
JIMMY UNCLE
298
JOHN
Capt., 230, 251, 252, 489
JOHNNY
Capt., 1145
JOHNSON
732, 1007, 1017, 1076
Dr., 442, 461
Miss, 624, 772
Abijah Cary, 768
Abner, 298, 639, 640, 643, 999, 1000, 1008
Abraham, 294, 297, 389, 597, 398, 477, 639, 750, 1000
Absalom, 768
Albert, 999
Aletha, 1095
Aletha Reed, 1095
Alphis, 999
Andrew, 411, 731, 734
Mrs. Andrew, 734
Ann M., 1095
Andrew (Pres.), 548
JOHNSON continued
Ann, 1095, 1110
B. F., 588
Benjamin, 503
Catherine, 294, 298, 628, 639, 768, 970
Charles, 999
Charles B., 1104
Cornelius, 731
Cynthia, 639, 1107, 1007
D. (Elder), 718
D. D., 740, 741
D. E., 727, 740
David, 503, 628, 731
Eleanor F. Thomas, 1104
Eliza, 731, 1064
Eliza Gardner, 1000
Eliza Mills, 1001
Elizabeth, 1090, 1095
Elizabeth Keen, 1000
Ella Manning, 1050
Emma J. Olney, 1000
Euphemia Lombard, 297
Firman, 500
George W., 731
Hannah, 628
Henry, 294, 298, 628
Henry A., 583
Henry Clay, 1095
Isaac, 520
Jacob, 294, 297, 388, 389, 768, 999, 1000, 1001, 1007
James, 784, 999, 1000
Jane, 727
Jane Pancake, 727
Jemima, 768
Jeremiah, 799
John, 294, 297, 298, 390, 488, 627, 644, 740, 780, 792, 1011, 1090
John, Sr., 740
John, Jr., 740
John W., 999
Joseph H., 1000
Katie, 1075
Lavina, 937
Lewis, 297, 510, 637, 999, 1000, 1064
Lucinda, 768
Luther, 483, 1001, 297
Luther W., 1000
Lydia, 1000, 1095
Lydia Cary, 768
Mrs. Margaret, 729
Margaret, 294, 297, 298, 731, 1064, 1162
Margaret A., 1000
Margaret McClimans, 729
Martin, 639
Martha, 1095
Mary, 294, 297, 298, 628, 768, 639, 731, 1007
Mary Dye, 731
Mary J., 1000
Mary Lapin, 999
Mary Penny, 297
Michael, 268, 271, 294, 297, 298, 624, 999, 1000, 1001
Myra, 731
JOHNSON continued
Noah, 731
Patrick, 628, 780, 792
Permelia, 297
Phoebe Cary Davis, 297
R. M., 816, 1098
Rachel, 768
Richard, 800
Richard M., 799
Sarah, 731, 1018
Sarah Andrews, 731
Reason, 1095
Rebecca, 298, 999, 1038
Rhoda, 639, 768
Richard, 483
Richard M., 1095
Robert, 628
Ruth, 929, 1089
Samuel, 297
Sarah, 298, 628, 768, 1000, 1018
Sarah Jane, 1095
Sarah Jane Griffin, 1095
Solomon, 768
Stephen, 1075
Susan, 624, 628
Strader, 731
Thomas, 357, 498
Thomas J., 999
Thomas W., 1095
Susan Bradley, 297
William (Uncle Billy), 483, 510, 628, 629, 729
Mrs. William McClimans, 729
William Robert, 1095
Wilson, 734
JOHNSONS
870
JOHNSTON
_____, 873, 969
Gen., 1062
Mrs. Adair, 663
Allie, 1162
Arthur Taylor, 1050
Barbara Beam, 730
Bryant Kimball, 1050
Catherine, 965, 966
Clarence, 1050
Clarence Lee, 1050
Ebner, 1050
Elizabeth Mathers, 890
Elizabeth Myers, 1049
Ella Warner, 890
Felicity Hall, 890
Felicity Hummels, 1050
George, 730, 1049, 1162
George W., 1050
Hannah, 730, 1049
Harvey Clarence, 1050
Henry, 730, 1049
Henry D., 1050
Inez, 890
Irene, 890
Isaac, 1050
Jacob, 513
James, 663, 1050
John, 513, 890, 1049, 730
John, Jr., 513, 890, 730, 1049
John F., 363, 889, 893, 1050

JOHNSTON continued
Joseph, 730, 1033, 1049
Luther D., 1050
Luther M., 1050
Margaret, 1049, 1050
Margaret McClimans, 730, 889, 1049
Martha, 1050
Martin Van Buren, 1050
Mary, 513
Mary K. Huston, 890
May, 1050
Nancy, 730
Philista Hall, 730
Rebecca Jane, 1050
Ruth, 1050
Samuel, 583
Sarah, 1050
Stephen, 513
W. A., 740
W. D., 1050
William, 503, 730, 741, 889, 890, 1049, 1050
William A., 737
Willis D., 890
William Floyd, 1050
JONES
_____, 288, 784, 878
Col., 891
Dr., 891
Capt., 932
Elder, 784
Judge, 898
Rev., 737
A. S., 684
Abigail, 630
Abraham, 630
Ada, 1154
Addison, 677
Albert, 893
Addison S., 824
Albert S., 498
Dr. Alfred, 433, 452
Allen, 744, 749
Mrs. Allen, 744
Alta, 893
Barney, 412
Benjamin, 510
Bertha W., 420
Berthler, 501
Bessie, 931
Bruce P., 378, 420, 421, 427, 429
C. C., 638
Mrs. Carter, 750
Charles, 482, 587, 588, 1001
Charles C., 1001
D. M., 401
Dollie Wilson, 892
Ebenezer, 750
Edward A., 677
Mrs. Eliza Cryder, 671, 677
Eliza J., 677
Elizabeth, 412, 749, 750, 890, 1020, 1059, 1063, 1067
Elizabeth Cropper, 890
Elizabeth Key, 1153
Emma, 863, 892
Mrs. Eva, 424, 891
JONES continued
Eva Lattimer, 1154
Fannie, 893, 1154
Flora, 1154
Foster, 893
Frances A. Toland, 433
Frances Ann Toaland, 891
Frank, 892, 893
George, 749, 1154
Hannah, 750
Henry, 639
Horace, 892
I. Dewitt, 1154
Imogene, 891
Isaac, 630, 653, 657, 674, 661, 1001, 669
Rev. Isaac, 352, 360, 631, 633, 638, 642, 644, 650, 641, 893
Isaac (Elder), 784
Mrs. Isaac, 669
Isaac C., Jr., 1001
Isaac N., 408
J. C., 832
J. J., 547
J. M., 1001
Lieut. J. M., 510
James, 408, 550, 673, 674
James S., 360, 413
James J., 482, 677
James M., 549
Jane, 750
Jane H. Melvin, 892
Jane Melvin, 669
Jasper, 420, 503
Jefferson, 1001
Jemima, 412, 654
Jennie Hukill, 893
Job K., 420, 542, 674
John, 306, 362, 550, 563, 568, 587, 674, 688, 689, 690, 840, 860, 863, 892, 900, 1067, 669
John, Esq., 684
John C., 588, 688, 689, 831, 832, 833, 885, 1153, 1159
John N., 507
John E., 677
Joseph, 703, 750, 861
Josephine, 581
Josephine Kerr, 408, 677
Julia, 750
Kendall P., 677
L. B., 688
Lizzie Koogler, 892
Laura Harringer, 1154
Loraine, 893
Lucien, 510, 892
Mrs. Lucinda, 639
Lucinda Burnham, 639
Lucy K., 984
Lydia, 1011
M. C. Custer, 420
Margaret A., 1067
Margery Elkin, 677
Marion, 833, 1154
Mary, 1001, 1042
Mary A., 630
Mary Ann, 631, 991
Mary E., 1153
JONES continued
Mary Hume, 1088
Mary McLene, 677
Mary P. Truitt, 677
Mary S., 860
Mary Shepherd, 1052
Mason, 744, 749
Nancy, 749
Nina K. Horace, 892
Miss Phifer, 409
R. B., 542
Rachel, 418
Richard, 1088
Sallie, 900
Sallie Ann Minter, 1025
Samuel, 540, 630, 641, 1001
Samuel, Jr., 630
Samuel B., 510
Sarah, 294, 834, 750, 1001
Sarah A., 630, 1088, 1063
Sarah Chamberlain, 1083
Sarah F. Godfrey, 677
Sarah A. Hume, 1153
Sarah Taylor, 1159
Sarah Wooley, 861
Squire, 1153
Solomon (Dad), 892, 1153
Susan, 630
T., 544
Thomas, 360, 361, 250, 433, 609, 630, 639, 677, 793, 890
Thomas P., 362, 492, 1001
Thomas W., 1052
Toland, 358, 364, 430, 454, 551, 571, 583, 587, 683, 684, 709
Col. Toland, 508
Capt. Toland, 507, 952
Dr. Toland, 424, 433, 454, 457, 584, 890, 931, 939
Truman, 893
W. H., 652, 1025
Capt. William, 500
Col. William, 500, 893, 952, 1001
William, 332, 363, 413, 420, 490, 510, 540, 547, 581 588, 652, 671, 674, 688, 689, 718, 739, 749, 892, 900, 1000, 1011, 1154
William, Jr., 542
Mrs. William, 674
William G., 482, 677, 904
William M., 670
William Pitt, 891
William T., 832
Wilson, 510, 643
Zachariah, 650, 654, 661, 1063
Zura, 893
JORDAN
R. G., 571
JOSEY
Renard, 247
JUDY
Mr., 894
Arthur M., 894
B., 588, 893

JUDY continued
Caroline Burgett, 894
Charity, 894
Charles C., 894
Eleanor, 812, 1119, 1124
Herbert B., 894
John, 893, 1119
Kate Miller, 894
Laurette, 894
Lydia Hull, 893
Phoebe Lamaster, 1119
Rachel G., 923
Rosanna Mackey or Mackley, 893
JUNK
Clinton, 734
William, 493
JUSTICE
William, 490
JUSTIS
John, 733
KAHLOR
Catharine, 986
KAKIAPILATHY
(The Tame Hawk), 244
KALB
Dr. J. C., 752
Joseph C., 451
Dr. Joseph C., 457
KAMPF
Hannah, 759
Henry, 759, 771
John, 759
Mary, 759
Mathias, 759
Robert, 759
Sarah, 759
KANNEASTER
J., 544
John, 543, 689
KATHRON
Miss Clippiner, 438
Daniel, 438
Eunice, 438
Mary Brown, 438
KAUFFEIT
N. J., 703
Hulda, 1032
Louisa C., 443, 1033
Lucinda M., 1035
N. J. D., 703, 708, 709, 1032
KAUFMAN
Christian, 1021
George, 652
Sallie Fox, 1021
KAUPP
John, 501
KECK
, 821
KEEAWHAH
247
KEEN
Elizabeth, 1000
KEEVER
William, 833
KEG
Caroline, 1151
Caroline Eachus, 1151
William, 1151
KEIFER
Deniza Reed, 451
KEIFER continued
Dr. E. G., 457
Dr. Edwin Guy, 451
J. Warren, 358
Gen. Warren J., 944
E. G., 823
James, 451
Lou Snediker, 451
KELELAMAND
or Henry, Col., 244
KELLER
Benjamin O., 508
Catherine, 1083
Edward J., 1002
Eliza Fitzgerald, 1002
Elizabeth, 1002
George, 1002
Ida C., 1002
Mary, 1002
Mary J., 1002
Mary Melvin, 1002
Peter, 1002, 1083
Rebecca, 1093
Rebecca Vandyke, 1002
Rebecca Vandyke Herbert, 1002
William H., 1002
KELLEY
James F., 559
Leah, 1042
Sarah, 952
KELLOGG
Rev. Dr., 580
Anna G., 881
Rev. Ezra, D. D., 881
Thomas, 791
Zona, 791
KELLOUGH
J. W., 734, 739
John W., 739
KELSO
Judge William, 324
KELLY
Michael Q., 507
Alfred, 358, 401
Beriah, 973
Henry, 500
Maria, 401
KELSO
John
KEMMINGTON
Catherine, 1063
Edward, 1063
Josephine, 1063
KEMP
Albert, 894
Charles, 894
Ellen Fullerton, 894
Findley, 894
Fulton, 894
George, 894
I. C., 894
Isaac, 1160
Isaac C., 928
J. C., 332, 544
Jacob, 894
Julia Lulton, 894
Margaret Witherow Rankin, 894
Mrs. Rankin, 928
KEMPER
KEMPER continued
Rev. D., 573
David, 801
Rev. David, 659, 801
KENDALL
William C., 493
KENDLE
Joseph, 328
KENNALLY
Thomas, 579
KENNEDY
A. J., 818
Alfred W or V., 1057
Ariel Lyon, 1057
Betsey Morse, 1056
C. O., 588
Calvin O., 689
Eliza J., 989, 1056
George, 494
H., 809
Hulda H., 1056
J. H., 368, 577
J. J., 544
Rev. Father J. J., 580
John, 652, 654
John H., 577, 814, 818
Joseph M., 764
Julia, 1159
J. M., 754
John, 1056, 1057
John H., 478
John W., 1088
Joseph, 1056
Lewis H., 507
Mary A., 1056, 1117
Matilda, 1056
Mary Fitzgerald, 1088
Nancy, 1057
Oramell, 785, 1056, 1057
Rebecca E., 1057
S., 818
Samuel, 814
Swain, 1057
W. R., 809
William, 809, 1057
KENNELLY
John, 544
T. H., 510
KENT
Charles, 982
Daniel, 767, 972, 975
David, 494
Dilla D. Shover, 972
Emma Gray, 972
Harriet, 975
Harriet Pickett, 972
Henry, 972
John, 390, 972
John F., 972
Lorenzo C., 972
Lucinda A., 961
Melissa Norton, 972
Olive, 972
Rosannah, 985
Sarah Rouse, 982
Sylvester C., 972
W. S., 787
KENTON
Ann, 1049
Clara, 1047
Phoebe Baker, 1047, 1049

KENTON continued
Sarah, 873
Simon, 284, 421, 873, 874, 1047, 1049
KENIZA
George, 500
KEPLER
Dr. A. J., 437
Andrew J., 510
Rosannah Dafler, 437
KERN
Joseph, 498
KERR
Alithea Lewis, 374, 408
Rev. David, 738
Joseph, 357, 524
Josephine, 408, 677
Lewis, 408
Lucien, 408
Maria J., 408
Newell, 408
Samuel, 430
Samuel N., 360, 374, 408, 409, 412, 543, 689
KESHEYIVA
247
KETCH
Esq., 774
Lewis, 774
Louisa L., 968
Lovira L., 423
Sarah Beach, 1073
KEWLEY
Beulah Bryan, 858
Joseph, 858
KEY
Elizabeth, 1153
KEYES
Miss, 749
Albert L., 1057
Elizabeth, 1057
Ephraim, 1057
Esther, 1057
Esther A., 1057
Jeanette A., 1057
Josephine A., 1057
L., 754
Loren, 1057
Lydia A. Morse, 1057
Lydia E., 1057
Pearl M., 752, 753
Perley M., 1057
Rose J. Bigelow, 1057
William H., 1057
Josie, 1078
KIEFER
Amelia Potee, 923
Frank J., 923
KIEFFER
Dr. E. G., 820
KIFFMEYER
H., 638
KIGER
Gen., 869
Emeline L., 869
KILBOURNE
Elizabeth Kilbourn, 1072
KILBURY
Mrs., 773
A. T., 792
Armenius, 1077
KILBURY continued
Arthur, 792
Asa, 790, 1077
Mrs. Calhoun, 773
D. C., 1077
Emily, 770, 970
Emily O., 1077
Ira, 792, 1077, 1122
Ira F., 791, 792
Isaac, 1077
J. F., 783, 792
James M., 494, 1077
John, 1077
John F., 1077
Levi A., 1077
Marley C., 1078
Martha B. Finch, 1077
Martha M., 1077
Minnie, 1077
O. C., 792
Onina, 1077
Orson C., 792
Pattie Finch, 770
Polly Clark Summers, 1077
Richard, 773, 790, 1077
Robert B., 1076
Ruth, 1077
Ruth Clark, 1077
Ruth Hill, 1077
Sarah H., 1077
Sophia, 773
Thomas, 770, 773, 705, 790, 791, 1077
Thomas McD., 1077
Thomas T., 1077
William H., 1077
KILBY
Henry, 878
Mary, 878
KILE
Charles, 972
Enoch, 972
Fred, 972
James A., 972
Mary Martin, 972
R. P., 972
Sarah Needles, 972
W. T., 972
William N., 494, 622
KILER
George, 689
KILGORE
Mr., 781
Albert, 972
Alexander, 773
Alfred, 1022
Amanda Jane, 1023
Asa, 773
Betsey, 770
Bruce, 1023
Charles H., 894
Deborah, 1022
Edith B., 1023
Eliza, 769, 773
Elizabeth, 769, 1039
Elizabeth Cary, 769
Ella, 1023
Eliza, 1080
Eliza Jane, 1078
Emily, 773
Etta, 1078
KILGORE continued
Harvey, 769, 770, 791, 972
Henry, 510, 894, 1022
Isaac, 1022
James, 718, 769, 891, 894, 1022
James S., 1023
Jane, 769, 770
Jane Patterson, 769, 1078
John, 482, 520, 640, 641, 769, 770, 792, 1022
John C., 1023
Judith Sherwood, 769
Laura, 773
Lucinda, 670, 769
Lydia, 1022
Malveny Beach, 769
Margaret, 289
Martha, 1022, 1078
Martha Elsworth, 894
Martha Finch, 773
Mary Boyd, 769, 781, 1078, 1080
Minnie, 1023
Olive Kent, 972
Polly Clark, 773
Rebecca, 769, 770, 985
Richard, 773
Ruth Clark, 773
Sarah, 769, 1022, 894
Sarah Denton, 894
Sarah Hutson, 894
Simeon, 769
Simon G., 894
Thomas, 513, 641, 760, 769, 790, 791, 792, 1078
Thomas J., 503
William, 769, 792, 1078
William Squire, 853, 1080
William B., 1078
KILLOUGH
John, 740
KIMBALL
Abigail, 751, 1057
Almira, 1058
Mary Fullerton, 751
Selina, 751
Truman, 228, 751
KINCAID
_____, 434
KING
_____, 834
A. P., 588
Dr. Addison Platt, 437
Amanda M. Tarpenning, 749, 1057
Mrs. Barlow, 769
Benjamin, 439, 749, 1057
Miss Bigelow, 739, 749
Bird, 247
Catherine, 1058
Catherine Foose, 1056
Cyrus, 718
Diana Bigelow, 439
E. Douglass, 559
Elizabeth W. Gosslee, 730
Ellen, 1057
Emma, 1057
George W., 718, 719
Hannah, 749, 1057
Helen, 1158

KING continued
Henry, 744, 749, 1056, 1058
Henry J., 749, 1058
Mrs. Henry J., 749
Elder I. F., 762
Isaac, 515, 769
Rev. J. F., 574, 682
John, 769, 862
John Baltzer, 513
Joseph, 439, 749, 776, 1056
Mrs. Keyes, 749
Lucretia, 769
Mary, 708
Mary Smith, 437
Nahum, 513, 769, 790, 791
Nathum, 791
Dr. Platt, 850, 933
Richard, 390, 717, 718
S. K., 640
Samuel, 791
Sarah, 439, 1056
Sarah K., 749
Sarah M., 1058
Sarrepta Norton, 769
Stephen, 769
Serretta, 770
William, 513, 731, 840
William F., 749
Dr. William F., 439
KINGERNS
Samuel, 667
KINGERY
Daniel, 828
David, 727
Nancy, 828
KINGMAN
George, 500
KINNEY
Elizabeth, 728
James, 491
John, 588, 683, 901
William, 871
William M., 578, 579
KIOUS
George, 483, 694, 708
John, 701
KIRKLAND
Dr., 437
KIRKLEY
A. W., 500
Argus W., 818
J. M., 818
Mary Cowen, 814
William. 390, 654, 814
KIRKLY
Rachel, 1112
KIRKPATRICK
_____, 733
Dr., 733
Benjamin, 324, 673
Mrs. Elen Colny, 673
Dr. Finley, 738
Mrs. Harcy Hammond, 673
Harriet, 673
J. P., 457
Dr. J. Finley, 449
James, 673
James S., 449
John, 673
KIRKPATRICK continued
Kate Bonham, 449
Mary, 673
Samuel, 268, 294, 673
Sarah A., 449
William, 673
KISCADDEN
James, 689, 679
KISKEDER
Catherine, 1113
KISER
Anna, 1013
KISSINGER
J. A., 560
John A., 858
KITS
H. P., 333
KLINGELSMITH
J. M., 559
KNAGER
Anna Lucas, 1004
KNAGA
Anna Lucas, 1004
F. C., 1004
KNAPP
Albertus, 771, 773, 791, 1078, 792
Amy, 771
Amy Anders, 771, 1078
Anna, 1078
Cynthia, 771
Delany, 1078
Electa, 771
Elihu, 696, 770, 771, 790, 1078
Elihu K., 1078
Hannah Patch, 771, 1078
Jacob, 771, 1078
Jane Dominy Tarpening, 1078
Mrs. Jane Tarpening, 771
Kesia Norton, 771
Keziah Norton, 1078
Mrs. Keziah Norton Hayes, 1078
Lolie, 771
Luke, 770
Lydia Slyh, 773
Melvin, 771, 1078
Phebe Converse, 771
Phebe Norton Converse, 1078
Polly Hayse, 771
KNAPPER
_____, 898
KNIGHT
Dr., 241, 248
Squire, 673
Letitia Groves, 673
Mary, 1092
Robert, 507
S. B., 503
KNOUF
Emma C. Blair, 990
Jacob F., 990
Jacob H., 990
KNOX
Ralph, 780
KOOGLER
Isabella Parsons, 1124
Lizzie, 892
KOOKEN
KOOKEN continued
James, 357
KOONTZ
Alice V., 1050
Christina, 1050
Daniel A., 1050
Emma Marrs, 1050
Fannie Orbaugh, 1050
Joseph, 1050
Joseph H., 503
Levi, 1050
Louisa, 1050
Louisa Counts, 728, 1050
Mary, 1012, 1050
Mary Crumley, 1050
Philip, 1050
W. A., 477, 563, 728, 740, 741
William A., 1050
KOPENSPERGER
Andrew, 703
KREAMER
Eugene C., 1067
John, 764, 1067
Joseph, 1067
Martha C., 962, 1067
Mary, 1067
Mary Snodgrass, 1067
Rosella, 1067
KREIDER
_____, 899
KRIMMEL
C. F., 401
KUHNER
Barbara, 1091
KUEHNER
Martin, 641, 643
KULP
Albert, 1154
Daniel, 833, 1154
David, 1154
Elizabeth Shultz, 1154
Francis, 1154
Hannah E., 1154
Henry, 1154
Jacob, 1154
Lavinia Longacre, 1154
Mary J., 1154
Virginia, 1154
Webster, 1154
William, 1154
KUTAN
James, 792
KUMLER
Fannie Dunkin, 873
S. D., 873
KUMMER
George E., 1019
KYLE
Harriet, 708
John, 708, 787
Mary, 708
Philip, 708
LA BARR
James, 668
LACKEY
Philip, 579
LACY
J. T., 428
Joseph T., 689
LADD

LADD continued
Christopher, 390
Noble, 712
LADLEY
Andrew, 1162
James, 498
Thomas, 1162
LAIRD
William H., 840
LAKE
John A., 508, 840
LAKIN
Rev., 833, 1137
Rev. Benjamin, 370, 571
LALLIER
Elizabeth Grubb, 1103
Elizabeth Recob, 1103
Michael, 1103
LAMAN
Elizabeth Keller, 1002
Jonah E., 1002
LAMASTER
Phoebe, 1119
LAMB
Mrs. E. A., 852
LAMBERT
Nancy, 748
William H., 510
LAMPLIN
David, 818
LAMSON
_____, 1016
LANCISCO
Mary, 918
LANDIS
Emanuel, 498
LANDON
Benjamin, 654
LANE
Ada, 973, 1078
Lad L., 1096
Adella, 1056
Amos, 769
Angeline, 1099
Mrs. Casto, 769
David, 773, 808
Delilah, 1078
Dennis, 390, 513
Dilliann, 708
Electa, 977
Eliza, 773
Elizabeth, 773
Elizabeth Cox, 773
Elizabeth Morrison, 773, 1078
Fannie, 773
George, 769
Hannah, 773
Jemima Acton Arnett, 1096
Jemima Arnett, 1096
Jesse H., 503
Joel, 769
John, 513
Joseph, 708
Laura E., 1096
Lodica Green, 773
Luther, 769, 773, 783, 792, 963, 685, 790, 791, 973, 1078
M., 840
Margaret, 1078
LANE continued
Mary, 708, 963
Mary E., 1096
Dr. Milton, 975
Mitchel, 1076
Mitchell, 689, 839, 840
Pattie, 769
Rebecca, 769
Richard, 1096
Sophronia McCloud, 975
William, 708, 769
LANG
Thomas, 910
LANGANS
Col., 1138
LANGEN
Charles F., 897
Ellen McCarty, 897
Francis, 897
George, 897
James, 897
Mary Mahan, 897
Thomas, 897
Thomas, Jr., 897
William, 897
LANGHAM
331
Col., 539, 537, 667, 672, 1136, 1140, 1141
Angus, 369
Elias, 269, 313, 330, 369, 321, 354, 324, 327, 328, 359, 387, 388, 488, 513, 533, 389, 670
Col. Elias, 307, 368, 679, 828
H., 832
John, 369
LANGHAMS
_____, 722
E., 533
LANGSTAFF
James G., 494
Justin O., 494
LANNON
Mary, 1117
LAPE
Ollie, 971
LAPHAM
P., 557
Pazzie, 544
LAPIN
Catherine Johnson, 298
Elizabeth Nichols, 298
Jacob, 298
James, 298
Margaret, 298
Margaret Johnson, 297, 298
Mary, 298, 999
Mary Johnson, 298
Rebecca Johnson, 298
Robert, 298
William, 268, 271, 297, 298, 513, 624, 999
LAPINS
_____, 624
LAPPIN
Mr., 763
LARKIN
Cyrus, 480
LA SALLE
LA SALLE continued
232
Father, 254
LATHAM
Allen, Esq., 303
Amanda, 983
Amos B., 983
Harry H., 983
John, 983
Martha P., 1154
LATTA
William, 454
LATTIMER
Eva, 1154
LANCH
Catherine S., 1113
Corwin, 1113
LAUCK
J. B., 845
John B., 818, 1112
John F., 1113
Louisa Morris, 1113
Mary Beck, 1112
N. M., 818
Reason, 821
Reason G., 1113
Sallie R., 1113
Simon, 1112
Simon F., 1113
T. F., 818
LAULEWASIKAW
248
LAWRENCE
_____, 801
Benjamin (Rev.), 572
Elizabeth, 1059
Lemuel, 801, 804
M. C., 424
Polly C., 961
William, 649
William R., 654
LAWS
James, 573
Rev. James, 573
LAWSON
Alexander, 897
Anna Gronauer, 897
B. W., 897
Catherine, 963
Susan Gould, 897
LAYTHAM
John, 739
LEACH
Benjamin, 453, 702, 862, 1052, 1164
Catherine, 1164
Elizabeth, 1052
Isabelle, 453
Jeremiah, 877
Lydia M., 877
Sally Bostwick, 1052
Sarah Bostwick, 453
Sinard, 503
William, 692, 701
William B., 699
LEAKE
R. S., 428
LEASURE
Jennie, 973
M. E. Brant, 973
Polly Swrader, 972

LEASURE continued
William, 672, 972
LEATHER LIPS
247
LEBLANC
247
LECKY
Miriam R., 441
LEE
Gen., 914
_____, 758, 1017
Rev. A.B., 573, 574
Arthur, 302
Clinton, 1103
Eliza Recob, 1103
Gen. Robert E., 510
William A., 501
LEEDS
Dr., 702
LEES
Harriet, 950
LEGG
Polly, 868
LEHN
Catherine, 1080
Elizabeth Heater, 1080
LEIGHTON
Henry J., 938
LEITER
George, 500, 808, 809
LEMEN
Mrs. Dr., 543
Judge John, 448
M., 491
Milton, 359, 430
Dr. Milton, 448, 492
Rebecca Donelson, 448
LENING
_____, 854
LEMLEY
David, 1018
Malinda Headley, 1018
LEMON
Drs., 732
Ida, 1158
M., 740
LENHART
Charlie, 898
Eddie, 898
Elizabeth Gerber, 897
George, 897
Isabella Crawford, 898
Samuel, 569, 897
Samuel Glenn, 898
LEONARD
_____, 542
Ada Lane, 973
Ada Worthington, 1078
Iona, 973
Isaac, 959, 973, 1078
Jacob, 973
Johanna C., 903
Lidia Miller, 973
Martin, 508
Orlando, 973
Rhoda, 768
LEVER
Edward E., 1096
Henry, 1096
John, 1095
Margaret Arnett, 1096
LEVER continued
Martha, 1096
Mary, 1096
Sarah Slater, 1095
William B., 1096, 1095
LEVY
Elizabeth, 727
LEWIS
Dr., 433
Col., 537, 538, 277, 408
Maj., 237
Miss, 663
Rev., 762
A. H., 818
Abigail Melvin, 374
Abram, 452
Alithea, 374, 408
Andrew, 493, 501
Col. Andrew, 239
Augustus, 374
B. H., 363, 503, 417, 421, 873, 1003
Betsey, 374
Rev. Burton, 583
Rev. Charles, 659
David, 839, 840
Delilah, 374
Elias, 550
Elias L., 374
Eliza J. Chandler, 1113
Elizabeth, 432, 433, 947
F. F., 659
Francis Toops, 1003
G. W., 477
Gardner, 817, 1113
George, 1002
George W., 374, 421, 1002
Gracie, 1003
Granville, 1095
Hamilton, 374
Howard, 1113
J., 547
Rev. J.F., 821
Jack, 548
Jane, 374
John, 274, 277, 374. 1003
Capt. John, 244
John M., 510, 1003
Joseph M., 839
Joseph R., 374
Lemuel, 583
Lida Hasard, 1113
Lucy, 583
Martha Barber, 1113
Mrs. Mary, 274, 637, 1014
Mary Johnson, 1095
Mary T. Melvin, 1002
Minerva, 374
Missouri, 374
Nancy, 374
Nannie Durkin or Dunkin, 421, 873
Nannie Slothard, 1003
Nancy Trimble, 374
P. Esq., 534
Philip, 327, 328, 329, 330, 358, 359, 361, 367, 389, 390, 408, 534, 538, 540, 543, 689, 1002
Philip, Sr., 374
Samuel, 583
LEWIS continued
Schuyler, 817
Virginia M., 1003
W. W., 1002
Eallace, 544, 1005
Wallace W., 503, 1003
William, 359, 513, 523, 583, 659
LIGHT
Peter, 330, 533
LIGHTFOOT
Christopher, 321
LIGHTNING
247
LILLY
Albert, 804, 1097
Daniel, 500, 1097
Elizabeth Pollet, 898
Ella, 898
Emma, 898
Eugene A., 898, 899
Frank S., 1097
George, 553
George W., 898
H., 809
Henry, 808, 809, 1092, 1096, 1097
Henry C., 500
James, 335, 362, 688, 898, 1095, 1097, 1098
John W.A., 898
M. A., 809
Martha Ann Hartsock, 1097
Mary, 419, 1096, 918
Mary Durflinger, 1096
Mary E., 898
Matilda Anderson, 898
Rosie, 1098
Susan Melvin Davidson, 898
Theodosia, 1096
Theodosia Riley, 898
Thomas, 500, 898, 1096, 1097
Capt. Thomas, 1097
Wallace H., 1098
Wesley, 799, 1096, 1097
William, 501, 898
LINCOLN
Judge, 402, 424
Pres., 448, 490, 511
Hon. A., 411
Abraham, Pres., 398
Annette T. Phelps, 403
Charles, 402
Delia Ingalls, 402
George, 360, 402, 427, 490
Hon. George, 378
Gilman, 649, 661
Harriet M. McMullen, 403
John A., 403
Laura Ashley, 402
LINDSLEY
John, 1163
Sarah Rea, 1163
LINEN
R. W., 874
LINK
David, 759, 764
William, 564
William H., 503
LINSEY

LINSEY continued
John, 689, 842
Joseph S., 503
LINSON
_____, 483, 711
Adda, 1154
Amanda, 1154, 1158
Benjamin, 481, 833, 1154, 1158
E. T., 832
Elizabeth Hutsenpiller, 713, 1154
G., 1154
George, 360, 481, 513, 713, 831, 1053, 1154
George T., 1154
Gilbert B., 1154
J. M., 740
Jesse, 831
Jesse M., 740
Jesse M. (Lieut. Col.), 509
John, 1158
Lizzie, 1154
Margaret, 831
Maria Amderson, 1154
Martha P. Latham, 1154
Margaret, 1053
Nancy Stroup, 1158
Rebecca, 737
William, 1154
LINTON
Mr., 734
George, 724
Hannah, 724
Maria, 724, 952
Mary Williams, 724
Molly L., 1154
Sarah, 724
Susan, 724
William, 513, 952, 724
William M., 724, 734
LIPPENCOTT
John, 937
LIPPENCOTTS
_____, 937
LISTER
Mary A., 427
William, 427
LITTLE BEAR
247
LITTLE BEAVER
247
LITTLE EYES
247
LITTLE FOX
247
LITTLE
Maria F., 914
Thunder, 247
LITTLER
Ann, 674, 939
John, 513, 939
Joshua, 513, 650, 654
Sarah, 673, 912
LITTLETON
Sarah, 911
Thomas, 911
LLOYD
Frederick, 324, 390
Joseph, 780
LOCHRY
LOCHRY continued
Col. Archibald, 240
LOCKE
Able, 494
Gertrude, 422
John, 421, 422, 359, 360, 415, 571, 889, 421, 429, 360, 659
Kate, 888, 889
Louise Morris, 421
Sallie E. Waite, 422
LOCKWOOD
752
T. K., 498
LODER
James, 510
LOGAN
_____,244, 663, 1017
Chief, 239
Gen., 249, 292, 277
Gen. Benjamin, 242
James, 650
LOHR
592, 674, 677, 852, 879, 910
Dr. Mrs., 543
Angenette, 1024
Ann Noteman, 677, 900, 1023
Berthier, 1024
Bessie, 873
Catherine, 1023
Catherine Miller, 899
Charlie S., 1024
Clara, 1024
Ella, 1024
Emmett, 873
Fannie, 899
Flora, 1024
Florence, 879
Frank W., 879
Frazia, 873
G. W., 435
George, 652, 899
George W., 362, 364, 567, 677, 879, 873, 899, 1023
Henry, 1023
Irvin, 899
J. M., 588
James M., 899
John, 455, 578, 579, 649, 674, 657, 677, 900, 912, 1023
Josephine, 899
N. M., 707
Margaret Ann, 677, 1023
Mary, 677, 873, 1023
Mary Catherine, 1023
Mary Catherine Miller, 1023
Mary H., 899
Michael, 899, 1023
Mrs. Michael, 677
Minnie, 873
Minnie K. Pringle, 899
Sarah F. Reider, 899
Smith, 1024
Thoressa, 912, 1024
William F., 879
William H. Jr., 899
LOHRS
G. W., 549
LOMBARD
LOMBARD continued
_____, 612
Albert, 752
Alice, 981
Anna, 968
Anne, 1067
D. R., 761, 763, 764
David, 973
David R., 1067
De La Mar, 973
Duncan, 973
E. M., 767
Elias, 763
Elias M., 1067
Estelle, 973
Euphemia, 297
Frank E., 973
H. D., 973, 981
Harvey D., 1067
Ida E., 1067
J. H., 973
James, 973
Jane, 973
Jane Owen, 973
Jesse, 618, 622, 962, 968, 973, 1067
Jesse H., 1067
Laura, 961, 1067
Laura E., 962
Madison S., 1067
Margaret A. Jones, 1067
Martha E., 1067
Mary S., 973
Millaard T., 973
Olive, 962, 973, 1067
Olive Carlton, 973
Olive E., 1067
Ora I., 973
Phebe, 973
Samantha Alice, 973
Samantha McUmber, 973, 981
William, 973
William A., 973
William M., 1067
LONG
B. C., 564
Body, 247
Daniel, 708, 798
David, 324
Hannah J., 1115
Isaac, 798
Jacob, 493, 691, 500
Jennie, 759
John, 500, 691
Legs, 247
Peter, 691
Shanks, 244
William, 500
LONGACRE
Lavina, 1154
LONGFELLOW
Sarah, 971
LONGMAN
Rev. J.F., 573, 574
LONGOBARDS
(Longbeards), 973
LOOFBOURROW
Elizabeth Graham, 1032
Hulda Kauffelt, 1032
John G., 1032

LOOFBOURROW continued
John R., 1032
Lemuel G., 1032
Lemuel P., 1031, 1032
Otho W., 507
Ross K., 1032
LOOFBURROW
J. G., 699, 709
John, 703
LORAMIE
, 242, 257, 258
LORAINE
Rev. A.M., 573
LORENZO
Dr., 1073
LOSSEN
Dorothy, 1117
LOTSPEICH
Amelia Rigby, 900
Ellen Melvin, 901
J. E., 588, 589
J. Q., 362, 551, 584
James, 542
James Q. (Weeping Prophet), 683, 688, 690, 899, 900
John B., 551
Mary L. Davidson, 901
Ralph, 900
Reason, 651, 659
Mrs. Reason, 659
Sallie Jones, 900
W. R., 588, 589
W. Ralph, 901
LOTSPIECH
Annie, 901
Howard, 901
John E., 901
Robert, 901
William, 901
LOUCK
Reason, 812
LOUDON
Lydia, 937
LOUIS
Coon, 512
LOVE
William, 333, 364
LOVEBERRY
Mr., 693
LOW
J. W., 581
Mary, 581
Nathan, 513
LOWE
Jesse, 508
John P., 507
Nathan, 389
LOWRY
Elias, 583, 587
William, 583, 587
LOYD
Frederick, 388
Joseph, 792
Rev. T.S., 573
Thomas L., 659
LUCAS
Alexander, 510
Alice, 1040
Anna, 1004
Ann, 1040
LUCAS continued
Benj. F., 494
Caleb, 1104
David R., 510, 1003, 1004
Douglas, 1040
Eliza McAfee, 1003
Elizabeth Kilgore, 1039
Eva Bell, 1104
Hezekiah, 1040
Isadore, 1037, 1040
J. M., 718
James, 1004
John, 483, 1003, 1019, 1037
John M., 362, 718, 1039, 1040
Lida (Mock), 1039
Mack, 718
Mary C., 1040
Sophrona, 1040
Willis, 1040
Laura Campbell, 1019
Maria Thompson, 1004
Mary C., 1040
Robert, 269
Capt. Thomas, 1003
Thurman, 1039
Warren, 503
Warner, 503
William, 1040
LUCKEY
Dr., 431, 947
LUDLOW
Israel, 263
LUFFBORO
Otho, 483
LUFFBORROW
J. G., 708
LUFFBURROUGH
Mrs. Phebe McDonald, 669
LUSE
Henry, 800, 1103
Sarah Jane Warner, 1106
LYDA
William, 498
LYDIA
Mrs., 737
LYMAN
Henry, 500
LYNCH
Ann, 1044
Anna E., 717
Travia, 498
William, 493
LYON
Ariel, 1057
David, 1057
Martha A. Cox, 1057
William, 503
LYONS
George, 493
James, 500
James C., 493, 1100
Levi, 983
Mary E.Q. Pringle, 1100
Olive B., 983
LYSINGER
John, 709
LYTLE
William, 242
MC ADAMS
Almira, 1058
MC ADAMS continued
Almira Kimball, 1058
Archibald Neadam, 1058
Caroline, 1058
John, 489
Maria, 1058
Nathaniel, 1058
Perry, 1058
MC AFEE
Eliza, 1003
MACAN
Harriet, 932
MC ARTHUR
Gen., 849, 1088
Duncan, 269, 357, 359
Col. Duncan, 489
MACAULAY
368
MC BRIDE
Alexander (Surgeon), 457
Andrew, 752
MC CAFFERTY
J. L., 703
John, 707
Thomas, 803
MC CALLION
Charles, 580
MC CAMPBELL
A., 974
Andrew, 439
B., 652
J. L., 430, 975
Dr. James L., 439
John, 974
Joseph, 760
Margaret Tate, 974
Mary Winget, 760
Samuel, 439
MC CANE
David, 494
MC CANN
Eva, 1053
Henry, 507, 739, 833
James, 510
MC CARTNEY
Jacob, 689
John, 690
William, 539
MC CARTY
Ellen, 897
James, 579
James B., 420
Joseph, 508
Michael, 579
MC CAUL
John, 649
MC CAULEY
Clara, 977
Cynthia Webster, 977
Edward, 977
Mary, 823
O. A., 493, 500
Rowan, 513
MC CLAIN
S. P., 947
MC CLARN
Hugh, 503
MC CLEAN
Eliza, 1049
Jennie, 947
MC CLELLAN

MC CLELLAN continued
Gen., 492
Alice, 1101
Eliphaz, 963
Elizabeth Manning, 963
George B., 1150
H. H., 720
Dr. H. H., 452
Rachel, 1102
William, 1102
MC CLELLAND
Dr., 449
MC CLEMONS
Mary A., 1049
MC CLIMANS
Bros., 733
Andrew, 1052
Anna, 1052
Charles W., 1052
Charles William, 1052
D., 838
David, 350, 739, 838
Edward, 581, 1052
Elenore, 1052
Elizabeth Clarridge, 1052
Eliza Henry, 1052
Elizabeth Clearage, 729
Ella May, 1052
Emily, 1052
Frances, 417
George, 729, 741
Herman A., 1052
I., 838
Isaac, 729, 838, 1051, 1052
Mrs. Isaac, 729
James, 417, 838
James Henry, 1052
John, 729, 1051, 1052
Mrs. Margaret, 729
Margaret, 417, 729, 730, 889
Mary, 1052
Mary Creverston, 729
Mary Craverson, 1051
Mary Parker, 729, 1052
Miranda, 1162
Nancy Pearson, 729
Rachel Pearson, 729
Rebecca, 1052
Sarah, 417, 729
Solomon, 740, 1052
William, 729
MC CLIMONS
Edward, 1106
Isabella Pelton, 1106
Margaret, 1049
MC CLINTICK
Elizabeth, 443, 1032
Elizabeth A., 1033
Francenia, 1033
Dr. J. S., 708
Joseph, 443, 1032
Letitia, 1033
Louisa or Lorena, 1033
Louisa C. Kauffelt, 443, 1033
Nancy, 670, 869
S. (M. D.), 725
Samuel, 430, 699, 457, 709, 1032,
Dr. Samuel, 453, 662, 697, 703
MC CLINTICK continued
Sarah C. Housman, 454
Sarah J. Housman, 1049
Dr. T. R., 1049
Dr. Thomas Reeves, 454
William, 430, 587, 699, 709, 740
Dr. William, 443, 453, 454, 697, 699, 702, 709, 703, 1032
MC CLINTOCK
Mr., 554
James, 1142
Margaret, 581
Warren, 554
MC CLOUD
____, 874
Dr., 780, 783
Mrs., 414
Betsey, 986
Charles, Sr., 610
Charles, 359, 430, 362, 413, 610, 779, 790, 791, 792, 968, 987
Dr. Charles, 440, 442, 609, 611, 779, 975, 982, 987, 444
Mrs. (Dr.) Charles, 447
Curtis, 413, 610
Elizabeth Cutler, 413
Elizabeth Winget, 414
George, 414
J. C., 421
Col. J. C., 378, 413, 414, 417, 423, 420, 422, 424, 427, 428, 903
Mrs. (Dr) Jane Carpenter, 1074
John, 414, 760
John, Esq., 760
John C. Esq., 610
Josie B. Jones, 904
Luther, 414
Mary, 975
Mary J., 982
Mary Jane Carpenter, 975
Nancy E. Noteman, 975
Newton, 611
R. C., 546, 611
R. H., 414, 423, 554, 584, 587
Richard Harrison, 427
Rodney C., 359, 493, 975
Smith N., 975
Sophronia, 975
Tessa, 982
Thankful, 968
William, 414
William McCabe, 903
MC CLUNG
John, 494, 503
MC CLUSKEY
Patrick, 510
MC COLLEY
Nicholas, 540
MC COLLUM
____, 411
Gen., 548
Catherine Phifer, 941
Florence, 912
Harriet, 996
MC COLLUM continued
Harriet Pearce, 918
Harry K., 904
John, 904
L. G., 904, 920, 941
Laura B. Squires, 904
Louise G., 904
Margaret Irven, 904
Rebecca Stroup, 1158
Reed S., 904
Sarah, 918
Seth, 912, 1158
Vesuvius, 918
MC COLUM
S. O., 833
MC COMB
Dr., 452
Rev. R. C., 578
MC COMBS
Alexander, 507
MC CONNELL
Samuel, 501
MC CORKLE
George, 818
Mary Elizabeth, 1111
MC CORMACK
Mr., 542
Adelia Webb, 904
Adelaide, 581
C. C., 500, 548
Sergt. C. C., 493
E.; 652, 690
E. W., 363, 364, 688
Edward, 362, 688, 690, 904
Edwin, 904
Ernest, 378, 904
John L., 360, 414
Josephine, 581
Thomas, 414, 548
W. H., 503
William, 367, 541, 542, 571, 577
MC CORMICK
John L., 360
Mary A., 1076
Oscar, 490
Thomas, 414
William, 327
MC COWN
David, 1030
James, 1030
Jane R., 1030
Louisa, 1030
John W., 1030
Margaret, 1030
Martha, 1030
Sarah A., 1030
William P., 1030
MC COY
251
Mrs., 907
Ann P., 577
Ann Tweed Fielding, 907
Celestia B., 907
Daniel, 907
Elizabeth Simpson, 907
Hattie Huggett, 1004
Henry C., 907
Jennie, 907
John, 483

MC COY continued
Lydia Y., 907
N. T., 1004
Miss Sutherland, 907
Thomas W., 689
W.H.C., 652, 907
William, 510, 513, 517, 650, 652, 654, 907
William Henry Clay, 907
MC CRAY
Joseph, 660
MC CREA
John, 1004
MC CUEN
Jacob, 681
MC CULLOUGH
Alexander, 294
Samuel, 268, 294
Solomon, 320
Abba Brower, 441
Alexander, 768
J., 477
John, 790
Dr. John, 441
MAC CUMBER
1123
Henry, 749
MC CUNE
_____, 621, 622
Ann Barlow, 976
David, 975
Harriet Kent, 975
John, 975
John E. (M.D.), 975
Dr. John E., 439, 975, 976
Polly Hager, 975
William, 614
MC DERMOTT
James, 507
MC DANIEL
H., 500
Henry, 493
J. H., 740
Jacob, 740
James H., 741
Philip, 740
William, 493
MC DONALD
Col., 237
A. L., 588
Betsey, 668
Charity, 669
Elizabeth, 669, 918
Miss Emma, 437
G. G., 652, 1028
George, 668
George G., 252, 479, 649, 650, 651, 659, 908, 918
Uncle George, 251
J. B., 437, 652
James, 498, 513, 668, 681, 682, 689, 908, 1160
Mrs. James, 668
James M., 588
John Sr., 654, 660, 663, 681, 682
John, 388, 483, 513, 572, 649, 657, 668, 669, 918
John Jr., 654, 663
Mrs. John, Jr., 663
John, 658, 661, 668
MC DONALD continued
John W., 660
Lucy Withrow, 1160
Maley, 669
Malinda Ferguson, 668, 908
Martha Housman Rayburn, 730
Mary Ann, 668
Mary, 668
Mary A., 908
Mary A. Fulton, 908
Mary Ferguson, 668
Mary Jane, 660
Maudlin, 669
Mrs. Millie, 772
Nancy Cook, 668, 908
Phebe, 669
Philip, 730
Polly, 681
S., 513
Samuel, 668
Schuler, 432
Schyler, 681
Mrs. Schyler, 668
Shueler, 1091
Thomas, 654, 668, 700
MC DONALDS
James, 670
MC DONELL
Sarah, 1115
MC DORMAN
Nancy, 1044
MC DOWELL
Prof., 434
A. C., 976
Ada L., 976
Andrew C., 613, 976
Eber, 613
Elitha, 976
Elitha Sharp, 976
Eoline G. Smith, 976
Grace F., 976
Gus A., 976
Gustavus A., 622
Helen G., 976
Hester M., 976
Gen. Irwin, 269
Judge Adair J. (or), 394
Judge J. Adair, 394
J. B., 501
John A., 393, 521
Maj. John A., 393
John P., 494
L., 976
Lucy A., 976
Lucy Sherwood Douglass, 976
Samuel, 393, 614
Theodore, 976
T. L., 614
Uriah H., 494, 622
MC ELHANEY
John, 732
MC FARLAND
Mary Byers, 1082
Thomas, 1082
MC FEELY
Mrs., 730
MC GAFFEY
John, 490, 551
MC GAFFY
MC GAFFY continued
John, 690
MC GARRY
Dr., 433
MC GARY
Col., 242
MC GEE
Col., 242
MC GUIGON
John, 783
MC GRATH
Rev. F., 638
MC GREW
_____, 859
Rosanna, 859
MC GRUDER
_____, 752
MC HENRY
Almeda, 1040, 1044
Alva L., 1040
Christine Selsor, 714, 1040
David S., 1040
Elizabeth, 713, 1042
George W., 1040
Isaac, 714, 797
Isaac E., 1040
Julia Ann, 1040
Lottie, 1106
Margaret S., 1040
Mary E., 1040
Nancy Flood, 714, 1040
Sarah J. Hornbeck, 1040
William, 714
William H., 1040, 1044
MACHIWETAH
247
MC INTIRE
Rev. James, 737, 738
Thomas, 718
Zero, 508
MC INTOSH
_____, 667
Gen., 259
MC INTURF
James, 721
MACK
Alice, 583
MC KAY
Jesse, 513
MC KEE
_____, 258
MC KEES
_____, 279
MC KELFISH
Joseph, 327, 541, 544, 689
MC KENZIE
_____, 258
MC KETRICK
Katie, 1078
MACKEY
834
MC KEY
J. T., 480
MC KINNON
955
Dorothea Ellen Bidwell, 962
J. H., 962
J. W., 589
Mary J., 956

MC KINNON continued
W. H., 584, 955
MACKEN
John, 840
MACKEY
Rev. Isaac, 734, 1050
MC KINNON
_____, 910
Clara E. Wallace, 902
Hon J. H., 909
Mr. J.Q., 909
J. T., 909
J. W., 588
Priscilla Houston, 909
Theophilus, 241, 908
W. H., 908, 909
MAC KINNON
Daniel W., 901
J. W., 588, 901
John W., 554
Lee, 902
Phebe Hogge, 901
William, 901
MC LAIN
James, 584, 587
John, 498
MC LAUGHLIN
Mr., 659, 829
James, 588
John W., 540
Robert, 540, 542, 688
Mrs. Stroup, 829
MC LEAN
Andrew S. (Rev.), 572
John, 493
Robert H., 508
MC LENE
Isaac, 372
Jeremiah, 320, 359, 371
John, 372
Keturah H. Goslee, 953
Mary, 677
Mary Warner, 372
P. (S. M. C.), 322
Patrick, 321, 324, 328, 330, 334, 360, 364, 367, 371, 372, 388, 537, 523, 572, 663, 687, 689, 728, 757, 781
Patrick (Squire), 533, 538, 1164
Judge Patrick, 687, 953
Patrick, 374
Patrick (Esq.), 842
Rebecca Warner, 372
MC MAIN
James, 764
Thomas, 986
MA MANN
James, 764
MC MARA
Thomas, 493
MC MILLAN
D. E., 503
David E. (Dr.), 707
Elizabeth Truitt, 850
Mrs. Lydia, 707
William, 318
MC MILLEN
Alban Strain, 942
D. E., 430, 588
MC MILLEN continued
Dr. D. E., 550
Dr. David E., 433
Eliza, 942
Margaret Linn, 942
Mary G., 433
William, 433, 942
MC MILLIN
Dr. D.E., 697, 702, 703
Dr. David E., 443
S.L.B., 500
MC MULLEN
_____, 814
Harriet M., 403
John, 652, 662
MC MURRAY
A. B., 652
Alexander, 654, 1024
Ella, 1024
Ellen Simpson, 1024
Florence, 1024
George, 1024
Isabel, 1024
James, 1024
John, 1024
Louisa, 1024
Mary Houser, 1024
Rebecca, 1156
Robert, 1024
Sallie, 1024
Sarah, 1024
MC NEAL
Jacob, Sr., 1004
Jacob, Jr., 1004
Jacob, 640, 641, 643, 756, 1003
John, 513
Matilda Fought, 1004
MC NUTT
James, 388
John, 389, 650, 654, 663
Mrs. Rossel, 663
Samuel, 388, 389
MC PHERON
1017
MC PHERSON
_____, 1017
MC PIKE
Caleb, 503
John, 493, 501
MC QUARTER
Mary, 1089
MC SAVANA
John, 507
MC UMBER
Phebe Kelly, 973
Samantha, 973, 981
MC WHORTON
(Warden), 934
MADDIGAN
Johanna Dwyer, 874
Thomas, 874
MADDOX
Rev. Samuel, 573
MADDUX
David, 508
J. D., 588, 589
John D., 559, 563, 690
John W., 924
Katy Preston, 924
S., 588
MADISON
James, 378
James (Pres.), 318
MAHAFFEY
Hannah, 711, 1152
MAHAN
Mary, 897
Matthew, 500
MAHOY
Caroline V., 1163
George, 718
Joseph, 1163
MAINS
Isaac, 498
MAKLEY
Hannah, 923
MALEY
Rev. Mr., 737
Rev. George, 572
MALOTT
Ann, 248
Catherine, 248
John, 248
Predaux, 240
Sarah, 248
Thomas, 248
MALLOY
Anna, 931
Katy E., 424
MALSBY
Dr., 954
MANIFOLD
Mary E., 996
MANLY
Rev. Dr., 581
MANN
_____, 750, 787
Alden, 750
Azro, 750
Benjamin, 750, 760
Benjamin W., 764, 1067
Charles C., 1067
D., 559
Dora M., 1067
Edward, 1067
Freddie, 1067
Hester, 447
Dewitt C., 1067
Harriet Howard, 1067
Helen A., 1067
Horace, 418
Jane Grey, 760, 1067
John, 750, 787
L. D., 752, 754
Leonard, 750
Leonard H., 750
Lily G., 1067
Lorenzo D., 750
Mary J. Hoyt, 1067
Nancy, 750
Rebecca, 1158
Reuben, 513, 750
Reuben P., 359
Samuel, 513, 749, 750, 1067
Sarah, 1067
William, 513
MANNING
Alice May Clark, 864
Elizabeth, 963
Ella, 1050
Jane Phillips, 963

MANNING continued
William, 963
John R., 864
MANTLE
_____, 798
Alexander, 1051, 1052
Ann, 1051
Annie L., 1051
Baltzer, 634
George S., 1051
Jane, 1051
Jenette, 1051
John, 1051
Keziah Shephers, 1051, 1052
Margaret, 1051
Mary, 1051
Matilda, 1051
Nancy Jane, 1051
Richard, 1051
William, 1051
MANTZ
John, 801
MANVILLE
Elizabeth, 750
William S., 821
MARCH
Mr., 670
Algeraus C., 902
Arabelle, 902
Ida May, 902
Jacob, 507, 569, 584, 588, 589, 902
Katy Crawford, 902
Kittie Z., 902
Levi, 507, 569, 587, 902
Rebecca Spark, 902
MARCY
H. D., 701
MARETT
Aner, 1091
MARFIELD
S. Jr., 407
MARK
_____, 647
Elizabeth. 1074
James, 1074
Nancy Vankirk, 1074
MARKLE
C. G., 823
Ezra, 653, 817
Gabriel, 513, 811, 813, 817, 822, 653, 654
Hannah, 813
I. S., 823
I. M., 818
John H., 818
Johnathan, 654, 671, 817
K. T., 823
Margaret, 812
Mary Cryder, 671
Philip, 817, 819
S. H., 818
MARKLEY
Bertha R., 1113
Catharine Kiskeder, 1113
Eliza J. Atcheson, 1113
Eliza Jane, 1113
Hannah, 1115
Harry K., 1113
J., 503
Jacob M., 1113
MARKLEY continued
John G., 1113
Jonathan, 1113
Jonathan F., 1113
Margaret, 1115, 1116
Maria, 1113
Mary, 1113
Philip, 1113
Philip M., 1113
Rosa, 1113
Rosanna, 893
William, 493
William A., 1113
MARKLY
G., 651
Philip, 936
MARKS
Hannah Hayden, 759
Jackson, 759
James, 390, 660, 758, 759
Jefferson, 759
Jennie Long, 759
Lucinda, 759
Nancy, 660
Nancy VanKirk, 758
Washington, 759, 764
William, 507
MARONEY
Father (Rev.) J., 580
MARP
William, 653
MARQUAIT
John, 540
MARQUART
Mrs. Reed, 909
MARQUETTE
Father, 254
MARQUIS
617
Emma, 1075
James, 513
John, 513
William, 513
MARRS
Emma, 1050
MARSH
Mr., 413
Mrs., 669
Chloe, 1075
Cleopatra Goodyear, 1113
Cora, 1114
Eliza Egman, 1113
Henry, 1114
Howard, 1114
John L., 1113
John, 1096
Josiah L., 923
M., 719
Martha Lever, 1096
Milton, 712, 718
Noah, 817, 1115
Rachel, 923
S. N., 652
Samuel, 1113
Sarah, 1117
Toland, 1114
Wilbert, 1113
MARSHALS
478
MARSHALL
Albert, 549
MARSHALL continued
Benjamin H., 973
Electa, 974
Etta May, 974
Frank, 974
G. W., 974
Humphrey, 499
James, 699
Jerry H., 974
John, 494, 622
Joshua, 973
L. M., 974
Lemuel, 783
M. K., 709
Malinda A., 974
Martin, 428
Melissa Domminy, 974
Minnie M., 974
Sally Wiley, 974
Sarah Hague, 973
Willie C., 974
MARTIN
_____, 272, 780, 991
Rev. Mr., 903
Elder, 787
Dr., 448, 452
Mrs., 272, 275, 730
Andrew Jackson, 974
Benjamin, 780
Benjamin H., 903, 1051
C. W., 652
Celinda C. Bell, 1104
Charles, 974
Charles H., 902, 1051
David, 268, 271, 299, 691, 783, 972
Elizabeth Harrison, 1051
Florella J., 974
Frank, 974
George, 780
Isabel Harrison, 903
J. C., 653
J. S., 737
Jacob, 643, 707, 902, 903, 1051
Rev. Jacob, 572, 573
James D., 903
James Douglass, 1051
James F., 903
James Foster, 1051
Johanna C. Leonard, 903
John, 780, 839, 974, 1104
John F., 498
John H., 500
John Jacob, 1051
John W., 1051
John Wayland, 903
Joseph, 1051
Joseph S., 503, 737, 903
Joseph Spencer, 1051
Dr. Joshua, 432
Margaret Shafer Davis, 974
Mary, 972
Mary L., 974
Mary M. Gayler, 902
Rachel, 780
Dr. Robert, 432
Sally, 974
Sarah Ann Stagg, 974
Simeon, 733, 738
Sophia, 1080

MARTIN continued
Susan, 780
William, 780
MARVIN
Grace, 882
MASON
James, 510
Samson, 358, 408
Gen. Samson, 399, 400
Mrs. Strickland, 943
Rodney, 943
MASSIE
267
Gen., 268
Nathaniel, 304, 340, 357
Gen. Nathaniel, 264, 269
MASTERSON
John O., 858
M., 503
Martha S., 858
Michael, 493
MASTOSON
Patrick, 579
MATHERS
Elizabeth, 890
MATHEWS
_____, 513
Rev., 1135
Elizabeth, 1150
T., 480
MATLOCK
Nehemiah, 508
MATTES
Alfred, 510
MATTOON
Dr. Francis Nathaniel, 441
Miriam Lecky, 441
T. M., 457
MATTRIE
Benjamin, 493
MAULSBY
Dr. David J., 432, 433
David P., 544
MAXEY
Annie J., 1148
Charity, 1040
Charity Starr, 1154
Charles S., 1154, 1155
Eliza, 1148
Elizabeth E., 1155
Fanny, 1148
Fannie Troxel, 1154
Florence J., 1148
Jessie, 1040
John C., 1040
John T., 332, 362, 427, 477, 478, 483, 832, 1040, 1154
Stephen W., 1040
Laura J., 427
Laura, 1155
Lizzie, 584
Mary F., 1154
Nettie, 1040
Pearl, 1155
Stephen, 718, 719, 833, 1148, 1154, 1155
Stephen H., 1148
Stephen W., 1154
Susan Reed, 1155
Wilson R., 1040
MAXWELL
MAXWELL continued
Patrick, 501
MAYBERRY
Susan Dillow, 1020
MAYER
Phebe, 878
MAYNE
Grace, 411
MAYTHORNE
Mr., 640
MEAD
Emma, 1053
I. C., 503
MEADOWS
Polly, 258
MEANS
Margaret, 1088
MECHLIN
Rev. G.W., 582
MECHLING
Rev. G.W., 582
MEERS
Rev. L.R., 638
MEHEGAN
William, 507
MEIGS
Gov., 487
Return J., 267
MELLVIN
Josiah, 1002
MELVILLE
John, 647
MELVIN
_____, 658, 669, 670, 1101
Abby, 669, 681
Abigail, 374
Mrs. Adair, 663
Bartholomew, 663, 669
Benjamin, 669, 681, 918
Charles, 669, 681, 683, 689
Elizabeth, 670
Elizabeth Gardner, 901
Ellen, 901
Isabelle G., 990
J. B., 687
J. J., 682
Brother J. J., 682
J. V., 818
Jane, 669
Jane Barnes, 669
Jane H., 892
Jefferson, 669
John Sr., 669
John Jr., 669
John, 324, 367, 374, 477, 513, 584, 643, 587, 689, 690, 892
John J., 682, 688, 689
Joseph, 513, 669, 681
Joseph B., 687, 689, 901
Josiah, 668, 669, 682
M. M., 588
Mary, 918
Mary T., 1002
Phoebe, 669, 681
Mrs. Phoebe Van Vacter, 669
Polly, 669
Rumania Crabtree, 918
Sallie, 669
Sallie Inzer, 669
MELVIN continued
Samuel, 669
Sarah, 892
Silas, 669
Thomas, 669, 682, 983
MEMBRE
Father, 232
MENTER
Samuel, 902
MERCE
Leander, 622
MERCER
A. F., 501
Elizabeth, 1033
Frank, 703
James M., 1033
Leander, 494
W. F., 703
William F., 1033
MEREDITH
A. D., 583
R., 583
MERRILL
J. H., 550
James H., 689
John H., 703
MERRIMAN
Elizabeth, 717
MERRY
Dr. J. M., 454
MERRYMAN
Elizabeth, 1037
J. M., 454
MESSASS
247
MESHEKENOGHQUA
(The Little Turtle), 247
MESMORE
A. L., 567
MESNARD
Father, 254
MESSENGER
Rev. George, 581
MESSMORE
Mr., 677
A. L., 549
Alva L., 363
Lieut. Alvan L., 507, 509
Catharine, 721
Elizabeth, 1023
Isabel, 677, 1023
James M., 1023
James Madison, 677
Mrs. Lohr, 677, 899, 900, 1023
Mary Catharine, 677
Mary C. Miller (Michael), 677
Samuel, 677, 718, 721, 899, 1023
MICHAEL
George, 703
Roseberry Jones, 749
William, 703
Eva, 851
MIDDLETON
Mr., 659
Charlotte Lady, 853
Samuel T., 659
Sir Thomas, 853
MILES

MILES continued
A. J. (Dr.), 433
George, 507
MILINER
Elizabeth, 888
John, 888
Mary Slaughter, 888
MILLBURN
John, 540
MILLENS
Elizabeth Willett, 1030
James, 1030
MILLER
____, 719, 910
Father, 557
Miss, 693
A., 643, 732
A. R., 834
Abram, 910
Abraham, 840
Amanda B., 910
Andrew, 508, 510, 1014
C. H., 699, 701
Catherine, 899
Charles H., 709
Cordelia J., 910
Daniel D., 508
E. N., 1099
Edward E., 503
Elder, 784
Electra J. Newhouse, 1075
Ella, 910
Eva Maud, 1075
Fannie, 910
Francis R., 500
George, 494, 622, 833
Hannah Newhouse, 1075
Harriet Minshall, 910
Henry, 1014
J. T., 574, 834
Rev. J. T., 574
James Benjamin, 1075
James G., 1075
John, 507, 910
John W., 508
Kate, 894
L. H., 587
Laura, 1014
Lawrence, 801
Leora A., 910
Lewis H., 689
Lidia, 973
Lucretia Ogilvie, 1099
Mary A., 914
Mary Ann, 917
Mary C., 677
Mary Catherine, 1023
Mary Groves, 910
Monterville, 503
N. H. S., 477
Nancy Francis, 1014
Nelson A., 503
Simon, 501
Sophronia Chappell, 910
Theodore W., 503, 910
Vincent C., 910
MILLHOFF
Mrs., 1093
MILLHOLLAND
Clara McCauley, 977
John W., 976
MILHOLLAND continued
Maria, 976
Rachel Ann Nichols, 977
Thomas, 976
William, 976
MILLIGAN
John, 357
MILLIKEN
Cary, 1074
Elizabeth Ann Smith, 1074
James, 790
Col. James, 853
Martha Boyd, 853
MILLIKIN
Mr., 781
Col., 780, 964, 966, 993
A. C., 1005
Abel, 1005
Alder, 977
Andrew, 781, 977, 1005
Ann, 977
Anna, 966
Annie, 781
Betsey Slyh, 773
Charles Rowland, 1079
Daniel, 781, 977, 1005, 1015
Dorotha McFarland, 780, 1005
Elizabeth, 287, 781, 977, 1070
Elizabeth Converse Smith, 1006
Elizabeth Cook, 977, 780, 1005, 1079
Elizabeth Slyh, 977
Francis Wilbur, 1079
J. F., 1079
J. S., 1079
Jacob, 768, 770, 772, 792, 965, 977, 1005
James, 251, 362, 479, 642, 780, 781, 788, 745, 783, 790, 791, 792, 965, 977, 1005, 1079
James, Jr., 1079
John, 637, 977, 1005, 1071, 1079
John S., 791
Lulu, 1079
Martha, 781, 977, 1078
Martha J., 1014
Martha Jane, 780
Marvin Stanley, 1079
Mary, 1005
Mattie E. Franklin, 1079
Rachel Bane, 1079
Rachel Bayne, 1071
Rachel Carey, 965, 1005
Robert, 1005
Samuel, 781, 977, 1005
Sarah, 781, 965
Sarah A. Armstrong, 781
Sarah A. Carey, 977
Sarah Carey, 781, 965
Sarah Sutzer, 781
William, 773, 781, 977, 1005
Wyatt Lester, 1079
MILLS
Amos, 1006
Catherine Crego Strickland, 1075
David, 1006
MILLS continued
Eliza, 1001, 1006
Elizabeth, 893
Hannah, 1006
James, 1075
James L., 494, 622
James M., 990
Jedediah, 1008
Jesse M., 990
John, 513, 633, 644, 1001, 1006
John (Old John), 893
Mary, 727
Mary A., 1006
Miran, 813
Roswell, 459
Ruth, 1006
Sarah, 1006
Sarah Pruden, 1006
MINER
____, 979
MINSHALL
James Q., 562
Wyatt, 562
MILTON
Mrs. D. J., 583
MINER
Barbara, 1024
Griffin, 369
Isaac, 359, 369, 387, 389
Judge Isaac, 321, 359
Jeremiah, 369, 523
John, 369
William, 369
MINSHALL
668, 911, 930, 1137, 1140
Ada, 911
Asberina, 371
Charles, 911
Clarestine, 911
Edward, 371
Eleanor, 910, 955
Eleanor (Watson), 370, 371
Elsie, 911
Enoch, 371
Enoch E., 503
Florence McCollum, 912
Hannah, 371
Hannah Littleton Beers, 911
Hannah Watson, 911
Harriet, 910
Imo, 911
Isaac, 371, 510
J. Q., 479, 480, 732
James Q., 250, 337, 346, 478, 910, 911
James Quinn, 371, 910
Jessie, 371
Jonathan, 330, 361, 370, 371, 387, 388, 389, 513, 538, 571, 572, 670, 689, 833, 837, 910, 911, 955, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1142
Mrs. Jonathan, 833
Leah Bradford, 371
Leon, 850, 867, 911
Lucy, 801
Mary Ganlin, 911
Permelia, 371
Polly, 371

MINSHALL continued
Rachel, 371
Sarah, 911
W. W., 911
Walter, 371
Wesley, 371
William, 371
Wyatt, 503, 911
MINTER
Ann, 660, 1025
Anna Willett, 1030
Benjamin Franklin, 1025
Crawford, 1025
Elizabeth, 1024
John, 652, 662, 1024, 1025
Lewis, 1030
Lewis K., 1025
Mary, 1024
Mary Delaney, 1025
Mary Stevenson, 1025
Reuben, 510
Saline, 1025
Sallie, 1025, 1154
Sallie Ann, 1025
Salome, 1025
Samuel, 569
Walter, 1025
William, 483, 650, 654, 651, 662, 1024, 1025
Mrs. William, 662
William C., 477, 652
MINTHALL
J. Q., 482
MITCHEL
Judge, 294, 619
David, 619
John, 478
MITCHELL
Ensign, 747, 1114
Miss, 440
Aaron, 294
Abizar, 1114
Alexander R., 294
Alvira, 748
Andrew, 508, 981
Cassandra Bradley, 1114
Chandler, 480, 483, 748
Charles, 483, 812, 1114
Claudius, 747, 923
David, 268, 271, 293, 294, 318, 321, 359, 360, 387, 388, 389, 390, 507, 513, 603
David (Elder), 574
David, Jr., 513
Dixon, 294
Elizabeth, 294, 748, 981, 984
Elmira, 923
Frank, 833, 1151
George, 293, 688
Mrs. George, 580
Hannah, 981
Hannah Caldwell, 294
James, 503, 670
Jennie, 1108, 1109
Jesse, 293, 440
John, 749
John C., 294
Joseph, 747
Joshua, 748
Levina, 748, 1115
MITCHELL continued
Lucy Hubbard, 1114
Margaret, 293
Martha, 293
Martha Black, 293
Moses, 293, 513
N., 896
Nancy, 748
Nancy Lambert, 748
Newman, 483, 758, 819, 1109, 1114
Gen. O. M., 399
Ormsby McKnight, 1152
Rebecca Nelson, 294
Samuel, 268, 293, 294, 324, 389, 513, 603
Prof. Samuel, 1016
Samuel, Jr., 513
Sarah, 748
Viola Eachus, 1151
William, 733
MITTEN
Miss, 432
MOCK
Able, 498
Lida, 1039
MOFFITT
Flora N. Henderson, 437
MOFFIT
Dr. Melvin M., 437
MOGAWGO
247
MOLER
David, 498
Jacob, 498
Wall, 809
MOLUNTHA
242, 244
MOLL
H., 233
MONEYHAM
Peter, 724
MONHEM
Nicholas, 389, 487
MONHUM
Nicholas, 229
MONMOUTH
P. Goodyear, 1111
MONROE
_____, 354, 757
James, 302, 378, 780, 909
Rev. T.H., 574
MONTBRUN
Timothy, 301
MONTGOMERY
B. F., 581
Benjamin F., 414
Hugh, 513, 523, 689, 387
John R., 360, 413, 414, 688
Josephine Edwards, 413
Susan, 1104
MOODY
Rev. G., 572
Rev. Granville, 821
Hezekiah, 500
Rev. Roger, 513
Roger, 513
MOON
Aaron, 712, 717, 718, 719
Artinaca, 1043
Catharine Davis, 712, 1040
MOON continued
Douglass B., 1040
Edith L., 1040
Enoch, 712
J. D., 1040
James, 712, 718
Jane, 712
John, 712
John D., 718
John L., 712, 718
John S., 712
Jonathan, 712, 718, 1040
Morgan D., 1040
Mrs. Nancy, 713
Rosanna, 1037
Rosanna Powell, 712
Sarah Bysher, 1040
Samuel S., 1040
MOONEY
Bros., 438
Electa Lane, 977
Emily Bigelow, 977
Ida, 977
Jacob, 977
Otto, 977
R., 977
Rosanna Winters, 977
Walter, 977
MOORE
Miss, 663
Mr., 673, 769
Mrs., 673
Mrs. Anna Coon, 669
Annie, 912
Annie Cooms, 912
B. H., 587, 709
Betsey Patterson, 770
Caroline Beebe, 770
Mrs. Catherine Coon, 670
Capt. Charles, 858
Clara, 912
Mrs. Coon, 663
David, 670
Dorcas Phifer, 374
Elisha, 663, 669, 912
Eliza, 670
Elizabeth, 641
Esther, 727
Esther Dungan, 727
Harriet, 670
Harry, 930
Henry, 670
Isaac, 697, 707
Rev. Isaac, 573
Jacob, 689
James, 324, 513, 770, 790
Jane, 670
John, 282, 283, 284, 324, 327, 329, 362, 363, 364, 367, 373, 374, 409, 540, 541, 544, 661, 663, 670, 673, 687, 912, 1018, 1079
Capt. John, 488, 537, 539
Col. John, 542
John F., 498
Mary, 670, 912
Mary M., 858
Moses, 769, 770
Mrs. Moses, 769, 792
Nancy, 780, 1079, 1120
Nancy Scott, 912
Napoleon, 837

MOORE continued
Nathan, 493, 503
Nicholas, 387, 390, 754, 759
Robert, 507, 670, 912, 1024
Sally, 513
Sarah, 1019
Mrs. Sarah Littler, 670, 673
Sarah Littler, 912
Seretta King, 770
Mrs. Smith, 673, 912
Stephen, 367, 362, 573, 688, 689, 770
Stephen, Jr., 688, 791
Thomas, 524
Thoressa Lohr, 912, 1024
William, 670
MOORMAN
A. C., 839
Achilles C., 1162
Delos B., 1162
E. W., 1162
Elizabeth Hambleton, 1162
Frances Mary, 1162
Lillian, 1162
Martha Jane Jennings, 1162
Thomas, 1162
Thomas A., 1162
MORAIN
Eliza Ann, 708
Harrison, 708
Lizzie, 708
Nancy, 708
Washington, 708
MORE
A. B., 494
Albert, 494
James, 498
William D., 498
MOREHEAD
Thomas, 522
MORELOCK
Candice, 968
Candise Converse, 968
J. J., 968
MORGAN
_____, 969, 983, 1123
Gen., 938
Anthony S., 508
E. J., 870
J. F., 537, 569
James Bradley (Dr.), 454
Janey, 537
Gen. John, 509
Joseph, 838
Mrs. Martha, 870
Martha, 1046
Mary E. Fitzgerald, 1088
N. D., 587
W. H., 483
W. L., 740, 1088
William M., 508
MORGRIDGE
_____, 617, 980
A. S., 980
Blanche, 1066
Harriet, 1066
J. B., 483, 977
J. Bailey, 526, 617
MORGRIDGE continued
John, 981
Joshua B., 1066
Richard, 614, 978, 979, 980, 977
Ruth Silvers, 981
Sallie, 977
Sallie Emerson, 981
Samuel, 981
William, 981
MORRELL
Rev. Mr., 581
MORRILLS
Mrs. Hannah, 827
MORRIS
Bishop, 573, 1138
Amos, 801, 1103
Anna, 640
Benjamin, 764, 780
Benjamin F., 1068
Calvin, 1160
Caroline, 732
Carrie, 1068
David, 477, 749, 764, 1065, 1068
E. J., 823
Elizabeth, 737
Ella Miller, 910
Ellen Wilson, 780
Emma J., 1150
George, 494
Isaac, 801
J. W., 764, 767
James, 670
John, 640, 689, 737, 1064
John W., 767, 791, 1068
Maj. John W., 509
Joseph, 1067
Rev. Joseph, 573, 761
Joseph P., 498
Josiah, 767, 1068
Lafayette, 503
Levinah Drake, 1068
Louisa, 1113
Louise, 421
Mrs. Mary, 670
Mary J., 1160
Noah, 654
Robert, 910
Roasa, 1068
Samuel, 670
Mrs. Sarah, 670
Sarah, 1065
Sarah Weaver, 1068
Solomon, 767, 1068
Stephen, 801
Surrilda, 1065, 1068
Tom, 1114
Thomas, 857
Mrs. Weaver, 749
William, 477, 731, 732
Rev. Z. A., 1138
MORRISON
Rev., 754
Alexander, 534
Elizabeth, 1078
Henry, 1078
Jonathan, 792
Martha Davis, 1078
MORRISSEY
Thomas, 840
MORROW
Col., 549
Rev., 734
Gov., 394
Alexander, 1138
Rev. Alexander, 833
Col. I. H., 548
Jemima, 758
Jeremiah, 318
John, 1064
Mary, 1064
Nancy, 1064
Rev. William, 572, 573, 707
MORSE
Miss, 453, 749
Albert E., 498
Amelia Calliver, 437
Archibald, 507
Betsy, 1056
C. A., 821
Caleb, 477, 721, 1059
Caroline McAdams, 1058
Dr. Clifton S., 437
Clinton, 364, 851
Dr. D. A., 434, 448
Edna, 851
Elizabeth, 749
Emma McDonald, 437
Hulda, 1059
Isaac, 1054
Joseph, 1056, 1057
Lois, 1054
Lucetta J., 1054
Lydia A., 1057
Martha, 1059
Nathan, 437
Mrs. Permelia, 851
Ray G., 1058
Rheuma, 1056, 1057
S., 457
Sarah, 1058
Wallace C., 1058
William A., 1058
MORTIMORE
Mr., 637
Mrs., 637
David, 642
Thomas, 642
MOSES
Elizabeth, 1052
Susan, 1052
Thomas, 1052
MOSGROVE
Dr., 444
MOUNT
L., 478
Lemford, 688
MOWELL
Emanuel, 510
MOZER
Jacob, 513
John, 513, 523, 710
MOZIER
John, 389
MUELLER
Rev. Father B. M., 580
MULCAHY
Daniel, 1155
Margaret, 1155
Margaret Sullivan, 1155

MULLEN
Isabel, 781
MULLER
Rev. B.M., 638, 1005
MULLIN
Thomas, 390
MUMFORD
Edward, 582, 583, 587
MUMMA
Abraham, 1058
Callie Davis, 1058
Caroline, 1058
Ella, 1058
Elizabeth, 1058
Joseph, 1058
Joseph F., 1058
Mary, 1058
Mattie, 1058
Sarah J., 1058
MURDOCK
Miss, 377
MURE
Andrew J., 702
MURFIN
John, 330, 389, 533, 389, 537, 540, 689, 1143
L. John, 533
MURL
John, 1149
Mary Coberly, 1149
MURPHY
Hugh, 500
Levi, 689
Mathew, 494
MURRAY
Alexander, 1052
Armstrong, 1052
Elizabeth Leach, 1052
Ella F., 1052
Elizabeth Gallagher, 1052
J. Clark, 1052
Jane T. Armstrong Gibson, 1052
John, 711, 720, 1052
Dr. John, 393
Josephine, 1052
Lydia Belle, 1052
Martha, 1052
Mary J., 1052
Maxwell, 578, 684, 688, 738, 1052
Robert B., 1052
William, 1052
MURREY
Dr. Reuben D., 393
MUSON
Bushrod W., 718
MYERS
Lieut. Gov., 951
Asa, 953
E. J., 549, 584
Isaac S., 709
Jacob, 503
Elizabeth, 1050
MYLES
George, 914
Mrs. Norris, 914
NAGELY
Aaron, 1062
Elizabeth, 1062
Ichabod, 1062
NAGELY continued
John, 817, 1062
Mary, 1062
Robert, 1062
NAGLEY
A., 761
Polly, 749
R., 761
Robert, 767
William A., 498
NAGOHQUANGOGH
or LeGris, 247
NASH
Thomas, 842
NATION
Rev., 734
Philip, 543, 707
Rev. Philip, 572
NAWAC
247
NAYLOR
C. A., 659
NEAGEY
247
NEAL
Charles P., 428
NEALS
P., 647
NEDDS
Nehemiah, 687
NEEDHAM
327, 373
Thomas, 541
NEEDLES
Sarah, 972
NEER
John, 673
NEFF
Mrs., 673
Absalom, 673
Francis Rodney, 673
Frank, 588
Frank R., 588, 689
George, Jr., 709
George M., 508
Isaac, 507
Mrs. Mary Groves, 673
Polly, 749
NEGLEY
John, 654
Joseph, 479
NEGRO LEGS
247
NEIBARGER
Dr. Anderson, 453
Mrs. Morse, 453
NEIBERGER
Vinnie, 921
NEIL
Maj., 913
David B., 1155
Grace, 913
Joseph S., 1155
Louise, 913
Mary M. Hoge, 913, 1155
Parmelia Sullivant, 1155
Robert, 913, 1155
Robert Allen, 913
Robert S., 1155
Sarah E. Chrisman, 913
William A., 483, 913
NEIL continued
William A. Jr., 481
Capt. William A., 509
Maj. William A., 474
William A. (Maj.), 474
Maj. William Allen, 913
NEILSON
William, 540
NELL
Mary Ann, 1007
NELSON
_____, 752
Alexander, 718
E. W., 327
Margaret Johnston, 730
Rebecca, 294
Robert, 513
William, 327, 541, 730
NEPTUNE
_____, 1128
NESS
Eleanor VanLear, 748
NEVILLE
Jerry, 719
NEWBOLT
Thomas, 510
NEWCOM
Luther, 814
NEWCOMB
Calvin, 364, 362, 863
Narcissis Babcock, 417
Mrs. Rebecca J., 863
William, 417
NEWELL
Samuel, 358, 359
NEWHOUSE
Hannah, 1075
NEWLAND
Richard, 799, 802
NEWMAN
Anne, 1059
Caleb, 1059
Caleb L., 1059
Charles, 1059
Clarence R., 1060
Elizabeth Lawrence, 1059
Frank, 1059
George, 1059
George W., 1059
Henry L., 1059
Herbert, 1059
Isaac, 732, 821
John, 1059
Joseph, 501
Lafayette, 750, 1059
Magdalena, 1059
Martha, 1059
Martha Morse, 1059
Mary, 1059
Nathaniel F., 1059
Ollie Reed, 1060
Robert D., 1060
NEWSOM
Lewis, 330, 553
NEWTON
Abner, Jr., 608, 609
Albert, 609
Alvina, 964
NICEWANNER
Candy H., 1114
Henry, 1114

NICEWANNER continued
Nancy A. Ellsworth, 1114
Ressie D., 1114
Rosa L., 1114
Sarah Brown, 1114
Sarah Smith, 1114
Thomas H., 1114
Thursey D., 1114
Willie, 1114
NICHOLS
Alford, 790
Cyrus, 803
Edward L., 503
Elizabeth, 298
John W., 503
Rachel, 748
Rachel Ann, 977
William, 503
NICHOLSON
Robert, 513
NICKELS
_____, 617
NICKENS
Mary J., 582
Moses, 629
NICKOLS
R. S., 634
NICODEMUS
Elizabeth L. Bostwick, 1033
Harriet, 1033
Howard L., 1033
J. M., 709, 703
J. N., 699
John, 1033
John M., 1033
Maud S., 1033
NIEL
R. Samuel, 832
NIGH
Dorotha, 988
Ortho W., 508
NIGHT STANDER
247
NIXON
Isabella, 955
NOBLE
Benjamin, 1028
Betsey, 1028
Elizabeth Dewey, 1025
Hannah, 1016, 1028, 1073, 986, 1025
Hannah Barker, 1026, 1073
Joseph, 1028
Mary Riddle, 1026
N. B., 1028
N. H., 1028
N. S., 1027
Polly, 1028
Ruhana Emery, 1026
Sarah, 1028
Sarah Root, 1026
Seth, 1027
Rev. Seth, 1027, 1025, 1026, 1073
Thomas, 1025, 1026, 1028
Thomas (Deacon), 1025
NOLAND
B. W., 798
George, 800
NORMAN
NORMAN continued
Isaac, 741
NO NAME
247
NORRIS
Benjamin, 507
Birny O., 914
Elmora Osborn, 914
Isaac J., 507
James B., 914
Jesse, 914
Margaret, 1007
Mary E., 914
Nancy Batch, 914
S. B., 553, 914
T. B., 457
William H., 914
Zacheus, 914
Zaccheus, 914
NORTON
Charles, 968
Cynthia Knapp, 771
Daniel, 981
Delaney, 1078
James, 604, 981, 1075, 1078
John, 604, 981
John H., 603, 972
Josephine, 970
Kesiah, 771
Keziah, 1078
Lucinda, 1157
Melissa, 972
Phoebe, 968, 1074
Sarah, 972
Mrs. Sarah, 281
Miss Sarah A., 554
Sarah E. Daugherty, 981
Sarah Taylor, 604
Sarrepta, 767
Solomon, 604, 771
Sarah Taylor, 604, 981
NOTEMAN
Andrew, 513, 614
Ann, 513, 1023, 900, 677
Ann Littler Smith, 674
Nancy E., 975
Mrs. Smith, 939
William, 649, 653, 674, 939, 1023
Zachariah, 975
NUFEL
L., 588
NUFFER
L. W., 653, 652
NUGENT
_____, 788, 783
Christina Broadburn, 1079
Francis, 1079, 778
Isabella Gallaher, 1079
Michael, 1079
NUNEMAKER
John, 1071
Mary Rhulen, 1071
NUNNAMAKER
Henry, 1075
Mahala Crego, 1075
NUSSBAUM
Henry, 507
NYE
Rev. H.R., 581
Jane; 1031
NYE continued
Mary E., 1031
Samuel, 1031
OAKLEY
David, 510
OAKLY
W. E., 643
OBERDIER
W. W., 588
OBIL
_____, 790, 788
O'BOYLE
Michael, 503
O'BRIEN
Caroline M., 1098
Ellen M., 1098
Christopher P. W., 1098
George, 498
Henry S., 1098
Jennie L., 1098
John T., 1098
Joseph W., 1098
Maggie A., 1098
Mary Chatham, 1098
Richard, 1098
William, 510
O'CONNOR
John, 503
O'DAY
Cynthia, 1111
Elijah, 483
John, 483, 508
William, 483
ODELL
Amanda, 1125
O'DONNELL
Carrie, 424
Katy E. Malloy, 424
Manus, 423, 428
Martin, 423, 424, 428, 378, 414
Onour Berry, 423
O'FARREL
Eleanor, 1088
OGAN
Dr., 733, 734
Dr. A., 449, 457
Ambrose, 739
OGDEN
G. A., 809
W. A., 809
OGLESBEE
A. L., 733
John, 691
Matilda, 708
OGILVIE
Angeline Lane, 1099
Carrie Shepherd, 1099
Charlotte Thompson, 1099
Charles L., 1099
Daniel F., 1099
Elijah W., 1098
Elizabeth, 1098
Hannah, 1098
Jane, 1098, 1099
John F., 1099
Julia Ann, 1099
Lucretia, 1099
Margaret Ann Hunter, 1099
Margaret Godfrey, 1098
Mary, 1099

OGILVIE continued
Nancy, 1098
Nancy Robey, 1098
Nathan, 1099
William, 1098, 1099
O'HARA
Russel B., 622
O'KIEFFE
Father James, 580
OLDHAM
Levi, 480
OLDS
_____, 413
Anna S. Corns Smith, 867
Chauncey N., 393
Dwight, 867
Joseph Sr., 408
Joseph, 378, 412
Judge Joseph, 401
OLIVER
Robert, 269
William, 489, 732
OLMSTEAD
F. H., 477
OLSMSTEADT
Ferrin H., 642
OLNEY
Emma J., 1000
Frederick, 500
G. B., 477
George, 500
J. C., 643
J. S., 500
Jeremiah, 640
Jersey, 1006
Judson, 1000, 1006
Justice, 493
Lydia Ayle, 1006
Lydia, 1000
Margaret Bidwell, 1006, 1007
Webster, 643
Wilson, 500
Webster P., 1006
W. P., 1000, 1006
ORBAUGH
Fannie, 1050
ORCUTT
B., 917
Daniel, 869
Mary Cryder, 869
_____, 917
Clinton, 917
Daniel, 917
Edgar, 917
Henry, 877, 914
J. H., 917
Jackson, 917
Leroy, 917
Louella F., 917
Maria F. Little, 914
Mary A. Miller, 914, 917
Mary Ann Miller, 917
Mary E. Cryder, 917
Olive, 917
Ruth Watson, 917
Victoria P., 877
Viola, 917
O'ROURKE
W. F., 638
ORPERD
Thomas, 654
ORPET
Thomas, 813
ORPITT
Hamilton, 823
William, 507
ORPUT
William, 507
ORR
Hugh, 718
ORTMAN
Elizabeth, 1071
Elizabeth Harlin, 1071
Emily J., 1071
James W., 1071
Joseph, 1071
Joshua, 1071
Manzilah, 1071
Mary E., 1071
Thomas, 1071
William, 1071
ORTON
Prof. Edward, 340, 343
OSBORN
Mrs., 288
A. E., 767, 833
Catharine Renick, 403
Charles, 292
Daniel, 292
David, 292
Elmora, 914
Isaac, 292
Hon. J.R., 403
J. W., 833
James, 403
John, 654, 817
Jane Denny, 403
Josiah Renick, 403
Maria, 292
Ralph, 360, 388, 403, 389
Samuel, 292
Silas, 292
Thomas, 292
Usual, 268, 271, 281, 288, 389, 513
Gov. Usual, 289, 290, 291, 292
OSHAUGHNESSY
Judith Raferty, 1040
Louis, 1041
Martin, 1040
Mary C. Lucas, 1040
O., 1040
OTIS
_____, 411, 424
OTTER
_____, 247
OVERMEYER
Maria, 976
OVERTURF
Rev., 812
Elizabeth Griffin, 1115
Elmer, 823
Hannah, 823
Hannah J. Long, 1115
Jane, 823
Solomon, 1115
Rev. W.M., 821
W. N., 721
Rev. W.N., 709
William M., 1115
OWEN
Jane, 973
John, 540
Thomas, 929
Z. B., 449
OWENS
Asa, 654, 817
Elizabeth, 654
Ella, 1087
Mary, 924
Samuel, 792
Dr. William, 449
OXFORD
_____, 1137
Mr., 691
Jonathan, 691
PAINE
Mr., 569
Anna Belle, 1115
Ann Griffith, 917
Arminta, 1115
Betsey Cuberly, 1115
Bush, 569
Bushrod, 510
Catherine, 1115
Eliza J., 1115
George, 510
James, 501, 679
James O., 1115
Jane Helderstine, 1115
Jesse, 679, 917, 1115
John, 679, 1115
John W., 1115
Martha Mooney, 940
Mary, 1115
Miner, 493
Minor, 549
Nancy Griffin, 1115
Rebecca M., 940
Samuel, 679, 917
Sarah Black, 917
Sarah Celler, 1115
Sarah McDonell, 1115
William, 917
Zadoc, 679
Zadock, 940
PAINTED POLE
247
PAINTER
Jemima Allen, 859
Joel, 859, 1083
Rosanna McGrew, 859
Sarah, 859
Sarah I., 1082
Sarah J., 860
Thomas, 859
PALMER
Mrs. Arabella Cryder, 671
George W., 507
James H., 818
John, 671
Sarah, 1026
Capt. William, 434
PANCAKE
_____, 721
Addie, 1041
Aquilla T., 1163
Anna Laura, 929
Ann L., 1163
C., 684, 840
Caroline V. Mahoy, 1163

PANCAKE continued
Catherine, 994
Cephas, 1163, 839
Cephas Pearl, 1163
Mrs. Corbitt, 724
David S., 1163
Mrs. Dungan, 871
Edmund B., 1163
Elizabeth, 671
Isaac, 723, 727
Iva, 1163
J. S., 734, 737
Jacob W., 1041
James S., 727, 737
Jane Dungan, 727, 737
Jesse, 718, 719, 724, 727, 1041
Jesse C., 563
Jessie, 714, 1041
John, 478, 479, 483, 714, 717, 839, 929, 1041, 1163
Joseph, 724, 734, 839, 871, 1163
Mrs. Joseph, 734
Margaret, 1163
Martha C., 1041
Martha Cooper, 714, 1041
Mary Jane, 1163
Mary P., 1041
Nancy Cooper, 1163
Serelda Paulin, 1041
Susan Lonton, 724, 1163
Thompson, 1163
William, 1163
PANCAKES
, 870
PARISH
Blackwell, 654
J. R., 404
John, 404
John R., 360, 404
Levi, 392
Mary Philips, 404
Orris, 392, 400
Judge Orris, 299, 404
Reuben, 392
Roswell, 404
PARK
W. R., 588
PARKER
Dr., 452
Prof., 434
Andrew, 764
Cyrus R., 888
Ephraim, 508
James, 688
Joseph, 507
Lieut. Joseph, 509
Martin, 840
Mary, 729, 1052
Mary L., 984
Rolla, 888
Roscoe Garfield, 888
Sarah Jackson, 1094
PARKS
James, 643, 807
PARMER
John, 543
PARNELL
Mary, 868
PARRISH
Judge, 393
John, 494
PARSONS
Gen., 261
George M., 397
Mrs. George M., 397
Mrs. Jane, 397
Samuel H., 262
PATCH
E., 494
Hannah, 771, 1078
PATERSON
J. G., 860
PATRICK
C. F., 750
Mrs. Clarissa, 750
Clarissa Ann, 750
Eliza, 750
Emma Converse, 750
Fidelia Cartmill, 750, 1083
Isabella, 1109
John P., 750
Levi, 750
Levi M., 750
M. Y., 1083
Mary, 750
Mathew Y., 754, 764
Olive, 750
William P., 753
PATTERSON
263, 858
Betsey, 770
Charlotte, 1153
Elizabeth, 1071
Rev. J. G., 578-9
Jane, 769, 1078, 1080
Jane Burris, 919
Jane Kilgore, 770
John, 501, 622
John E., 494
Nancy, 1071
Nathan, 434
Robert, 263, 520, 622
Rose Bryan, 858
Samuel, 792
Sarah, 1080
Thomas, 513, 1080
William, 513, 520, 919, 1081, 1078
PATTISON
Thomas, 390
PATTON
William, 359
PAUGH
Ezra, 507
Mary Johnson, 297
Peter, 297, 389, 513, 597, 742, 759, 790
Solomon, 500
PAUL
Elder R., 578
PAULIN
John, 718, 828, 832, 834
S. J., 739
Serelda, 1041
PAULINE
Sister, 557
PAULLIN
Elizabeth, 1037
PAVEY
PAVEY continued
Rev. Mr., 681
Rev. Isaac, 572
PAXTON
, 857
PAYNE
Catharine Van Ness, 749
John, 749
Minnie, 823
PEARCE
Mr., 551
Mrs. Durflinger, 419
Elizabeth, 918
Elizabeth Hubbard, 918
Elizabeth McDonald, 918
George R., 652
Harriet, 918
Jacob, 922
Joseph, 917
Lemuel, 918
Martha Taylor, 918
Mary, 918
Mary Lilly Durflinger, 918
Mary M., 997
Philip S., 918
S. W., 918
Samuel, 513
Samuel T., 286, 419, 542, 917, 918
Sarah Jane, 918
Sarah McCollum, 918
Thomas, 918
Theodosia, 918
Thomas, 500
W. E., 550
PEARSON
Prof. F., 640
Nancy, 729
Rachel, 728, 729
Richard E., 328
Samuel, 513, 729
PEASE
Miss E.C., 551
PECK
Amanda, 918
Ann, 918
Clara, 1161
Francis, 918
George, 679, 918
Gideon, 679, 833, 834, 929
(Deborah Kilgore) Gideon, 1161
Henry, 918
James C., 493, 500
Lieut. James C., 500, 508
Jane, 918
John, 918
L. C., 918
Mary Lancisco, 918
Mary Melvin, 918
Sarah J., 929
PEDDICORD
Thomas, 682, 840
W., 809
Wallace, 839, 840
PEEBLES
Hannah Silvers, 1014
PEEL
William, 801
PEENE
Charlie W., 1007

PEENE continued
Ida, 1007
James, 297, 632, 1006, 1007
Mrs. James, 629
Mary Ann Nell, 1007
Mary Ann Zinn, 1007
William, 643, 1007
PEETRY
J., 367
PETTREY
_____, 920
Delia Willis, 920
Donna P., 920
Elizabeth Summers, 919
Fannie Vethake, 920
Henrietta, 920
I. G., 584, 587, 588, 589, 907
Isaac G., 503, 549, 904, 920, 941
Isaac G. (Lieut.), 508
J., 581
Jacob, 491, 509, 551, 544, 581, 688, 919
Jane Burris Patterson, 919
Ludwick, 918
Peter, 543, 550, 683, 688, 689, 918, 919
Willis G., 920
PELTON
Brewster, 857
David C., 857
David M. Sr., 857
David M., 688
David M. Jr., 857
Franklin R., 857
Isabel F., 857
Lucy B., 857, 854
Lucy B. Bridgman, 857
Lucy Stone, 857
Sally Ross, 857
PEMBERTON
John H., 507
William M., 510
PENDLAN
Jackson, 1075
Lydia Chellis, 1075
PENN
William, 233, 933, 939
PENNINGTON
Evans, 477
Joel, 622
Thomas S., 498, 503
Thomas S. (Capt.), 508
PENNY
Cynthia Johnson, 1007
Elizabeth Francis, 1007
Henry, 297, 639, 1007
John W., 1007
Margaret Norris, 1007
Mary, 851
Mary Johnson, 1007
PEOPLES
Hannah Silvers, 631
PEPPER
John, 324, 513
Susan, 422
William, 653, 812
PEPPERS
George W.R., 498
PERIGO
Margaret, 1081
PERKINS
David W., 1041
Eli, 600, 774
Elisha, 774
Elizabeth Ervin, 1041
Elt., 774
Francis Ward, 1041
Hiram, 774
Horace, 774
Isaac, 774, 792
James, 774, 790, 792
Samuel, 1041
PEROT
Nicholas, 232
PERRY
Amanda, 984
Edward, 359
James, 984
Joanna, 1073
John F., 494, 622
Luther, 494
PERSUADER
247
PETERMAN
Jacob, 503
PETERS
Mr., 802
Elder, 784
George M., 582, 784
Rev. H., 582
Rev. Henry, 802
Rev. J.W., 574, 682
John, 498, 764, 1048
John H., 507, 739
Nancy J. Green, 1048
PETERSON
Barger, 920
Col., 867
Cad, 867
Cadmus, 920
Clinton, 920
Elijah, 680, 920
John, 702
Malinda, 889
Mary Corns, 867
Mary Wilbur, 920
Michael, 889, 920
Susan, 920
Buffenbarger, 889
Thomas, 508
PETTICORD
Thomas, 251
PETTY
_____, 617
PEYAINAWKSEY
247
PFLEIGER
George C., 507
PHEBIS
Jemima, 798
John, 797, 798, 802
PHELLIS
_____, 362
Abigail Fullington, 1060
Abigail Kimball, 751
Charles, 354, 359, 362, 477, 478, 479, 515, 744, 754, 1060, 1061
Charles, Jr., 479, 483, 1061
PHELLIS continued
Charles, Esq., 751, 754, 842
Charles W., 1061
Clara A. Guy, 1061
Jacob, 1061
Margaret, 1060
Marilda, 1061
Nellie A., 1061
Thomas, 1060
Verne H., 1061
PHELPS
_____, 783
Rev., 1136
Annette T., 403
J., 780
Jenny, 792
Levi, 320, 520, 521
PHIFER
_____, 548, 674, 830, 939
A. R., 584
Abraham, 829, 830, 921, 922
Albert, 507, 921
Alice Haub, 921
Ann Withrow, 830, 921
Betsey, 830
Caroline, 374
Catherine, 904, 941
Catherine Rader, 921
Miss Clara, 432, 830
Dolly, 830
Dorcas, 374
Eliza, 374
Erwin, 478, 479, 503
George, 332, 409, 432, 510, 513, 541, 543, 689, 830, 899
George H., 500
James, 832, 921, 929, 922
John, 830, 834, 921
Miss M.F., 922
Mary, 921
Melissa, 921
Nancy, 830
Phebe Harpole, 921
Stephen, 921
Tabatha Dean, 830
Vandalia, 921
Vinnie Neiberger, 921
PHILIPS
Capt., 547
Ann E., 1086
Milford, 1085, 1086
PHILLIPS
Aaron, 963
Ann Eliza, 439
Asa, 1060
Catharine Lawson, 963
Charles, 498
Emeline, 963
Jesse C., 359
John, 498
Mary, 404
Ruth, 539
Seth, 439
PHINEY
Diadama, 609, 968
PHOEBUS
John, 389, 513
PHONOSDALL

PHONOSDALL continued
G. M., 587
PICKARD
William D., 952
PICKETT
_____, 579
Harriett, 972
PIERCE
Clara Lohr, 1024
Florence J. Maxey, 1148
Franklin, 1148
Pres. Franklin, 417
Dr. H.C., 1013
Jacob W., 528
James, 1102
Mary Ann Cooper, 1102
PIERSON
Miss Mary, 700
PIKE
Benjamin, 651, 654, 634, 642, 649
Doris, 649
G. W., 653
George, 639
Jarvis, 649
Mrs. Jarvis, 637
PILCHER
Rev. H.E., 574
PILLSBURY
Rev., 707
PINKARD
William, 542
William G., 572
PINKARDS
William, 334
PINKERTON
Dr. W.L., 457
PINNEY
_____, 1016
PINNY
Dr., 1076
PIPE
Capt., 244
PIPER
William, 501
PIPPET
Moses, 630
PIRAULT
Pero, 258
PITCHER
Mr., 352, 633
Catharine Guy, 971
Ezra, 971
PITT
William, 891
PITZER
_____, 834
Richard (Rev.), 574
PLACIER
Charles R., 922
Frederick, 568, 921, 922
George, 621
Harry W., 922
Henry W., 922
Katrina Boisal, 921
Lizietta, 922
William A., 922
PLATT
Sarah A., 982
PLEASANT
Thomas, 583, 587
PLIMELL
Miss, 663
James, 657
John, Sr., 661
John, 650, 652, 663
John, Jr., 654
Mrs. Lewis, 663
Minnie, 1162
George W., 500
John H., 500
PLINELL
Christopher, 510
PLOUGHMAN
247
Joseph, 832
PLOWMAN
George, 922
Gertie, 922
Job, 1149
Joseph, 832, 922
Lizzie Cooper, 922
M.S. Phifer, 922
Phebe Tankard, 922
PLUMMER
Emanuel, 503
James, 500
PLYMELL
Miss B., 849
POINDEXTER
Rev. James, 583
POLING
John G., 507
POLK
_____, 524
Rev. R.T., 581
POLLET
Elizabeth, 898
POLLOCK
John, 329, 534
POMEROY
T. M., 1027
POOL
_____, 979
POOR RACCOON
247
POORMAN
Rev. A., 582
PORTER
_____, 482
Amelia Ann, 674, 949
Benjamin, 480, 482
Cyrus, 501
Elizabeth, 922
Elizabeth Kilburn, 922
Frances, 922
Grace, 923
Harriet, 674
James, 674, 690
James A., 503
James G., 674, 922
John, 674
Joshua, 674
Lucretia, 674
Mahala Girard, 922
Malinda, 674
Malissa, 674
Mary Bradley, 674
Mary Jane Ayers, 674
Mary Timmons, 674
Nancy, 674
Napoleon, 923
PORTER continued
O. M., 719
Peter, 674
Rachel G. Judy, 923
Samuel, 674
Solomon, 654
William, 498
William H., 674
POST
Frederick, 261
Rev. Frederick, 259
Levi H., 363, 672, 389
POSTLE
Charlotte Belle, 1151
D. C., 1151
POTIE
A., 823
Amelia, 923
POTEE
Avrill, 823
Claudius, 510, 823, 1115
Claudius D., 923
Cordelia, 923
Della, 923
Elmira Mitchell, 923
Emma Brown, 923
G. M., 818, 1115
Gabriel, 813, 923, 1115
Granville, 823
Hannah Markley, 923, 1115
Idelia, 923
Isaac, 923
Isaac Milton, 923
_____, 819
J., 818
John M., 1115
Levina Mitchell, 1115
Lizzie, 1115
Nancy A., 1115
Newton, 1115
Rachel Marsh, 923
Sutton, 653, 813, 818, 820, 923, 1115
POTTER
David A., 764
POTTOWATOMIS
247
POULSTON
Cynthia K. Jamison, 841
Levi, 841
POWELL
Charles H., 1041
Delia F., 1041
G. W., 1041
George W., 1041
Hannah, 581
James A., 1041
Joseph, 390
Josephine, 581
Lillie Iva, 1041
Lydia, 911
Mary James, 1041
Napoleon, 503
Richard, 510
Robert, 1041
Robert E., 498
Rosanna, 712
Samuel, 498, 507, 513, 704
Sarah Jane James, 1041
Betsey, 704
POWERS

POWERS continued
Abner, 759
Catharine Hayes Rohan, 924
Dorcas, 759
Edward, 759
Elizabeth, 641
Fanny, 759
John, 759
Joseph, 501, 503, 637, 642, 759
Margaret, 924.
Martin, 923
Michael, 507
Nancy Blanshaw, 924
Nannie, 924
Patrick, 923
Robert, 513, 759
Senath, 759
Susan, 758
Walter, 641
PRATT
Anna, 759
Dr. E.B., 443, 454, 457, 703
Eli, 759
Eliza, 759
Fletcher, 759
John, 759
Peter, 759
Sallie, 759
Samuel, 759
PRESTON
Ada M., 924
Almira Willoughby, 924
Angie M. Fuller, 924
B. Frankie, 924
James E., 924
Jessie M., 924
Katy, 924
Lizzie Wilson, 924
Maud M., 924
May, 924
Shedrick, 651, 812
T. W., 809
Thomas, 510, 924
Thomas W., 924
Viola, 924
PRETZINGER
Elizabeth Ogilive, 1098
Rev. Isaac, 1098
PRICE
_____, 784
Benjamin, 1099
Flora, 1079
George, 510
James, 1079
James W., 1079
Jane Byers, 1082
John, 483, 717, 780, 791, 1079, 1123
Louisa J. Byers, 859
Margaret J. Ryan, 1079
Mary Ogilvie, 1098, 1099
Nancy, 1052
Rosa, 1079
S. J., 787
Sarah Wilson, 780, 1079
T. J., 784, 787, 1082
Thomas, 500, 850
William, 1079
PRINGLE
Bro., 808
Alfred, 481, 1088
Anna C., 1100
Anna Laura, 1101
C. W., 563
Catharine Bales, 1100
Charles W., 1100
Cynthia Herrod, 1099
David D., 1099
David V., 1099
Etta C., 1101
J. A., 481
J. Alfred, 800
James, 390, 513, 1097, 1099, 1100
James A., 1100
James Alfred, 1100
Lelia M., 1100
Lydia Mary, 1101
Margaret Davidson, 1099
Mary E.Q., 1100
Mollie K., 899
Robert, 1099
Robert F., 513
Sarah, 1099
Sarah Ann, 1088
Sarah Ann Fitzgerald, 1101
Sarah Vance, 1099
Susan, 1046
Susan A., 1083, 1100
Susan Bales, 1100
Thomas, 1099
Thomas J., 1100
W. D., 823, 825
William, 1099
William D., 799, 800, 807, 1083, 1099, 1100
William Edward, 1101
PRISEL
Susan, 1009
PROCTOR
Gen., 248
Mary, 760
PROFFITT
W. H., 739
PROPHET
_____, 248, 287
PROSSER
Hattie Blizzard, 728
Thomas, 728
PROVINE
Clark, 620
PRUGH
Miss, 663
A. T., 823
Atha, 957
Addie, 1008
Augustus, 930
C. E., 761
Charles, 823
Charlie, 1008
Earl E., 927
Effie, 1116
Ellen, 1015
Emma M., 1118, 1125
G. H., 812
G. W., 1007, 1110, 1116
Gabriel, 432, 492, 542, 818, 1116
George, 513, 651, 652,
PRUGH continued
George continued, 653, 654, 811, 812, 813, 818, 924, 1115, 1116
George W., 503, 818, 1007, 1116
H. H., 1116
Henry, 654, 663
J. W., 761
James, 819
Josie, 823
Julia Connors, 1116
Laura Hutchison, 930
Lewis, 1116
Mrs. Logan, 663
Louisa Wilson, 1116
Malinda, 1116
Margaret, 924, 1116
Margaret Markley, 1115, 1116
Maria J., 1116
Martha A. Heffley, 1008
Mary F. Yeazell, 927
Mary J., 1110
Matilda Wilson, 1116
Nancy Bradley, 927, 1116
Nancy F., 1116
S. M., 582, 761, 1007
Samuel, 812, 924, 1007, 1015, 1115, 1125
Samuel M., 367, 1116
"Uncle" Sammy, 1123
T. F., 823
Theodore, 1116
Thomas, 1116
V. H., 818, 823
Valentine H., 1116
William, 1116
PRUDEN
Sarah, 1006
PUCKESHINWA
248
PUCKETT
Arthur A., 1034
Catharine M., 1034
PUCKET
George W., 1034
James V., 1034
John, 1034, 694
John W., 1034
Louisa Stroup, 1034
Maggie A., 1034
Margaret Willman, 1034
Martha, 1034
Mary, 1034
Mary M., 1034
Sarah, 707
Sarah J., 1034
William N., 1034
George, 702
J. W., 804
John, 707
Sophronia, 707
PUCKONSITTOND
247
PUCKETTS
Mr., 697
PUGH
Hon. George E., 410
Jonathan, 721
PURCELL

PURCELL continued
Archbishop, 884
Rev. J.B., 1005
Archbishop J.B., 641
John B., 579, 580
PURNELL
Sarah Maria, 927
PUTMAN
Horace, 640
Dr., 823
B. C., 498
Bettie B., 1008
Betty, 442
C. A., 430
Charles H., 510
Horace, 363
Gen. Rufus, 261, 262
PYERS
James N., 503
QUINN
Bettie B. Putnam, 442, 1008
Cynthia Witten, 442, 1008
H. S., 359, 454, 1008
Dr. Homer Summerfield, 442, 1008
Rev. Isaac, 442, 1008
Rev. James, 572, 1135
Dr. John H., 442, 1008
Sallie Minter, 1025
RADER
Catherine, 921
RAFERTY
Judith, 510
RAFFERTY
Furguson, 510
Joseph, 498, 660
W. B., 652
William, 660
RAGAN
William 681
RAIFF
Dr., 432
Alexander A., 689
RAINS
Presley, 834
RUKESTRAW
Charles, 718
RAMEY
Caleb, 729
RAMMAH
Julia, 583
RAMOND
Raper, 718
Ross, 718
RAND
Anna, 967
Daniel, 1075
RANDALL
Dr. J., 932
J. H., 643
Jerry, 510
RANK
David, 934
RANKIN
Abigail Cooper, 678, 928
Albert, 852, 927
Albert G., 678, 927, 1160
Ann Eliza Warner, 678, 928
Caroline Matilda, 927
Carrie A., 852
RANKIN continued
Carrie M., 928
Charlotte, 830
Charlott Ann Selby, 678
Charlotte Matilda, 678
Charity Ann Fullerton, 678
Charlotte Ann Selby, 927
Eliza White, 678, 927
Flore L., 928
Fulton A., 928
George, 927
George W., 678
Harford Toland, 928
J. T., 928
Jacob, 689
James, 331, 481, 483, 577, 678, 687, 689, 927, 928
Capt. James, 1022
James, Jr., 337
James D., 928
John, 927
Rev. John, 927
John T.N., 678, 927
Joshua Truitt, 678, 927
Mrs. Margaret, 577
Margaret Truitt, 927, 928
Margaret A. Withrow, 678, 928
Mrs. Margaret Witherow, 894, 852, 1160
Margaret W. Kemp, 1160
Miss Maria P., 577
Mary, 850
Mary Atkinson, 678, 927
Priscilla, 927
Sarah E. Evans, 928
Sarah Evans, 678
Sarah Maria Purnell, 927
Washington Purnell, 678, 928
William Moody, 928
Willie Mc, 928
RANKINS
Charity Fullerton, 1089
John, 1089
RAPER
Rev. W.H., 572
Elder William, 754
RAPP
George E., 428
RASSER
Gen., 451
RATHBURN
____, 1085
Abigail, 747
Charles, 744
Mrs. Downing, 1086
John, 513, 744, 753
Levi, 744
Sarah, 747
RAY
Alfred, 498
Andrew, 1158
Isaac W., 498
Joseph, 503
Margaret, 1046
Mary, 1158
Mary A., 990
Nancy, 1036
RAYBURN
Amanda Dungan, 872
RAYBURN continued
C. D., 940
Mrs. C.D., 583
C. M., 510
Clint, 928
Clinton D., 863, 928
Mrs. Corbit, 679
Creighton M., 679, 688
David, 689
Emma B., 929
Mrs. F.M. Chapman, 928
Frank G., 929
Henry, 679
J. M., 577
James, 359, 360, 507, 577, 588, 589, 679, 684, 928
John, 577, 679, 928
Joseph, 479, 578, 688, 727
Martha Housman, 730
Patsey, 679
Mrs. Rebecca, 577, 727
Rebecca Dungan, 928
Sarah J. Peck, 929
William, 679, 872
RAYER
Dr., 437
REA
Amelia, 672
Andrew, 513, 712
Ann Amos, 842, 929, 1163, 1164
Ann Thomas, 929
Anna L., 1163
Benoni, 507
Catherine Leach, 1164
Elizabeth, 672, 1163
Elizabeth Conn, 842, 1164
J. W., 699
James, 712
Jeremiah, 563, 684, 839, 840, 1164
Jeremiah (Mrs.), 877
Jerry, 481, 483, 841, 842
Jesse, 482, 684, 838, 841, 843, 1163
Jessie, 712
John, 672, 1163
John W., 699, 701
Joseph, 684, 689, 839, 840, 842, 882, 929, 1163, 1164--478, 483
Louisa G. Bales, 929
M., 840
M. L., 829
Margaret, 672, 1164
Margaret Thomas, 672, 1163, 1164
Mary, 1163
Mathew, 227, 362, 482, 684, 839, 842, 929, 1163, 1164
Mathew A., 1164
Mollie Gulcher, 882
Nancy, 672, 679, 889, 1094, 1163
Robert, 480, 483, 563, 684, 712, 718, 719, 839, 840, 841, 878, 929, 1163, 1164
Mrs. Ruth Wingate, 672
Sarah, 1163

REA continued
Sarah Ann, 672
Sarah L., 1164
Thomas, 542, 672, 712
William, 672, 712
READ
Joel L., 507
Robert, 527
REAL
James M., 493, 501
REAVES
D., 688, 689
David, 689
RECOB
Alice McClellan, 1101, 1102
Anna Sothoron, 1102
Barbara, 1102
Barbara Toops, 1102
Catherine, 1101
Christina, 1103
Christina Grubb, 1103
Cornelius, 1103
Daniel, 1101, 1102
Effie Ann, 1103
Eliza J., 1103
Elizabeth, 1093, 1103
Ella May, 1102
Ellen, 1101
Frederick, 1102, 1103
George, 1103
Harriet, 1102
Harry, 1102
Hester Ann, 1103
J., 1103
Jacob, 1102, 1103
James M., 1103
Jamison, 1103
John, 1103
John B., 1103
John C., 1102
John S., 1102
Joseph, 1103
Josephus, 1103
Lucinda E., 1103
Lydia, 1101, 1102
Lydia Toops, 1101
Margaret, 1103
Mary Ann, 1103
Mary E., 1103
Maud, 1102
Nora Etta, 1102
Sarah, 1102
Stephen D., 1102
Susanna Grub, 1103
Thomas J., 1103
Valentine, 800, 1101, 1102
William, 1102
William H., 1102
RECORDS
Laura, 1036
RED FEATHER
247
RED POLE
244
REECE
Ann Alyh, 773
David, 494, 654
Robert, 773
Samuel K., 494
Samuel R., 493
REECE continued
Thurza, 788
REED
_____, 752
Capt., 244
Aletha, 1095
A. F., 428, 550
A. T., 550
Clarence R., 1060
David, 268, 294
George, 268, 294
Mary Ann, 748
Natalia C. George, 1086
Nathan, 1087
Olive, 1060
Ollie, 1060
Robert, 478, 483, 832, 479
Robert D., 1060
Samuel, 268, 294
Judge Samuel, 918
Samuel (Elder), 574
Susan, 1155
Thomas, 513
Col. W. P., 968
William, 534
REEDER
Sarah F., 899
REESE
_____, 332
John, 507
REEVE
Elizabeth, 880
REEVES
Fannie, 453
Hannah, 453
Isaac, 740
J. D., 740
James, 740, 751
Mary Housman, 729
Thomas, 729
REEXFORD
E. L. R., 581
REIBAL
F., 801
REID
Whitelaw, 492
REITZELL
Mr., 569
RENICK
Catharine, 403
F. W., 479
H., 479
John, 403
Mrs. Josiah, 403
RENICKS
_____, 1121
RENNER
John, 644
RENNICK
William, 513
RENO
George T., 507
William, 500
RENTZ
George, 703
RETCKER
Joseph (Rev. Father), 580
REUBEN
Minter, 510
REYBURN
Martha, 433
REYNOLDS
E., 513
Jane, 997
Mary Jane, 760
REYUTUECO
247
RHODABAUGH
Daniel, 1083
Margaret Cartmill, 1083
RHODES
Capt., 958
RICE
Dr., 1156
Amy Sayles, 1156
Effie Belle, 1156
Frederick Hume, 1156
Martha L., 419
N. C., 832
Nathan C., 1156
Nellie Cole, 1156
Rebecca Maud, 1156
Sarah, 1072
Sarah A. Hume, 1156
RICHARD
Frank, 1078
RICHARDS
Benjamin, 503
RICHARDSON
Joseph, 507
William, 588
RICHEVILLE
_____, 247
RICHEY
Dr., 1092
Mr., 780
Loretta Higgins, 1092
RICHMAN
Alice, 850, 930
Charles, 483, 930
David, 929
Emeline Wilson, 930
Emma, 930
H. W., 850, 929
Hiram, 483
Ruth Johnson, 929
William, 929, 930
RICHMON
Emma, 584
Hiram, 674
Robert, 687
RICHMOND
Alice, 553
Hiram, 813
Hiram W., 1124
Hon. Jared D., 402
RICKABAUGH
Josephine, 859, 1082
Sophia, 1082
William, 1082
RICKARD
Eliza Carey, 965
George, 965
RICKARDS
W. C., 719
RICKARDT
Ferd, 548
RICKMAN
Hannah, 771
RICKMANS
Mr., 250
RICKS

RICKS continued
Martin V., 639
Pereene, 639
RIDDLE
_____, 703, 933
Abner, 930
Abner A., 694, 1008
David, 694
Elizabeth, 414
Elizabeth Gilliland, 1008
Elizabeth Warner, 694, 930
Ella J., 1008
H. C., 973
Henry C., 981
J. W., 1031
James, 981
Jane, 983
John, 664, 694, 930
L. Gertrude, 1008
James McCullough, 981
Mary, 694, 1026
Rachel Ferrin, 694
Ruhama (Ruann), 694
Sallie, 553
Sarah, 1008
Sarah K., 933
Will, 933
William, 693, 477, 700, 315, 930, 953
RIDDLESBURGER
Barbara, 956
RIDENHOUR
Miss, 714
RIDER
Adam, 833
John, 493
Mary Ann Chamberlin, 1083
Moses, 1083
RIDGEWAY
Joseph, 358, 359
Joseph, Jr., 359
RIEVS
Prof., 434
RIGBY
Amelia, 900
RIGDON
Betsey, 814
Charles, 814, 821
RIGGIN
Dr. Benjamin Franklin, 453
Harrison, 508
I. C., 700
J. W., 699
James L., 508
John W., 507
N. A., 703, 709
Nelson, 703
RIGHTSELL
John, 507
RILEY
Ann Malloy, 931
Bessie Jones, 931
Bessie Mary Jones, 891
Bridget, 930
Edward, 930
John, 510, 891, 930
M., 571, 930
Michael, 424
Sarah, 1165
Theodosia, 898
RILEY continued
William, 807
RILEYS
_____, 561
RING
John R., 699
RIORDAN
Daniel, 507
Tim, 569
RIRKPATRICK
Joseph, 673
RITCHIE
David, 501
RITENHOUR
Adaline Blair, 1042
Daniel B., 1041
Delia E., 1042
Elizabeth, 1041
Elizab eth Drake, 1041
Fannie F., 1042
Frederick G., 1042
Georgianna, 1042
Gladious O., 1042
Joseph H., 1042
Lucy E., 1042
Mary E., 1042
Mary Jones, 1042
Michael E., 1041
Nancy, 1039
Sarah Walker, 1042
ROACH
Joanna (Johanna), 874
ROADHAMER
Samuel, 569
ROBB
Capt., 976
ROBBINS
Rev. Chandler, 412, 580
Z. S., 498
ROBERSON
Henry, 1103
Mary Ann Recob, 1103
Nancy G. Strain, 1103
W. Scott, 1103
ROBERT
_____, 860
Millikin, 1005
ROBERTS
_____, 343, 678, 682, 759
Alma, 932
B. F., 932, 1010
Bazel, 1009
C. C., 500
Catherine M., 932
Charles, 644, 678, 687, 932, 1010
Charles C., 932
Charles W., 932
Clara L. Stutson, 1009
Edward, 483
Edwin, 992
Edwin E., 1009
Elias, 1009
Elizabeth, 1009
Emeline Truitt, 932
Flora, 932
Francis, 729
G. Dunn, 660
George, 1009
George D., 523
Green, 587, 684
ROBERTS continued
Harriet, 1010
Mrs. Harriet, 932
Harriet Macan, 932
Mrs. Harriet (nee) Macan, 932
James, 500, 642, 1009
John, 651, 653, 654, 822, 865, 1009
John E., 634, 640, 643, 1009, 1010
John F., 932
John J., 813, 931, 932
John M., 932
John U., 932
Josephine, 583
Estelle Malvina, 932
Margaret, 1009
Maria Thomas, 1010
Mary, 1011
Mary E., 932
Mary R., 1009
Mary Thomas, 1010
Matilda Colliver, 1010
Nancy, 813, 1009, 1119, 1124
Olive, 932
Sabastian, 1009
Sebastian, 477, 641, 1009, 1010
Susan, 641
Susan Prisel, 1009
T. B., 1009, 1010
Mrs. T. B., 629
Thomas, 641, 1009
Thomas B., 503
Thomas J., 1010
Tracya Holt, 1009
Virginia Ann Douglass, 932
W. E., 1009
Wealthy, 582
William H., 932
William R., 408
ROBERTSON
Hiram, 510
ROBEY
Elizabeth, 1085
Emily, 770
George A., 503
Henry, 298, 772
Hezekiah, 772
John, 703
Mrs. Johnson, 772
Matilda, 1085
Michael, 801, 1085
Millie McDonald, 772
Nancy, 1098
Nancy Ann, 1083
Nelson, 772
Notly, 1085
ROBINS
Chandler, 434
ROBINSON
_____, 579, 793
Capt., 983
Rev. Mr., 582
Mrs., 321
Capt. A. B., 968
Catherine Winget, 760
David, 692
E. C., 981

ROBINSON continued
Dr. E.C., 975
E. J., 588, 850, 930
Edward J., 1088
Elizabeth, 692
Fanny, 1151
George P., 501
J. I., 577
J. W., 479
James, 389, 478, 483, 513
James W., 362, 838
Hon. James W., 440, 959
Jennie, 583
John, 513
John C., 760
John R., 692, 699
Joseph, 692
Mrs. Margaret, 737
Margaret, 1088
Mary E., 1088
Mary J. McCloud, 982, 975
Matilda, 442, 992
Nancy Curry, 981
Ralph, 500
Sally, 867
Sallie Riddle, 694
Samuel, 324, 513, 981, 1088
Samuel B., 501
Sarah Warner, 930
Scott, 737
Mrs. Scott, 737
Thomas, 324, 513
ROBISON
Alexander, 322
Ann, 849
D. E., 701, 709
E. J., 589, 933
Elizabeth, 1031
John, 849
John B., 1031
John C., 842, 843
John F., 709
John M., 699
John R., 708, 709
John S., 707
Margaret C., 933
Margaret Fitzgerald, 933
Mary E., 1165
Polly, 1031
S. S., 933
Samuel W., 501
Sarah K. Riddle, 933
Thomas, 850, 1165
Thomas S., 699
ROBY
Elijah, 508
Henry, 388, 513
Jerome L., 508
Martha Fuller, 982
M. S., 839
Nancy Finch, 982
T. H., 840
Thomas, 227, 840
Thomas H., 840
W. K., 982
William, 982
ROCK
Samuel F., 703
ROCKWELL
Naomi, 943
Sarah, 397
RODHERS
Judge, 412, 413
RODGERS
Mrs., 660
Prof., 434
Anna M., 449
Elmer, 823
Maria Warner, 412
Dr. Ransford, 449
Dr. Robert, 434
Simon W., 507
ROE
_____, 328
Julia Ann, 828
ROGERS
Dr., 662, 940
Ann Minter, 1025
Col. David, 240
Granville, 729
John W., 508
Lida A., 1048
Lydia Johnson, 1095
Martha Housman, 729
R. B., 1095
William A., 408
ROHAN
Mrs. Catherine, 924
John, 924
ROLAND
_____, 1160
Henry, 837
Isabel, 711
Mary, 1047
T. H., 1160
RONEMUS
Arthur, 933
Charles S., 933
Conrad, 933
Ettie, 933
Fannie, 933
Florence, 933
George, 933
George, Jr., 933
Laura, 933
Lulu, 933
Mabel, 933
Maggie Heaton, 933
Sarah Fizer, 933
William, 879, 911, 929
ROONEY
Dr., 434
ROOT
Johie (John), 1026
Sarah, 1026
Sarah Stebbins, 1026
ROPER
James H., 498
ROSE
Rev. John, 581
Mary, 864
William E., 503
ROSEBERRY
Hannah, 750
Michael, 749, 750
ROSECRANS
Gen., 494, 1054
Rev. Bishop Sylvester H., 579, 638
Gen. William H., 269
William S. (Gen.), 492
ROSENDALE
Charles, 508
ROSENDALE continued
ROSS
_____, 554, 649, 687, 733
Col., 956
Agus, 651
Alexander, 649, 653
Angus (Augus), 649, 652, 653, 661
D. J., 650, 647, 667
Daniel, 513, 649, 652, 653, 811
David, 653, 654
Deborah, 995
Elizabeth, 1160
George E., 378, 559, 995
Isaac, 995
James, 801
Jane, 849
John, 390, 653, 649, 654
Joshua, 740
Mary, 631
Sallie, 857
Sara A. Fellows, 956
Sarah A., 956
Thomas, 857
Thornton, 631
William, 324, 389
William Z., 659
ROSSEL
Miss, 663
ROSSER
Ann, 939
ROSWELL
_____, 788, 790
ROUND
Phoebe, 1117
ROUSE
Allen, 982
Anna Platt, 956
Blanche, 982
Carl H., 982
Henry M., 982
John, 307, 332, 360, 551, 367, 477, 543, 544, 478, 688, 689
Col. John, 542
Link D., 982
Mary E. Dunn, 982
Sarah, 982
Sarah A. Platt, 982
Thomas, 982, 956
Thomas D., 982
William C. or A., 501, 510
ROWAND
Ross, 717
ROWE
L. D., 732
William T., 717, 732
ROWEKAMP
580
ROWLAND
Almira Betts, 934
Charles, 933
George H., 507, 587, 933
Neal C., 934
Margaret Shriver, 933
H. W., 498, 833
Samuel, 497, 498
RUBE
Lucinda Grubb, 1103

RUBE continued
William, 1103
RUBERT
Benjamin, 629
Elizabeth, 629
Isaac, 629
RUDISIL
Dr. (Rev.), 762
RUEHLIN
Samuel, 494
William, 494
RUFF
John, 1065
Martha, 1065
Martha A., 1065
RUGGLES
Mrs. S.H., 403
RUMER
Sarah, 1086
RUN
_____, 247
RUN GLADE
251
RUPERT
Andrew, 682
David, 682, 1105
Margaret Truitt, 1105
RUSH
John A., 510
RUSSEL
Betsey, 433
George, 494
RUSSELL
James, 537
Joseph, 327, 331, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541
Joseph James, 538
RUTAN
David, 1059
Elizabeth J., 1059
Magdalena, 1059
RUTTAN
Mrs. Elizabeth, 1075
James, 1075
RUTTER
William, 493, 503
RYAN
A. J., 477
Margaret J., 1079
SABIN
Dr. Andrew, 451
SAEGER
Joel, 767
John, 792
SAGER
323
A., 588
A. C., 653
Absalom, 653
Abram, 513
Christian, 513
Edward, 490
Francis M., 501
Frederick, 388, 513, 603, 609
George, 513
George M., 501
Henry, 513
Samuel, 513
ST. CLAIR
Gov., 263, 268, 269
ST. CLAIR continued
Arthur, 262
SALER
Milton, 399
SALMON
John, 1048
Lovey, 729
Mary M. Green, 1048
SAMPEY
Eliza, 1038
SAMUEL
Griffith, 718
John S., 692
SANDERS
Joseph, 507
SANDFORD
Capt., 1069
SANFORD
Abigail, 1068
Anne, 1068
Benjamin, 498
C. F., 767
Caroline Brown, 1068
Charles F., 764
Daniel B., 498
Edwin, 1068
F. P., 764, 767
F. W., 767
Horace, 764, 1068
James T., 498
Marshall, 1068
Nathan P., 1068
Samuel, 1068
T. P., 588
William, 764
William, 764
William F., 764, 1068
SARGENT
Winthrop, 261, 262
SAUNDERS
Adam, 652
G. W., 498
S. F., 818
William, 493
SAVAGE
Gibson, 513
SAWER
_____, 924
SAWGAMAW
_____, 247
SAWYER
D.W.C., 660, 1114
Nathaniel, 449, 1123
Mrs. Nathaniel, 660
Dr. Nathaniel J., 449
SAY
James, 1092
Jane A., 1092
Matilda, 1092
SAYLES
Amy, 1156
SCANT
Joanna, 1025
SCARF
James, 672, 1105
Mrs. Rachel Warner, 672
Rachel C. Warner, 1105
SCEVA
J. H., 1006
SCHAFER
Alexander, 507
SCHICKDANTS
J., 833
SCHIMMEL
Nicholas, 507
SCHOFIELD
_____, 1017
Dr., 808
SCHOOL
David Dye, 733
SCHROWGER
Augustus, 510
SCHRYVER
Barbara Campbell, 1034
Clyde H., 1034
Elizabeth, 1034
Florence N., 1034
Guy H., 1034
H. W., 701
J. H., 708
Jacob H., 1034
M. W., 703
Martin W., 1034
Robert H., 1034
SCHURR
Albert, 1156
Catherine (Tipton) Gray, 1156
Charles, 1156
Christina Heller, 1156
Clayton, 1156
David, 1156
Elizabeth Carter, 1156
Esther, 1156
George, 833, 1156
Ida Stroup, 1156
James, 1156
John, 1156
John A., 1156
Mathias, 1156
Mary E., 1156
Matthias, 1156
William, 1156
William L., 1156
SCHUYLER
_____, 817
Lewis, 1113
SCHWARTZ
Charles, 500
Elizabeth, 949
Jacob, 801
SCHYLER
Miss, 668
SCOFIELD
Dr. L.F., 454, 457
SCOTHORN
Louis, 922
Sophronia, 922
Susannah, 922
SCOTT
332
Dr., 432
Judge, 1141
Annie Roland, 1047
Betsey Rigdon, 814
Clara Phifer, 432
David, 360, 404, 407, 393
Elizabeth, 983, 1048
Ellen Owens, 1087
Emily, 982, 983
Mrs. Gregory, 432
H. D., 500

SCOTT continued
James Foster, 1047
John, 513, 654, 811, 982, 1123
John M., 493
McKinley, 983
Martha Jane, 1047
Nancy, 912
Nancy G. Strain, 1103
Newton M., 1047
Rachel J. Green, 983
Otho H., 493
Robert, 388, 653, 811, 912
Samuel, 328, 982
Thomas, 1087
William, 654, 814, 982
SCRANTON
Edson, 764
Margaret P., 1020
SCRIBNER
Ruhama Finch, 770
Silas, 770
SCRUBNER
Abram, 1075
Chloe Marsh, 1075
Martha, 1075
SEADS
Moses, 1151
SEAL
D. W., 430
Dr. D. W., 442
SEAMAN
James, 503
John, 640
SEARFUS
Ruben W., 494
SEARLE
Elizabeth R. Coplin, 937
John P., 467, 934
Kate A., 934
Spurtan C., 934
William, 934
SEARS
Mr., 720
Rev. S.S., 762
SEATON
_____, 733
Dr., 448, 738
SEAVER
Benjamin, 721
SEE
Rev. A.B., 737
SEEDS
Dr., 443
SEIGLE
Jacob, 508
SEINON
William, 510
SELDOMRIDGE
David, 501
SELF
Mr., 670
Mr. James, 567, 568, 569, 682, 937, 574
Lavina Johnson, 937
Stephen, 937
SELL
Cyrus, 394
SELLENBARGER
Henry, 493, 498
SELLS
SELLS continued
Dr. A., 440
Angalia Halm, 440
John W., 740
SELSOR
_____, 711, 721
Charlie, 1042
Christena, 1040
Christian, 713, 718, 740, 717
Christina, 714
Christopher, 1042
David, 480, 482, 483, 484, 506, 713, 1040, 1042
Delamie, 1042
Elizabeth McHenry, 713, 1042
Ida, 1042
Jacob, 713, 1042
Jennie Foster, 1042
John, 513, 713, 1042
John B., 507
Leah Kelley, 1042
Mary, 713, 1042
Oran Belle, 1042
Robert, 498
SENEX
John, 233
SENTER
O.A.B., 739
SHEPHERD
M. Louise Clark, 938
W. Staley, 938, 939
SESLER
Alanson, 494, 622
SEVENS
Jacob, 510
SEXTON
Daniel, 641
Elizabeth, 641
Samuel, Sr., 630
Samuel, 630, 639, 642, 1001
Samuel (Squire), 637
Mrs. Samuel, 641
Sarah, 641
SHAFER
Elizabeth, 1158
Margaret, 974
SHAFFER
John, 809
Martha Jane, 1030
Martha Jane Willett, 1030
William, 1030
SHANKLIN
_____, 1086
A., 544, 683
Addison, 562, 755, 901, 955
SHANNON
Robert, 534
William (Gov.), 1001
SHARP
Catherine E. Dooris, 434
Mrs. E.C. Dooris, 938
Dr. E. T., 937
Elithia, 976
H. J., 454, 457
Dr. H.J., 580, 581
Henry J., 434, 937, 938
Leighton, 938
Wilfred, 938
William, 513
SHAW
_____, 854
Frank, 588
John W., 791
Rev. S.P., 572
SHEEDERS
James J., 508
SHEEHAN
Lawrence, 503
SHELBY
Gov., 393
David, 359
John, 358
SHELDON
Eugene, 503
SHELL
Margaret, 1117
SHEPHERD
_____, 559
Abram, 513
Mary Jane, 1036
Keziah, 1051
Adda J., 1053
Allen T., 1053
Andrew, 737, 1052, 1053
Bessie May, 1053
Carrie, 1099
Edward T., 1053
Elizabeth, 1052
Elizabeth Moses, 1052
Emma Mead, 1053
Eva McCann, 1053
F. M., 1053
Hannah, 1052
Isaiah, 1052
James, 741, 1052
Jesse, 1052, 1053
John, 737, 799, 1052, 1053
Josephus, 1052
Mrs. Judy, 799
Zekiah, 1052
Laurette Judy, 894
Louis, 581
M.L., 1053
M. Louise Clark, 938
Mertie M., 1053
Milton, 737
Milton L., 1052
Moses, 1052
Nancy Price, 1052
Nathan, 740
Pearl, 1053
R. F., 741
Russell B., 1053
Sarah, 1048
Susan, 1052, 1053
Susan Maria, 671
W. S., 362, 559, 688, 581
W. W., 894
W. Staley, 938
Zachariah, 1052
Zachariah C., 1053
SHERIDAN
_____, 497
SHERMAN
_____, 1017, 1033
Gen., 498, 504, 959, 969, 1054
SHERWOOD
A. H., 774, 985
Amanda Latham, 983

SHERWOOD continued
Amos B., 983
Andrew A., 968
Andrew H., 983
C. L., 983
Charles A., 983
Charles L., 983
Chloe Douglass, 903
Clyde C., 984
Converse Orinda, 907
Daniel O., 983
Delmore L., 984
Douglas L., 983
Elizabeth, 983
Frank R., 983
Grace, 984
Ida Worthington, 986
Irena Beach, 968, 983
J. C., 774
Jane Riddle, 983
John D., 983
Judith, 769, 983
Laura Kilburn, 983
Lucy, 976
Lula I., 984
Mary L. Parker, 984
Mollie, 983
Olive B. Lyons, 983
Orinda, 983
Samuel, 607, 774, 791, 792, 983
Sarah J., 968
Sophia, 773
Sophia Kilbury, 773
Thomas K., 986
W. R., 983
SHIELD
John, 811
SHIELDS
Andrew, 388, 390, 389, 651, 811
Fanny, 654
James, 459
John, 390, 651, 652, 653, 654, 388
Tobias, 513, 651, 811
SHIPMAN
Catharine J., 963
Catharine J. Bigelow, 963
Charles, 963
Mary Ann Beard, 963
SHIRK
John W., 494
SHOAF
J. R., 733
SHOCKLEY
Clement, 483, 1042, 1043
Franklin P., 1043
Martha M., 1043
Matilda Biggs, 1042
William, 1042, 1043
SHOUP
Rev. James, 708
SHOUGH
Mr., 732
Ann, 1053
Annir R., 1053
Charles B., 1053
Edward T., 1053
George L., 1053
Henry, 1053
SHOUGH continued
John, 1053
John B., 1053
Margaret Linson, 831, 1053
May, 1053
Philip D., 1053
Rebecca, 1053
Reyburn, 1053
SHOVER
Dilla, 972
Eli, 984
Elizabeth, 984
F. V., 984
Henry, 389, 513, 976
Mary E. Taylor, 984
Simon, 390
SHOWALTER
David, 498
SHRIVER
Margaret, 933
SHROCK
Susan, 827
SHRYACK
Isaac J., 503
Mrs. J., 661
J., 661
John, 659
Rachel, 661
T. J., 660
SHRYVER
Mrs. H. E., 700
SHUMLEFLE
Henry, 508
SHUMWAY
James, 494, 622
Lewellyn, 494, 501
SIDEBOTTOM
John H., 1068
Elizabeth, 1068
Orpha, 1068
W. H., 764
SIDENER
Catherine, 1011
Catherine Anderson, 1010
Clark, 657
David, 513, 627, 1010, 1011, 632, 988
David M., 510
Eliza, 630
Elizabeth, 1012
Elizabeth Hann, 632
J. T., 1011
Jacob, 513, 629, 649, 630, 654, 658, 681, 1011, 1028
Jeanette, 630
John T. Sr., 629
John T. Jr., 630
John W., 501
Joseph E., 507
Lewis, 1010, 1011
Lucretia Blair, 629
Margaret, 629
Margaret Hickey, 630
Mary, 988
Mary E., 1011
Mary E. Fullerton, 1011
Nancy Bond, 632
Philip, 487, 510, 513, 627, 629, 632, 649, 628, 1010, 1011, 1028, 1096, 1102
S., 688
SIDENER continued
Samuel, 510, 688
W. Clark, 649
William Clark, 540, 1028
Willis S., 501
SIDNER
_____, 1086
Angeline, 1028
Catharine, 809
David, 801, 1011
Earl Anson, 1028
Elizabeth Jane, 1028
Ernest L., 1028
Mrs. Ewing, 1028
Irvin, 1028
Jacob, 1090
J. J., 1011
Dr. John, 452, 457
Laura, 809
Laura Fullerton, 1090
Lydia Jones, 1011
Margaret Erwin, 1011
Margaret R., 1028
Margaret R. Irvin, 1028
Mary Ewing, 1011
Mary Roberts, 1011
Minerva Sothoron, 1102
S. A., 1086
Samuel, 562, 1028
Sarah J. Jones, 1028
Theotis, 1028
W., 1090
Wesley, 1011, 1028
William, 809
William Clark, 1028
SIFRIT
Andrew, 827, 828, 1157
Catharine, 827
Charlotte, 1157
Clark B., 1157
Elizabeth, 837, 834
Elizabeth Higgins, 827, 1157
Hannah Morrills, 827
Harriet Chapman, 827
J. O., 832
Jacob, 827, 828
James, 827, 1157
John, 689, 827, 1151, 1157
John M., 1157
Joseph, 827
Julia Ann Roe, 828
Lavina, 1157
Lawrence, 828
Lee, 1157
Lucinda Norton, 1157
Lula May, 1157
Maria Hamm, 828
Martin, 1157, 1160
Mary, 827
Melissa Harper, 1157
Michael, 828
Nathan, 1157
Oriana Eachus, 1151
Permistia Webb, 1157
Susan, 828
Susan Earl, 828
Susan Shrock, 827
SILVER
Ann, 1011
Asa, 1012
Catharine Speaker, 1012

SILVER continued
Eliza J., 420
Elizabeth, 1011
George T., 1012
Hannah, 1011
Heels, 247
John, 510, 1011, 1012
John W., 1012
Mary Koontz, 1012
Mary M., 1012
Rebecca, 1011
Richard, 1011, 1012
Sally, 1011
Susan, 1011
George, 638
Hannah, 1014, 1070
Ruth, 981
Theodosia Pearce, 918
SIMMERMAN
Dr., 719, 804
A., 719
Alexander, 721
George, 718
J., 430
John, 821
Martha, 821
SIMMONS
William, 572, 573, 634, 681
Rev. William, 681, 682, 1143
SIMMS
A. B. Beach, 987
Eva Noble Beach, 987
Rev. Joseph, 987
Thomas, 572
SIMON
Dr., 678
SIMPKINS
A., 752
Eliza, 630, 1149
Elizabeth Sidener, 630, 1012
G. P., 630, 1012
Mrs. Guynn, 1012
J. W., 634, 642, 689
J. W. (Squire), 642
James, 841
John, 328, 367, 388, 513, 689, 841
Squire John, 1012
John, 363, 642, 1012
John W., 642
Lavina Clark, 1149
Marion, 500
Thomas, 841
Wayne, 498
William, 689
SIMPSON
_____, 332, 787
A., 652
Abraham, 550, 363, 651, 652, 662, 449
Aurelius, 507
Elizabeth, 449, 907
Ellen, 1024
James, 652, 787, 1030
Rev. James, 662
John, 507
John W., 654
Margaret Willett, 1030
SINGLETON
Thomas, 579
SKIDMORE
George, 490, 522
SKILES
Rebecca, 422
SKINNER
Clarke, 447
Miss Clarke, 447
Dr. J.S., 439, 792
Dr. James Sidney, 439, 444
John A., 589, 587
SKOY
John Van, 840
SLACK
Eliza, 399
SLAGEL
C. K., 864
SLAGLE
Mr., 684, 687
Austin, 507, 549
Dr. C.G., 434
C. H., 362
C. K., 567, 687
Christian K., 688, 690
Edwin, 507
Emma Sprung, 434
Oliver, 510, 567
SLAGO
David, 639
SLATER
I. M., 791
John M., 792
Sarah, 1095
SLAUGHTER
Mr., 717
Abigail, 717
E. Lynch, 717
Anna Wright, 1043
Elizabeth Cooper, 717, 888
James A., 1043
Henrietta, 717
John, 1043
Martha, 1037
Martin M., 1043
Mary, 717, 888
Matilda, 717
Maytilda Denton, 1043
Nancy, 717
Peter, 482, 717, 832
Reuben, 724, 1043
Reuben L., 1043
Sidney Belle, 1043
SLEPP
J. W., 709
SLOAN
J. W., 709
Sarah A., 730
Sarah A. Gosslee, 730
SLOTHARD
Nannie, 1003
Nannie L., 1003
SLOVER
_____, 241
SLY
William, 842
SLYH
Alma, 1080
Ann, 773
Charles, 773, 1078, 1080
Eliza Kilgore, 773
Eliza Jane Kilgore, 1078
Elizabeth E., 977
SLYH continued
F. Richard, 1080
Isabel, 773
John, 773, 1080
Lydia, 773
Mary Drill, 1079
Mary M., 780
Mary Rea, 1163
Mary S., 1081
Mathias, 791, 773, 792, 1079, 1080, 1081
Matthias, 961, 977
Ora, 1080
Phebe, 1080
Rebecca, 1080
Rebecca Jane, 775
Robert, 773
Rodney, 1080
Ruth Alma, 961
Sallie Patterson, 773
Sarah Patterson, 1080, 1081
Sarah Smith, 773
Sophia Martin, 1080
William B., 689, 1163
SLYH'S
Mathias, 520
SMALL
David, 732
SMALLWOOD
Brig. Gen., 861
Dean, 861
Mary, 861
SMELTZER
Dr., 452
SMITH
_____, 571, 584, 702, 821, 823, 1140
Bro., 483
Mother, 639
Miss, 663, 665, 673, 912
Rev., 681, 800, 834
A. C., 503
A. E., 984
Ada F., 984
Ada T., 984
Alvah, 1080
Alvin, 1080
Amanda, 1043
Amanda Herrod, 717, 1043, 1044
Amanda J. Evans, 1165
Amanda Perry, 984
Ann Littler, 674, 939
Ann Rosser, 939
Anna E. Arnett, 939
Anna L., 966
Anna L. Cary, 966
Anna S., 867
Anna S. Corns, 867
Arnett, 939
Arthur, 764
Artinaca Moon, 1043
Auburn, 366, 503, 510, 684, 688, 939, 937
Baily, 612
Barbara Beckel, 1043
Benjamin F., 412
Bertha J. Wilson, 419
Bertha Wilson, 427, 412
Betsey M., 962
Betsey McCloud, 986

SMITH continued
Blanche, 1043
Butler, 1006, 1074
Candace, 986
Catharine Moore, 1080
Charles, 963
Charles B., 1080
Christian, 843
David, 393, 677
Rev. David, 573, 708
E. B., 787
E. C., 963
Capt. E.C., 962, 1077
E. D., 1077
Dr. E.H., 457
E. L., 984
E. W., 437
Elenor, 1017, 1123
Eli, 671
Elijah, 694
Eliza J. Jones Evans, 677
Elizabeth, 880
Elizabeth Ann Converse, 1074
Elizabeth Chrisman, 1164
Elizabeth Converse, 1006
Mrs. Elizabeth Pancake, 671
Ellen A., 941
Ellen A. Squires, 411, 941
Emery, 414, 422, 491, 493, 1080
Enziletta, 1043
Eoline G., 976
Eugene, 507
Forest, 417
Francis M., 1043
G. J., 703
George, 498, 1043
Gertrude, 939, 881
Grace Mayne, 411
H. W., 355, 483, 490, 491, 539, 550, 600, 657, 688
H. W. (Esq.), 683
Hon. H.W., 419, 883, 562, 941
Hannah, 1038, 1039
Harry, 641
Henry, 284, 324, 513, 641
Henry Earl, 984
Henry W., 358, 359, 360
Hon. Henry W., 378, 409, 410, 411, 424, 417, 683
Irena, 963
Irene Doty, 962
Isaac, 513
Rev. J., 572
J. A., 764
J. B., 966
J. C., 839, 840, 860, 1044, 1164, 483
J. F., 588
J. K. Esq., 557
J. S., 720
Jacob, 712, 717, 718, 1043, 1044
Jacob C., 1165
James, 551, 612, 674, 688, 822, 939, 947, 984
Rev. James, 572
Rev. James D., 959
James S., 984, 986
Jane, 640

SMITH continued
Jennette, 411
Miss Jeanette Smith, 411, 424
Jerusha, 984
Jessie, 652
John, 324, 477, 512, 517, 568, 612, 699, 881, 939, 986, 1123
Capt. John, 232
John A., 507
John J., 692, 699, 700, 702, 708
John Littler, 939
John Littler, Jr., 939
John M., 544, 560, 707, 920
John McFarland, 940
Dr. John S., 452
Jonathan G., 1043
Jonathan M., 688, 940
Joseph C., 510
Rev. Joseph D., 440
Katie, 1080
Kirby, 501, 502, 884, 1087
Lavina Bailey, 1077
Lawrence, 1080
Lucy K. Jones, 984
Luke D., 411, 412
Luther, 1044
Margaret, 717
Martha Mooney Paine, 940
Mary, 437, 639
Mary A., 964
Mary G., 411
Mary G. Florence, 411
Mary Garrard, 677
Mary Lane, 963
Matthias, 717, 1043
Maud, 1165
Melissa Dominy, 1080
Merril, 508
Merton A., 984
Millie, 708
Mincher, 939
Mrs. Myra Clark, 1165
O. C., 867
Ottis C., 419
P. C., 360, 429
Mrs. P.C., 403
Palmer C., 419, 424, 427
Paul, 477, 790
Pearl Raymond, 940
Peter, 543, 550, 814
Peyton R., 1165
Maj. R.S., 398
Rachel, 939
Rachel Alkire, 692
Rebecca M. Paine, 940
Rena, 1077
Richard, 612, 732, 986
Robert, 537, 539, 674, 939
Rosanna, 939
Ruam Riddle, 694
S. H., 714
S. L., 674
S. S., 503
Sally Bailey, 984
Samuel, 612, 984, 1044
Samuel (Elder), 986
Samuel, Jr., 612
Samuel H., 1043

SMITH continued
Samuel Mitchell, 434
Sarah, 773, 1114
Sarah E. Stroup, 1044
Sarah McClimans, 417
Sidney, 992, 993
Sophia Bond, 1123
Sophia McFarland, 940
Susan Pepper, 422
Theodore, 503
Thomas, 508
Thomas O., 677
Thronton, 508
William, 362, 508, 668, 688, 670, 687, 854
William B., 503
William P., 1165
William W., 1164
SNAKE
244
SNEIDIKER
Addie, 823
Annie, 823
Ida, 823
Lou, 451
SNIDER
____, 694, 703
Alpharetta E. Chance, 1028
Annette E., 1029
Catharine, 1028
Charles, 510
D. T., 709
Drucilla Ellsworth, 1028
Effie Ann Recob, 1103
Elizabeth, 1093
George, 1028
Henry, 1028
Ida L., 1029
Jacob, 662, 1028, 1030
John, 1028, 1093
Martha Verner, 1028
Minnie L., 1029
Nancy Ellen, 1093
Peter, 1103
Sophia, 1028
Taylor, 703
SNIDERS
John, 657
SNIVELY
Margaret, 955
SNODGRASS
Delmon, 501
John B., 1044
Robert, 1044
____, 752
Almeda McHenry, 1044
Alvaretta, 1044
Ann Lynch, 1044
Bertha, 1044
Geneva, 1044
Harriet, 1044
James, 752, 1067
Loren, 1044
Loren V., 1044
Mary, 1067
Nancy McDorman, 1044
Phebe Miller, 1044
R. V., 1044
Robert, 268, 294
Susie, 1044
William, 651, 652

SNOUFFER
Lina E., 1077
SNYDER
Allie E., 861
Anna Keyser, 988
Anna Kiser, 1013
Charels, 454, 457
Charles (Dr.), 443, 641, 1013
Christian, 1030
Daniel, 988
Gen. Daniel, 1013
David, 752
Drusilla Ellsworth, 861
Eliza J., 442, 988
Henry H., 1148
John, 450, 752, 861
Mary Beals, 1013
Mary E. Botkin, 1148
Paul A., 861
Sophia, 1030
SOLES
David, 510
SOLOMAN
Rev. John, 572
SOLOMON
John M., 503
Joseph, 503
SOMMERS
Daniel, 821
Rachel, 821
SOTHERN
Henry J., 1161
SOTHORON
Ann, 1102
Anna, 1102
H. G., 651, 689
Henry G., 688, 1102
John C., 587, 1102
Margaret A., 1102
Mary E., 1102
Minerva, 581, 1102
SOULKE
Chris, 554
SOUTHARD
John, 508
SOUTHERN
John, 957
Margaret, 957
SOUTHWARD
Levi, 702, 703
SOWARD
Charels, 654, 673, 813, 820
Keturah Grover, 673
R., 324
Robert, 390, 513, 539, 540
William, 654, 813, 818
SPACE
Margaret, 871
SPAHR
_____, 834
Rev. B.N., 574
SPANGLER
Rev. Joseph, 801
Rev. Joseph M., 801
SPARK
Rebecca, 902
SPARK OF FIRE
247
SPARRH
Dr. C.H., 449
SPEAKER
Catharine, 1012
SPEASMAKER
Balzer, 507
Caroline Dies, 940
Cassimere, 940
Catherine, 940
Fannie Jones, 893
Frank, 893
P., 587
Phil, 588
Philip, 554, 588, 882, 940
R.K. Gulcher, 882
SPENCER
John C., 392, 400
O. M., 258
SPHON
William, 510
SPINK
Nettie, 962
SPRAGUE
Alice O. Hurd, 451
J. B., 446, 587, 940
Dr. J.B., 434
James, 940
James B., 451, 454, 940
Dr. James B., 434
M. C., 823
M. L., 823
Dr. Milton C., 451
Polly Bailey, 940
Sarah Chamberlin, 434
SPRING
Adam, 971
Arthur R., 1080
Bertha, 1080
Catherine Ann, 971
Catherine Lehu, 1080
Elizabeth Foland, 1080
G. E., 783, 1080
Laura E., 1080
Margaret Worthington (Andrew), 1080
Peter, 1080
Roy E., 1080
SPRINGER
Benjamin, 268, 271, 287, 288, 290, 513, 602, 768
Levi, 838
Margaret Kilgore, 289
Silas, 288, 289, 513, 624
Thomas, 288
Tom, 289
SPRINGS
Willow, 679
SPRUNG
Emma, 434
G. W., 547, 561, 951
Mr. G.W., 558, 559
Rankin, 510
SQUIRES
Catherine, 941
Catherine Phifer, 941, 904
Catherine P. McCollum, 941
Ellen A., 411
Jeanette, 941
Laura B., 904
W.H., 490, 491, 904, 941, 942
Capt. W.H., 949
W.S., 904, 911, 920, 941, 411
SQUIRES continued
William, 362
William H., 542, 899
William H. (Capt.), 498
Maj. I. William H., 494, 497, 508
STACY
Ellen, 750
Ira, 750
STAFFORD
John, 513
STAGG
Abraham, 974
Rebecca, 974
Sarah Ann, 974
STAHL
Annie, 942
Benedict, 942
Charlie, 942
Edward, 942
Flora, 942
Frank, 942
Harry, 942
Henry, 942
John, 874, 942, 952
John P., 942
Lee, 942
Lizzie, 942
Mary Weber, 942
Walter, 942
William, 874, 942
STALBIRD
Irena Carpenter, 1074
STALEY
William, 569
STALLBIRD
John, 768, 1074
STANDART
O. C., 477
STANDING
247
STANFORD
Emma, 823
W. R., 703, 741
Rebecca, 1108
STANHOPE
Richard, 771
Sallie, 771
STANLEY
Francis, 823
STANTON
James, 494
STARK
Charles, 801
Wilhemina, 874
STARLING
Susannah Lyle, 393
Lyne, 388
STARNES
William, 513
STARNS
Abby, 670
Betsey, 670
James, 670
John, 670
Margaret, 670
Mrs. Nancy, 670
Nancy, 670
Polly, 670
Rebecca, 670
William, 670

STARR
Charity, 1154
STATELER
_____, 822
James W.D., 1116
John, 1117
M., 652
Mary, 1117
May Dunlap, 1116
Michael, 1116, 1117
Phebe Round, 1117
Sarah, 1117
William, 1117
J.W.D. (Statler), 818
James D. (Statler), 813
James W.D. (Statler), 817, 823
STATLER
Michael, 814
STEARNS
Rev. Timothy, 707
STEBBINS
Sarah, 1026
STEDMAN
_____, 1030
STEEL
John W., 729
Margaret Housman, 729
Prudence, 737
STEELE
Rev., 573
Conn, 733
Rev. J.W., 573
Jacob, 513, 653, 812
Rev. John, 733
William, 498
STEER
Simon, 540
STEERS
Simon, 689
Dr. Simon, 431
STEPHENS
Abarilla, 970
Elmer, 763
John, 792
Marion, 494
Thomas J., 493
STEPHENSON
R. B., 510
T. J., 503
STERLING
Howard, 981
STERRET
Charles, 513
STERRETT
Rev. James A., 959
STERRITT
Rev., 440
Mary Weaver, 749
STEVENS
Elisha C., 792
STEBENSON
Frances Toops, 1003
John, 790, 791
STEVENSON
Mary, 1025
Col. Robert, 1003
STEWARD
William, 587
STEWARDS
_____, 737
STEWART
_____, 801
Archibald, 724
Carl, 588, 653
E. K., 891
Imogene Jones, 891
J. H., 973
John, 834
Rev. John, 573, 734
John T., 323
Joseph, 510
Mary S. Lombard, 973
Sarah, 1148
Sarah Linton, 724
Sarah L., 724
STICKLES
Henry, 543
STICKLEY
Eliza Garrabrant, 1013
Henrietta Beals, 1013
Isaac, 1013
John, 510, 687
S. M., 1013
Mary Stutson, 1013
Samuel M., 510
STINE
J. B., 951
J. D., 491, 559, 551
John D., 510
STIPP
Elizabeth, 673
STITES
Benjamin, 250, 263
STOCKTON
Mrs. Elizabeth, 577
Mary, 1159
Robert, 1159
STODARD
Eliza, 637
Hiram, 637
STODDARD
Altie, 1061
Asro A., 1061
Asro A.B., 1062
Aurilla, 1061
B., 1061
Clara, 1061
Cyrus, 1061
Douglass, 1061
Edwin, 1061
Eliza J. Curl, 1061
George W., 1061, 1062
Josie, 1061
Nellie, 1061
Orlo, 1061
Pearl, 1061
Rosa, 1061
Samuel, 1061
Sherman, 1061
Thomas, 513
Walter, 1061
STOKES
Edward W., 500
John R., 754
Kate, 943
STOMP
Saml W., 494
STONE
_____, 567
A. S., 783, 791, 790, 792
Albert, 708
STONE continued
Rev. Barton, 727
Eater, 247
John, 510, 829, 832
Lucy, 857
Samson M., 508
Samuel B., 790
William, 708
Rev. William, 708
STONER
L., 510
Labrinetous, 503
STORER
Hon. Bellamy, 401
Judith, 749
Stacy, 748
Susannah Van Ness, 748
William, 749
STORKS
Elizabeth S., 971
STORMS
Walter W., 700
STORRS
Hon. Z.A., 402
STOUT
Mrs. Garrett, 663
George, 663
James, 650
Jesse, 654, 663
Mrs. Moore, 663
STONE
E. J., 700
Elizabeth, 708
S. B., 791
Samuel B., 790, 791
STOOKEY
_____, 1011
Rebecca Silver, 1011
STRADER
Jacob, 969
STRAIN
332
Dr., 452
A. J., 454, 942
Dr. A.J., 437, 588
Adam, 503
Allen, 942
Delilah Powers, 1103
Eliza, 942
Eliza McMillen, 942
Harvey, 508
Isaac, 1103
J. C., 800
Jane, 1103
John, 1103
John C., 433, 942, 1103
Lewis, 503
Mardella, 1103
Margaret, 433
Mary G. McMillen, 433
Mary Wilson, 437, 943
Thomas, 1103
Dr. W.A., 943
William, 804, 1103
William A., 430, 437
Dr. William A., 433
STRANGE
Rev. John, 572, 1138
John C., 510
STRAUS
Chris, 550

STRAUS continued
Martin, 802
STRAWBRIDGE
Caleb, 520
Henry, 508
Henry T., 363
STREETS
Elias, 508
STRICKLAND
Catherine Crego, 1075
Elta, 943
Franklin, 943
Franklin M., 890, 943
Hannah Chapel, 943
Kate Stokes, 943
P., 783
Peter, 771, 1075
T. S., 588, 943
STRONG
Benjamin, 322
Louise, 673
STROUP
A., 688
Alfred, 688, 1158
Alice V. Koontz, 1050
Ann Carr, 829
Catharine Truman, 829
Charity Thompson, 1158
Charlott Matilda Rankin, 678
Clabourne, 1034
David, 718, 1157, 1158
David, Jr., 832
Emma L., 1158
Helen King, 1158
Ida, 1156
Ida Lemon, 1158
Isabel, 834
Isabel Withrow, 829
Isabella Hume, 373
J. M., 733, 740
Jacob, 1158
James, 688
James R., 501
Jesse, 1157, 1158
Jessie B., 1158
John, 360, 373, 483, 513, 830, 1050, 1057
John M., 741
Joseph, 834
Keturah Woosley, 1158
Lavina Woosley, 1158
Louisa, 1054
Martha, 1158
Mary, 1034
Mary Carnes, 1158
Mary Ellen, 1158
Mary G., 1158
Mary Ray, 1158
Nancy, 1158
Nancy Timmons, 830
Phebe Dixon, 1158
Rebecca, 829, 1158
Rebecca Hunt, 1158
Robert, 829
Sarah E., 1044
Washington, 829
William, 678, 740
William L., 1158
STROUSE
Margaret Grubb, 1103
Margaret Recob, 1103
STROWBRIDGE
H. D., 921
Vandalia Phifer, 921
STUBBLEFIELD
Edward, 718
STUCKEY
R. C., 251, 282
STUDEBAKER
Augustus, 500
STUMP
Fail (Tail Bear), 247
STURGEON
Nancy, 370, 1108
STUTHARD
Lovey Salmon, 728
Mary, 729
Septimus, 728, 734
Solomon, 729
STUTSON
____, 477, 649
A., 510
Charles, 510
Clara L., 1009
J., 477
J. (Dr.), 477
James, 503
Jannet, 430, 777, 358
Dr. Jannet, 441
Mary, 1013
Matt, 644
Oliver, 503
T. J., 563, 643
Thomas J., 477, 483, 563, 584, 643
Thomas John, 1124
W. H., 643
SUCCOHANUS
273, 277, 279
Hannah, 273
Mary, 273
Sally, 273, 274
SULLIVAN
Margaret, 1155
Michael, 701
Timothy O., 480, 493
SULLIVANT
Mr., 603
Joseph, 393, 1155
Lucas, 343, 307, 314, 488, 522
Mrs. Lucas, 1027
Michael, 480
Parmelia, 1155
SUMMERS
Dr. Andrew, 451
Elizabeth, 919
Hannah S. George, 1087
Jacob, 919
James, 1077
John, 654, 812
Polly Clark, 1077
Richard, 654
Ruth, 1077
Stephen, 1087
W. H., 479
William, 478
William H., 478, 483
SUNRISE
247
SURBAUGH
A. M., 1158
SURBAUGH continued
Ada May, 1158
Amanda Luison, 1158
David, 1158
Elizabeth Shafer, 1158
Lena L., 1158
SURER
Samuel W., 493
SURFACE
John H., 754
SURFUS
Elizabeth, 749
John H., 749, 754
SUTH
David, 1149
Dora Coberly, 1149
SUTHERLAND
Miss, 907
David, 833
George, 513, 680
John, 389, 513, 680
SUTTON
Rev. Father, 537, 637, 1138, 1143
Hannah Coberly, 831
William, 659, 801
Rev. William, 734, 831, 537, 539, 572, 573, 681
Hannah Coberly, 1149
J. B., 787
James, 1149
Polly Coberly, 1149
T. J., 568
William, 681, 1149, 330
William (Elder), 784
SUTZER
Sarah, 781
SUVER
Harvey, 731
James, 510
Jeremiah, 500
Samuel W., 510
William, 498
SWAGER
Oscar, 510
Sylvester, 510
SWALLOW
247
SWAN
Judge, 394, 397, 399
Mrs., 398
Charles, 397
George, 397
Gustavus, 393, 397
Judge Gustavus, 407
Judge J. R., 413
John, 393
Jonathan, 397
Joseph R. (Hon.), 378
Joseph R., 397, 399
(Mead) Sarah, 393
Sarah Rockwell, 394, 397
SWANK
Jacob, 430
William, 738
SWANSTON
Capt. Alexander, 509, 510
SWAYNE
N. H., 397, 400
Judge N. H., 413
Noah H., 407

SWEET
S. D., 687
SWEETSER
Albert, 984
Charles Earl, 984
F.C., 984
Frank C., 984
Sophia Coffman, 984
SWETLAND
A., 588
Arabelle Chandler, 995
Arabella Fellows, 944
Isabella Miranda, 944
J., 478, 584, 587, 588, 589, 683, 709, 930
Jeriah, 295, 478, 479, 588, 359, 683, 862, 943, 709, 739
Mary Burnham, 943
Roswell, 943
Sarah Willis, 944
William Jeriah, 944
SWIFT
Col., 1072
SWIGERT
William S., 498
SWINGLE
S. G., 498
SWISHER
Mr., 703
SWITZER
George, 1090
Sarah Jane Gardner, 1090
SWADER
Polly, 972
SYMMES
263
John Cleve, 262
TAGGART
Dr., 608
Samuel, 389
TALBERT
Andrew A., 508
TALBOT
Loyd, 459
TALLMAN
James W., 652
John H., 507
TALMADGE
James A., 508
William S., 508
TALPNINY
Mary Taylor, 770
TANER
Stephen, 500
TANKARD
Phebe, 922
TANNER
A., 1035
Abraham, 363
Amanda Taylor, 1035
Courtney, 298
Elizabeth, 692
John, 1035
TAPPAN
Dr., 437
TARHE
488
(The Crane), 247
TARPINING
E., 1078
TARPENING
Eliphus, 494
James, 503
Mrs. Jane, 771
Jane Dominy, 1078
TARPENNING
Amanda M., 1058
Eliphus, 503, 622
Mary A., 1058
TARRY
Addison, 583
TAYLOR
_____, 524
Gen., 490
Alfred, 588
Amanda, 1035
Andrew, 1117
Arthur, 1050
Asa, 1117
Benjamin, 754
Bruce, 1035
Clara M. Burroughs, 1014
Clinton, 818
Cynthia Fox, 985
Daniel, 281, 389, 513, 622, 981
Daniel (Lieut.), 493
David, 1117
David M., 984
Dora, 985
Edward, 1088
Rev. Edward, 583
Eliza, 583
Eliza Comer, 1117
Eliza Daily, 985
Eliza Fitzgerald, 1088
Eliza Marks, 440, 759
Elizabeth, 692, 984
Elizabeth Casto, 770, 1080
Eva, 984
Ferguson, 985, 984
Frances E., 1108
George, 359, 503
George A., 984
Hannah, 770, 772
J., 791
J. H., 430
Jacob, 769, 770, 777, 985, 1080
James, 1150
James M., 984
Jennie, 1081
Mrs. Jennie, 762
Jenny, 1081
Jessie, 1035
John, Sr., 604
John, 281, 288, 294, 389, 440, 513, 603, 609, 615, 759, 984, 987, 1013, 1035
John, Jr., 603, 604
Jonathan (Jotham), 790, 791
Lacy Ann, 1088
Levi, 583
Mrs. McCullough, 294
Margaret, 770, 974, 984
Margaret Means, 1088
Martha, 918
Martha Arthur, 770
Martha Steel, 1150
Mary E., 984
Matilda, 440, 984
TAYLOR continued
May, 984
Miriam Daniels, 1013
Moses, 770
Nancy, 770
Oliver, 1117
Oscar, 1117
P., 707
P.W., 490, 578
Col. P.W., 509
Peter W. (Col.), 491
Lieut. Col., Peter W., 508
Polly, 770, 1150
Rebecca, 1080
Rebecca Davis, 1117
Rebecca Kilgore, 769, 770, 985
Rebecca Patterson, 1080
Rhoda, 770
Richard, 513, 603, 604
Robert, 654
Rosa E., 984
Rosanna J. Kent, 985
Samuel, Sr., 604, 770, 984
Samuel, Jr., 985
Samuel F., 984
Sarah, 603, 604, 770, 981, 984, 985, 1081, 1117, 1159, 1014
Sarah E., 1109
Sylvanus, 1117
Thomas, 654, 812
Warner, 1035
Warner T., 1035
Widow, 647
William, 494, 513, 622, 770, 1117, 1080, 1081
Mrs. Wilson, 1081
Z., 968
Z. E., 985
Z. R., 1013
Zachariah, 1081
TAYLORS
_____, 647
Col., 490, 491
TAYNER
Alexander, 508
TAYNOR
Isaac, 501
TECUMSEH
230, 247, 248, 284, 287, 400, 909
TEETERS
Dr., 662
Esther M. Carpenter, 450
Margaret Gibson, 450
S. C., 653
Dr. Sidney C., 450
TILFAIR
C. L., 740
TEMANS
Mrs. Mary, 577
TEMPLE
Sarah, 780
TENNY
N. T., 703, 930
Samuel, 854
TEPAKEE
247
TETER
Dorothy Lossen, 1117

TETER continued
John, 1117
Mary Kennedy, 1117
William, 1117
TEWAX
Philip, 637
THACKER
A. J., 732
Benjamin, 809
Elias C., 501
James P., 501
L. J., 503
THAYER
William, 792
THE OWL
247
THISSE
J. M., 638
Rev. Father J.N., 579, 580
THOMAS
_____, 502, 798
Dr., 433, 452
Gen., 969, 1054
Rev., 721
A., 587
A. H., 967
Alice C., 947
Alice Dorris, 947
Ann, 929
Anna, 1105
Anna M. Hodhkins, 1014
Annie, 1014
B., 721, 1044, 1045
B.D., 839, 840
B. F., 428, 703, 709
Belinda Bozarth, 1045
Benjamin, 717, 876, 1068
Biggs D., 363
Byron, 947
Caleb, 714
Catharine Williams, 717, 1044
Charles C., 1104
Charles Nelson, 1104
Charlie L., 1014
Creighton, 508
Cyrus Milton, 1104
Daniel, 1045
Daniel H., 494, 501
David E., 787
David J., 1014
Elder D.E., 787
Eleanor F., 1104
Elihu, 1045
Elijah, 1104
Elizabeth, 1014
Elizabeth M., 1079
Elmira Hall, 989, 1079
Enoch, 324, 389, 513, 798, 800
Dr. Enoch, 433, 450
Eva C., 1104
F.M., 1087
Fannie C., 877
Farrar, 947
Mrs. Foster (nee Dorcas Clark), 798
Geneva Smith, 947
George, 947
Glenn, 947
Harriet S., 878

THOMAS continued
Helen J., 947
J. M., 551
James, 718
James Elmer, 1104
Jemima Phebis, 798
Jennie McClain, 947
Jeremiah, 839, 840, 947
John, 1010
John D., 947
Elder John, 784
John M., 1045, 690, 1068
John W., 1104
Joseph, Sr., 718
Joseph, 714, 721, 1032, 1045
Joseph, Jr., 721
Rev. Joseph, 721
Katy, 721, 1014
Lacy Ann Bell, 1104
Laura, 967
Lavina Beauchamp, 944
Levi, 508
Levina Beacham, 1045
Lucinda Green, 1048
Miss M.G. Farrar, 947
M. M., 367, 584, 588, 929
Mackey, 500
Margaret, 1104
Margaret Godfrey, 1104
Mary, 947, 1014, 1105, 1010, 1032
Mary E., 1045
Mary Lewis, 1014
Maud, 947
Melinda, 1068
Milton, 704
Minnie, 947
Moses, 717, 718, 1044, 1045
Nancy, 998, 1032
Nattie, 947
Noah, 357, 367, 427, 580, 684, 588, 844
Noah Warden, 934
Owen, 350, 367, 548, 684, 688, 839, 840, 947
Rebecca Ellen, 1104
Reuben H., 622
Mrs. Ridenhour, 714
Robert, 513, 798, 799, 800, 803, 807, 1014, 1104
Robert J., 1014
Roland, 989
Russell M., 840
Samuel, 1105
Sarah, 721, 1087
Sarah Hann, 1087
Susan Edwards, 1087
Mrs. Sylvanus Bates, 433
Thomas, 718
W. R., 787, 1048
Walter, 947
William, 513, 712, 717, 944, 1104
William E., 1045
THOMPSON
538, 542, 723, 763
A. G., 689
Alexander, 513
Amos G., 332, 364, 363, 542, 572, 687, 688, 689
Charity, 1158

THOMPSON continued
Charlotte, 1099
Daniel, 537, 540, 800, 807, 1099
Frank, 732, 1050
George, 334, 501, 540
Isaac, 972
James M., 332, 539, 540, 543, 689
Jane, 1000
Jennie, 989
John, 431, 483, 537, 539, 542, 540, 989, 390
John (Hon.), 387, 388, 391, 389, 392
John M., 540
Joshua, 513
Julia Ann Ogilive, 1099
Maria, 1004
Mary A., 728, 1001
Mary A. Counts, 728
Mary Koontz, 1050
Phebe Jane, 972
Rebecca Graham, 1150
Sarah Ann, 1150
Thomas, 493
William, 783
THORNBY
Dr., 453
THORNBURGH
Almira, 1158
Elizabeth, 1159
G. W., 1159
Ida Hopkins, 1158
Joseph W., 1158
Lizzie, 1158
Louella, 1158
Margaret, 1159
Mary Belle, 1158
Mary Cox, 1158
Rebecca Mann, 1158
Sarah, 1158, 1159
Sarah Hiett, 1159
Sarah Hill, 1158
Thomas, 1158
Uriah, 510, 834, 1158, 1159
William B., 503
THORNTON
Catharine, 708
Mahala Harper, 1045
Matilda Carr, 1045
Samuel, 508, 708
Thomas B., 1045
William, 718
William H., 1045
THRALL
William B. (Judge), 407
THREE THIGHS
247
THRESHER
Sophronia, 995
THUPENEBUE
247
THURMAN
A. W., 481
Allen G., 379
Hon. Allen G., 403, 402
Allen W., 652
Leonard, 637
Mrs. Mary A., 659, 660

TIBITT
Samuel, 834
TICKNER
Lyman, 510
TIFFIN
Edward, 269
Gov. Edward, 269
Margaret, 1000
TIGER FACE
247
TILDEN
Samuel J., 427
TILLMAN
Eli, 500
John H., 510
Henry, 1069
TILMAN
E. B., 767
TIMMONS
_____, 697
A. T., 1014
Asa T., 631
Catman, 503
Clay, 1014
Cyrus, 732, 740
Daniel, 503
Eliza, 1111
Elizabeth, 631, 637, 641
Hannah Foster, 1011
Hannah Ogilvie, 1098
Hannah (Silver Peebles), 1014
Hannah Silver Peoples, 631
Hannah Silvers, 1070
Harrison, 503
Isaac, 508, 510
Jesse, 699, 801
John, 324, 364, 388, 732, 741
John W., 708
Joseph, 801
Josiah, 507
Laura, 631, 1014
Laura Miller, 1014
Lewis, 699, 703
Margaret Alder, 1014
Mary, 631, 1014, 674
Nancy, 830
Nelson, 1107
Peter, 631, 1014
Rachel S., 1014
Rebecca, 1014
Richard, 1014
Sarah Taylor, 1014
Sarah, 555, 631, 1098, 1011, 1012, 1014
Thomas F., 631, 1014
Rebecca, 287, 631, 1070
Samuel, 390
Thomas, 638, 1070
Thomas F., 503, 510
Sergt. Thomas F., 503, 510
Thomas T., 503
William, 498
William H., 508
Winfield, 1014
TINDER
A. W., 543
"Uncle" Ben, 862
Benjamin, 543
TONDER
Delilah Lewis, 374
TINGLEY
Elizabeth Wilson, 947
Don Andrews, 947
Mary G., 947
Simon, 503, 947
William, 819, 947
TIPPET
Samuel P., 659
TIPPITT
Rev. S., 574
TIPTON
Rev. C., 507
Lieut. Hiram Clay, 507, 509
Hiram, 793
TOD
Gov., 883
David, 1016
TODD
Gov. David (Surgeon), 457
Col. John, 301
Lucy, 393
TODDS
_____, 1147
TOLAND
_____, 477, 569, 854
Dr., 490, 684, 677, 944, 948, 954
A., 477, 562, 584, 810
Dr. A., 433, 490, 538, 540, 561
Aqulla, 354, 359, 430, 507, 688, 689, 947
Dr. Aquilla, 235, 374, 431, 432, 433, 592, 891
Lieut. Aquilla, 509
Sergt. Aquilla, 493
Betsey, 538
Betsey Lewis, 374
Elizabeth Lewis, 433, 947, 948
Frances A., 433, 677
Frances Ann, 891
Francis A., 947
H., 554
Harford, 567, 481, 510, 571, 671, 684, 847
Jane D., 947
Mrs. Mequilla, 432
TOMLINSON
Rebecca, 634
Rev. M., 581
John, 628
Mary, 760
Thomas, 641
Vincent, 741
TOMPKINS
354
TOMPSON
Nancy Taylor, 770
TOOPS
Barbara, 1102
Ellen, 1101
Frances, 1003
Hury (Henry), 1101
Lydia, 1101
Margaret, 1101
Nancy, 992
Sarah, 1101
Valentine, 1101
TOOPS continued
William H., 1101
TOPPIN
Jonah, 513
TORBERT
Judge, 399
Eliza Slack, 399
J. L., 400
James L., 360, 408
Lamb, 399
James L., 399
TOLSOM
Joshua, 407
TORRENCE
Thomas, 540
TOWNSEND
Harry, 583
TOWNSLEY
_____, 719
TRACY
Daniel, 494, 622
Isaiah, 503
P. M., 510
W. H., 493
William H., 503, 510
TRADER
Rev. Moses, 572
TRAVIS
Mary, 759
TREANOR
James, 498
TREHEARNE
Annie, 949
J. A., 688
James A., 498, 949
Samuel, 949
Sarah Hazzard, 949
William S., 949
TRESENSIDER
Mrs., 629
TRESSENRIDER
Rev., 762
Rev. B., 682
TRIMBLE
Abram, 508
Allen, 269, 330, 533
Carey A., 434
Catherine, 287
Elizabeth, 692
Joseph, 834
Rev. Joseph, 708
Robert, 700
TROST
Jacob, 493
TROUD
Amelia Ann Porter, 674, 949
Ansel, 949
Elizabeth Schwartz, 949
John, 674, 949
Sarah Brown, 949
Sarah Fletcher, 949
Peter, 807
TROXEL
Elizabeth, 1151
Isaac, 513
Jacob, 1151
John, 513
TRUITT
Alma E., 1105
Anna, 1104

TRUITT continued
Anna Thomas, 1105
Charles K., 1105
Elizabeth, 850
Ellen Amanda, 1105
Emeline, 932
Flora J., 1105
Gatty, 674
George, 859, 1104
George W., 1105
J., 809
James D., 800, 1104, 1105
James T., 1105
John B., 1105
Joshua, 640, 927, 1105
Margaret, 678, 927, 928, 1104, 1105
Martha, 927, 1104, 1105
Mary, 927
Mary P., 677
Matilda Byers, 859, 1082
Matilda H. Byers, 1105
Missouri Byers, 859
Prudence, 1105
Rosa A., 1105
S. D., 510
Samuel, 804, 859, 1082, 1104, 1105
TRUMAIN
Catharine Gillett, 1160
Martin, 1160
TRUMAN
Catharine, 829, 928
TRUMBO
Rev. A.H., 834
Jacob, 513
TRUMPER
_____, 950
Bessie H., 950
Samuel P., 364
TREHEARNE
Elizabeth Cryder, 949
TRUMPER
Frank E., 950
Joseph, 949
Lena H., 950
Lewis, 949
Maria L. Hidy, 950
Margery Boggs, 949
Minnie L., 950
Samuel O., 950
Samuel P., 949
William, 510
TRUSS
John, 976
Lucy McDowell, 976
TRUSSEL
Phineas, 513
TRUSSELL
Tabitha, 867
TRYATT
Capt., 404
TUCKER
_____, 1121
TULLER
Holcomb, 1016
TULLEY
Stephen, 493
TULLIS
Miss, 744
David, 500
TULLIS continued
Ezra, 500
Lieut. Ezra, 508
TUPPER
Benjamin, 261
TURKEY
244
TURNBALL
332
TURNBULL
A. E., 544
TURNER
_____, 787
Annie, 951
C. L., 587
Charles, 950
Clara B., 951
David, 950
E. W., 332
Edward, 542, 543
Eliza J., 950
Florence May, 950
Grace, 951
Harriet Lees, 950
Hattie, 951
Isa M., 951
J., 950
Miss J.E., 551
J. W., 950
James, 643, 950
John, 247, 823, 327, 388
Dr. John A., 441
Lydia Dixon, 950
Lydia James, 950
Margaret Cornwell, 950
Mary F., 951
Mary Ellen, 950
Nellie, 951
Orin, 951
Robert, 951
Samuel L., 951
T. D., 588
Thomas D., 589, 950
Viola, 950
William, 331, 332, 543, 588, 681, 873, 950, 951
TURNEY
Dr. Daniel, 403
TURRLE
Chandler, 784
TUTTLE
Samuel, 503
Thomas, 503
TWAY
Albert, 951
Charles, 985
David, 951
David Ross, 951
Eliza, 951
Miss Fulzell, 985
Harry, 985
Joseph H., 951
Margaret, 951
Maria Louise Hidey, 951
Mary, 985
Mary S., 951
Nancy Hurst, 985
Nathaniel, 951
Nelson, 985
Reuben, 985
Samuel, 801, 985
TWAY continued
Sophia Salmon, 951
William, 801
TWIFORD
Rev. Clement, 439
Nancy Dominy, 439
Dr. Willis Hix, 439
TWIGGS
Robert, 503
TWITCHELL
Catherine Coons, 1159
David W., 1159
Julia Kennedy, 1159
Luther, 1159
TWYFORD
Willis H., 430
TYLER
_____, 354
Col., 493
Benjamin, 832, 833
Benjamin F., 498, 832
Henry, 478, 835
William H., 510
ULLERY
Martha Murray, 1052
Peter, 1052
UMBLE
Nancy, 374
UNDERWOOD
Dr. A.H., 434, 450, 454, 891
UMBLE
_____, 819
Levi, 817
Susan, 813, 1124
VACTER
Van Phebe, 669
VALENTINE
George W., 507
M., 430
Dr. M., 449
VANANDA
834
Rev. C.A., 574, 1125
VANAUSTAND
Aaron, 503
VAN BUSKIRK
Belle, 1033
Lizzie, 1033
Peter, 1033
Rebecca, 1033
VANCE
Gov., 432, 434
Mrs. Clara Crane, 432
David, 269
George, 654, 817
Joseph C., 513
Samuel C., 709
Sarah, 1096
William, 432
VANDERBILT
_____, 1122
VANDERBURGH
Henry, 269
VANDEVENDER
Jacob, 389, 513
VANDENDER
John, 759
VAN DERMAN
Rev. E., 578
VANDEVENDER

VANDEVENDER continued
Mary Downing, 759
Peter, 513
VAN DOREN
Electa Marshall, 974
VANDYKE
Rebecca, 1002
VAN HARLINGER
E. M., 510, 690
VAN HORN
A. D., 360, 408
Richard, 997
VAN HOUTON
A. D., 503
VAN KIRK
Nancy, 758
VAN LEAR
Eleanor, 748
VAN NESS
Catherine, 749
Cornelius, 749, 1062
Daniel, 1062
Elizabeth Frances, 749
Elleanor, 1062
George, 513, 748, 749, 752, 1062
George B., 1062
J. S., 753
Jacob C., 1062
John L., 1062
Judith, 749, 1062
Mary, 749
Lucy J., 1062
Mary E., 1062
Peter, 749
Polly Neff, 749
Rachel Nichols, 748
Rebecca A., 1062
Rebecca Bower, 749, 1062
Sarah Britton, 749
Sarah E., 1062
Susannah, 748
VAN SKOY
John, 840
VANWAGNER
_____, 491
Jennie Foster & John, 1162
VANWAGONER
George H., 688
VARNUM
James M., 262
VAUGHN
Michael, 503
VENT
S. S., 588, 589
Erasmus S., 503
John, 510
John T., 832
John W., 834
Samuel, 833
VERINE
Robert, 583
VERNER
Martha, 1028
VESTAL
Elizabeth, 989
VESTHAKE
Fannie, 920
VICKERY
Leonora, 880
VICKERS
VICKERS continued
Margaret, 851
Mary, 629
Mary A. Mills, 1006
Nathan (Lieut.), 507
William, 507
VINAL
Harvey, 358
VINCENT
S., 733
William, 727
VINSON
William, 539
VOGT
John, 501
William, 501
VOLCA
Christian, 652
VOLKA
Catharine, 1029
Christian, 1029
John, 1029
John C., 1029
Lucetta Bell, 1029
Nettie, 1029
VOLNEY
267
VOORHEES
A., 689
WADDEL
A. Jr., 428
WADDLE
Alexander, 358
F., 993
Garrison, 390
Mary Conklin, 993
WADSWORTH
F. J., 494
Frederick J., 622
Stephen, 503
W. M., 764
WAGENER
G. Van, 562
WAGERMAN
Joseph P., 507
WAGNER
_____, 497
Christopher Martin, 1069
Cora Melissa, 1069
Martin, 1069
Robert Jefferson, 1069
Sarah Devore, 1069
Virginia Mayne, 1068, 1069
William, 1069
William Harvey, 1069
WAGONER
Hannah E., 881
John C., 654, 652
Polly, 834
WAIT
William, 507
WAITE
Clara Phifer, 432
J. W., 801
Rev. J.W., 801
John W., 682
Sally E., 422
Dr. Seeley, 432
WALCOTT
James, 868
Lorinda, 868
WALCOTT continued
Polly Legg, 868
WALD
D., 804
WALDO
Clarissa, 1081
Esther Crippen, 880
Judathan, 803
WALKER
Mr., 582
Rev. Mr., 582
A. B., 510
Benjamin, 724
Elizabeth, 728, 1047
George, 494
Elder George, 754
Hannah Linton, 724
Isabel Slyh, 773
James, 501, 493
Louisa, 639
Samuel, 508
Sarah, 1043, 1042
Solomon, 792
William, 792
WALL
James, 839
WALLACE
Mr., 559, 951
Clara E., 902
Mrs. E.F. Baker, 951
Emeline Hover, 902
John, 559, 561, 951
Dr. John P., 902
Mark, 507
Samuel, 1011
Susan Foster, 1011
Dr. W. F., 450
WALLING
Delashmutt, 513
WALTERS
Carrie, 1165
Daisy Ellen, 1165
Effie, 1165
Florence, 1165
John, 1165
Levi, 1165
Mary E. Robison, 1165
Sarah A., 1165
Sarah Riley, 1165
Thomas T., 1165
WANAMAKER
John, 870
WANDBY
William, 587
WARD
Mrs., 729
Andrew, 1117
Abijah, 784
Mrs. Amelia Rea, 672
Cyrus, 724, 951
D., 814, 813
D. W., 493
David, 453, 1117
Francis, 1041
George, 501, 494
Henry, 680
Joseph, 672, 680
Laura Huston, 952
Miss Maria Linton, 724, 952
Mary Lannon, 1117

WARD continued
Sarah Marsh, 1117
W. C., 952, 951
W. R., 507
W. Curtis, 724
William C., 507
WARE
J. W., 500
James, 493
William, 362, 367, 694, 699, 389, 388, 798
WARNER
_____, 671, 808
Adaline, 952
Amelia, 671, 679
Ann, 671
Ann Eliza, 928
Ann Elizabeth, 928
Ann E., 952
Ann Eliza, 678
Belle M., 1106
Betsy Denty, 952
C. R., 498
Charles, 610, 671, 800, 801, 1046, 1103
Charles R., 1105
Charles S., 1106
Clara S., 954
D., 584
Dr. D., 839
Darius B. (Col-Maj.),
Dennis, 430, 954
Dr. Dennis, 432, 433, 452, 864, 1046
Gen. D.B., 953
Darius, 428
Edwin Z., 954
Eli, 671
Eli G., 684, 954, 1105
Elias, 364
Elizabeth, 694, 930
Elizabeth Ann Maria Zartman, 954
Elizabeth Denty, 954
Ella, 890
Frances M., 1106
Gertie P., 954
H., 544
Helen, 952
Henry, 246, 307, 322, 362, 364, 412, 667, 671, 688, 930, 953
I., 544
Ida Hall, 954
Isabel J. Chenoweth, 1046, 1106, 671
J., 331
James M., 688, 920
James McLene, 954
James R. (Lieut.), 508
Capt. James R., 953
Lieut. James R., 498
John, 332, 513, 550, 571, 430, 671, 952
Dr. John, 432
John A., 1105
John S., 1106
Joseph, Sr., 671
Joseph, 331, 332, 513, 537, 539, 540, 542, 671, 689, 1105

WARNER continued
Rev. Joseph, 574, 573
Joseph, Jr., 671
Joseph H., 1106
Joseph S., 543
Josephine, 952
Kate, 952
Ketturah, 732, 730
Ketturah Gosslee, 730, 953
Lucy, 772
Margaret, 671, 672, 957
Maria, 412
Mary, 372, 930, 584, 953
Mary Chenoweth, 433, 954, 1046
Massie, 890
Mattie C., 954
May, 930
Milton C., 1106
Minnie A., 1106
Nancy, 952
Olin E., 1106
Mrs. Phebe Jefferson, 671
Dr. R.G., 861
Rachel, 672
Rachel C., 1105
Rebecca, 372, 672
Rebecca A., 1105
Robert, 542, 571, 572, 671
Robert, Jr., 571
Ruth, 671, 1105
Sally, 573
Samuel, 671
Sarah, 659, 671, 930, 1105
Sarah Atkinson, 671, 954, 1105
Sarah Jane, 1106
Sarah Kelley, 952
Susan Maria Shepherd, 671
Susan Matthew, 433
Susannah Weiser, 954
Thomas S., 1106
William, Sr., 572
William, 362, 432, 433, 513, 540, 542, 571, 662, 688, 808, 890, 892, 928, 952, 954
Uncle Billy (William), 432, 571, 671, 952, 953
William, Jr., 540, 952
William Grant, 1106
William H., 930
Willis C., 498
WARNOCK
W. R., 358
WARRELL
Samuel, 503
WARREN
Barnet, 654
Bennett, 817
Elizabeth, 674, 1094
Jonathan, 498, 708
WARRINER
Hannah, 1025
WARRINER
Joanna Scant, 1025
William, 1025
WARRINGTON
Charles, 674
Mahala Beecher, 674
WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON continued
Gen., 629, 748
George, 378, 909, 1047
Gen. George, 771, 963
Mary Roland,
WATERS
Samuel, 503
WATKINS
Elihu, 732
Elizabeth, 732
Fred L., 739
Martha, 861
Robert, 832
WATROUS
Henry, 804
R., 808
Samuel, 801
William, 808
WATSON
_____, 911, 951, 1134, 1138
Capt., 969
A. C., 584
Mrs. A.C., 580
A. W., 503
Abraham, 322
Addison, 481
Alfred, 510
Augustus, 1149
Betsey Brown, 672
Catherine P., 1146
Cornelia, 888
David, Sr., 1147
David, 252, 363, 368, 370, 483, 513, 537, 562, 672, 574, 670, 672, 828, 829, 832, 833, 834, 911, 954, 957, 1125, 1141, 1146, 1147, 1153, 1159
Capt. David, 509, 511, 924
David Jr., 832
Eleanor, 370
Elizabeth, 859, 1146
Elizabeth Jones, 1159
Elmira, 955
Elmira Dungan, 872
Eva Coberly, 1149
George W., 507
Hannah, 911
Hannah Coberly, 1149
Isabel, 671
Isabella, 953, 1146, 1147
James, 553, 1146
Capt. James, 501, 508
Jesse, 337, 362, 477, 479, 480, 483, 567, 739, 740, 910, 913
John A., 510
Josephine, 1146
Josie, 834
Jane, 1146
Levi, 688
Louisa, 1147
Louise, 1159
Mary, 1159
Mary E., 1146
Nancy Cryder, 671
Otway, 507, 584, 562
Capt. Otway, 508
Polly, 1142
Rachel, 370, 1125

WATSON continued
Robert J., 1159
Ruth, 917
S., 688
S. H., 833
Samuel, 513, 671, 672, 689, 911, 917, 939, 1150, 1146
Sarah Jones, 1153
Stanley, 542, 651, 661, 662, 689, 1123
Stephen, 374, 478, 543, 562, 567, 872, 954, 1146, 1159, 1177
Susannah, 1146, 1147
Walter, 324, 370, 513, 540, 322, 828, 954, 1125, 1134
Walter M., 507
William, 479, 540, 688
William C., 510
WATTS
910
Alfred, 930
E. R., 554, 589, 683, 688, 955
Mrs. E. R., 909
Edward, 955
Margaret Snively, 955
Mary, 760
Mary J. McKinnon, 956
Reed, 956
WAYNE
_____, 279, 280
Gen., 258, 287
Gen. Anthony, 243, 244
WEATHERBY
Dr. A.S., 434
WEATHERINGTON
Samuel O., 438, 622
Wilson, 622
WEAVER
483, 754, 759
Aaron, 749, 1062, 1063
Anna S. Burnham, 1063
Athea, 759
Catherine, 759
Catherine Fry, 985
Catherine Kahlor, 986
Mrs. Cobbler, 749
David, 749
Elizabeth, 1062, 1067
Elizabeth Hempleton, 749
Elizabeth Morse, 749
George, 513, 749, 1062, 1067
Hannah, 759
Henry, 747, 1062
Ira, 498
Jacob, 689, 749, 754, 970, 985, 1062, 1063
Jane, 1062
Jennie, 1111
John, 751, 754, 749, 985
John, Jr., 759, 1063
Joseph, 749, 1062
John, 1062
Lydia Miles, 749
Mary, 1063
Mary Nagely, 1062
Mrs. Morse, 749
Polly Nagley, 749
WEAVER continued
Polly Negley, 749
Sarah, 1062, 1068
Sarah Downing, 759
Solomon, 749
William, 759
WEAVERS
_____, 979
WEBB
Adelia, 904
G. H., 1157
Permestia, 1157
William, 550
Rev. William, 761
WEBBER
E., 764
L. F., 767
WEBER
Barbara Riddlesburger, 956
Christian, 510
Frederick, 507
Jacob, 956
John, 507
Mary, 881, 942
Mary Hahen, 956
Peter, 491, 564, 571, 881, 956
Walford, 861
WEBSTER
Rev., 754
Cynthia, 977
Daniel, 977
Rev. E.T., 573
Rev. Ebenezer, 573
WEEDS
Mr., 823
WEISER
Conrad, 260
Susannah, 954
WELCH
B. F., 457
Dr. B. F. (M.D.), 452, 856
Benjamin (M.D.), 1106
James, 510
Druzilla Drummond, 1106
John, 493
Thomas Bennett, 1106
WELDON
Lawrence, 428
WELLING
William C., 643
WELLS
(Secretary), 548
J. W., 792
Lewis W., 494
WEMES
George, 498
WERDEN
Stephen, 503
WESLEY
John, 1045
Yocums, 955
WESSINGER
Dr. Thomas, 453, 452
WEST
Alexander, 817, 818, 1117
Edmund, 1124
Edwin, 821, 1117
John, 818
WEST continued
Linney, 1124
Linnie, 1125
Margaret, 821, 1118
Margaret Shell, 1117
Margaret Shaw, 1124
Sarah, 1118
WESTLAKE
W., 543
W. Rev., 572
William, 572, 707, 737, 801
Rev. William, 572
WESTON
Amelia, 397
WETMORE
Dr., 521, 448
WHALES
Francis, 583
WHEATLEY
David M., 500
William, 764
WHEATON
_____, 982
W. C., 732
WHEELAN
Thomas, 709
WHEELDON
Arthur, 503
WHEELER
_____, 439
Prof., 899
Mrs. Converse, 439
H. T., 551
Stephen M., 359
Thomas, 839, 840
WHEELOCK
Thomas, 503
WHITAKER
E. D., 688
Newman, 510
WHITCOMB
I., 754
Mrs. I., 754
WHITE
Rev. Mr., 582
Andrew, 800
Blanket, 247
Calvin, 500
Cap, 244
Clark S., 507
Eliza, 927
Eyes, 244
Fisher, 247
George, 587
Henry, 583
J. W., 574
Loon, 247
Pigeon, 247
S., 833
Skin, 247
William, 408
Andrew, 800
John, 1003
Joshua, 501
William, Jr., 792, 793
WHITEMAN
_____, 362
Rev. Henry, 573
Richard, 362, 718

WHITESIDE
David, 501
WHITESIDES
James, 513, 729
Mrs. Ward, 729
WHITEFIELD
Rev. William, 582, 583
WHITELEY
Larkin, 503
WHITMAN
_____, 744
Solomon, 744
WHITNEY
J. K., 500
Sallie, 520
Mrs. Sarah, 397
WHITTAKER
Gen., 469, 499, 988
Edward, 503
Newman, 500
F. M., 503
WHITTECAR
F. M., 503
WHITTEN
James, 1090
James A., 510
Nancy, 1090
WHORTON
Fletcher, 510
John, 510
WICKELL
Francis A., 508
WICKLE
D. W., 700
Daniel, 930
J. W., 699
WICOCALIND
244
WIDENER
Tacy, 634
WILBUR
Mary, 920
WILCOX
Col., 902
Charles C., 986
Edwin C., 986
Gertie Q., 986
J. C., 986
Lucetta Hillbrant, 986
Mary Beecher, 986
Mary Belle, 986
Minnie E., 986
P. B., 407, 413
WILDMAN
L. P., 867, 1102
Mary E. Sothoron, 1102
Minnie, 867
WILDMENS
_____, 979
WILEY
Joseph, 513
Sally, 974
WILFRED
_____, 938
WILKINSON
Guy, 622
Col. James, 243
WILLARD
Abner S., 651, 1118
Edwin E., 1118
Ellen Hull, 1118
WILLARD continued
Horace M., 1118
Hulda Colver, 1118
James M., 362, 916, 1118
Louie R., 1118
Nettie O., 1118
Tabitha, 1118
WILLETT
Alfred, 507, 652, 1029
Anna, 1030
Clara, 1030
Clarence, 1030
Elizabeth, 1030
Jane, 1029
John, 1029
Margaret, 1020, 1030
Martha Jane, 1029, 1030
Morris, 1030
Nellie, 1029
Reuben, 1029
Sophia, 1030
Sophia Snyder, 1030
WILLEY
_____, 790, 783
B. T., 792
Benjamin, 987
Benj. Franklin, 791
WILLIAM
Col., 393
John, 880
Thomas, 1045
WILLIAMS
_____, 550, 754, 821, 979
Mrs., 703
Abraham J., 359
Adelia J., 1066
Albert, 500
Almira, 956
Ann E., 965, 964
Bessie, 1069
Betsey More Kennedy, 1057
Mrs. Canada, 759
Catherine, 717, 1044, 1045
Clara, 1069
Dr. D. W., 433
Dock, 840
Ebenezer, 964
Edgar A., 1064, 1069
Eli, 524, 654, 813, 818
Eliza, 759
Elizabeth, 879, 759, 1151
Elizabeth Bradley, 1069
Evaline, 759, 858, 1005
Francis M., 498
Sergt. Francis M., 508
George W., 359, 498
Mrs. Goodin, 759
Guy, 763
Isaac, 389, 390, 513
Jane, 759
John, 323, 477, 494, 477, 503, 513, 622, 1151
Joseph, 478, 483, 498, 759, 761, 764, 1069
Kate, 417, 887, 1069
Marion, 759, 1069
Martha, 1065, 1066
Mary, 724, 880
Mary Phifer, 1151
Nellie, 1069
Otho, 692, 699, 701, 702
WILLIAMS continued
R., 733
R. F., 739
Ralston, 759, 764, 767, 1057, 1059, 1065, 1066, 1069
Rebecca, 759
Richard, 733
Mrs. Sarah A. Flowers, 356
Thomas B., 500
Vincent, 956
W. D., 579
WILLIAMSON
Col., 259
Amanda Odell, 1125
Charles, 508
Christina Counts, 728
Christina Koontz, 1050
D. W., 652
David, 718
Col. David, 240, 241
Fannie Miller, 910
Frances Wilson, 1125
James, 732, 1050, 1125
John F., 1125
Lillie May, 1125
W. H. H., 910
William, 733
Winifield Scott, 1125
WILLIARD
Abner, 654, 651
Abner S., 812
J. M., 818
WILLS
Delia, 920
WILLIS
Delia, 920
Erwin F., 588, 589
J. F., 581
Jedyer, 581
Lathrop, 581
WILLMAN
James, 1034
Margaret, 1034
Letta, 1034
WILLOUGHBY
A. J., 956
Amelia, 1047
Andrew, 733
Catherine Coberly, 956
David, 728, 718
David M., 956, 957
Elizabeth Kinney, 728
Elizabeth Levy, 727
Ellen Harrahan, 957
Mrs. Gray, 728
J. M., 767
Jackson, 1149
James, 510
Job, 727
Laban, 956, 924
Levin, 428, 690, 727, 739
Lieut. Levin, 510
Mabel, 957
Martha, 428, 728
Millie, 728
Mary Mills, 727
Nancy, 728
Rosser, 956, 957
WILLTHERS

WILLTHERS continued
, 271
WILLTLERS
, 271
WILLY
Dorothy, 961
WILMOTH
Mrs. Alexander, 677
WILMOTT
W. E., 709
WILMUTH
Joseph, 732
WILS
John S., 407
WILSON
, 354, 702, 754, 762, 1086, 979, 1155, 1165
A. E., 509
A. N., 707
Achsa Burnham, 780
Albert W., 1015
Alexander, 780, 1014, 1120, 1125, 483, 495
Alexander Hamilton, 1124, 1119
Atha Prugh, 957
Bertha, 412, 427
Belle, 1125
Bertha J., 419
Caroline, 853, 1119
Charles, 823, 1125
Daniel, 430, 810, 780, 1118
Dr. Daniel, 450
Daniel Boone, 1119
David, 430, 642, 634, 667
David, Dr., 441, 577
Delia, 957
Eleanor, 780, 1118, 1119
Eleanor Judy, 812, 1119, 1124
Eleanor Smith, 1123, 1017
Eli, 957, 1119, 1123
Eliza Daily, 780
Elizabeth, 947, 1111, 1118, 1119
Elizabeth Rea, 1163
Ellen, 780, 1120
Ellen A., 1081
Ellen J., 970
Ellen Prugh, 1015
Emeline, 930, 1119
Etherial, 818
Fannie, 419
Fannie Reeves, 453
Flora Etta, 418
Frances, 1125
Frances Porter, 922
G. H., 957
G. W., 378, 579
George W., 358, 359, 412, 418, 428, 360, 419, 420
(Hon.) George W., 427
Grant, 1015
Griffin, 1125
H., 657
Hamilton, 653, 818, 1123
Hannah Reeves, 453
Hattie, 880
Henry C., 1015
Howard, 1069
Isaac, 1118, 1119
WILSON continued
Isabella Parsons Koogler, 1124
J. F., 443, 1032
J. M., 640
Jackson, 1119, 1113, 1123, 1125
Jacob, 823, 957, 1118, 1133, 1122, 1124
Jacob W., 1119, 1124
James, 475, 482, 648, 689, 442, 431, 1017, 1122, 1124
Dr. James F., 453
James M., 767
James Monroe, 780, 1120
Jane, 727, 724, 871, 872
Jasper N., 1015
Jeremiah, 1118, 1119
John, 388, 389, 390, 488, 523, 651, 811, 1118, 1119, 1123
John S., 783
Josiah, 1119
Katy, 869
Lafayette, 759, 760, 761, 780, 1069, 1120
Levi E., 869
Linny West, 1124
Linnie West, 1125
Lizzie, 924
Louisa, 1119, 1116
Louvina, 1015
Louvina Henry, 1015
Lucinda, 1108, 1119
Lucy Balou, 1123
Lucy E., 1017
Lucy Elenor, 1123
Luther, 418
Mahala, 760
Malinda, 1119
Malvina Estelle, 932
Margaret, 1119
Margaret J., 1020
Martha J. Millikin, 1014, 1015
Martha Jane, 760
Martha L. Rice, 419
Mary, 437, 943, 1118, 1119
Mary E., 418
Mary Ann, 1119
Mary J., 1069
Mary M. Slyh, 780
Mary S. Slyh, 1081
Mary Slyh (Miss), 773
Matilda, 1116, 1119
Maud L., 1069
Michael, 418, 1015, 1118, 1119
Michael B., 932
Minnie, 584
Montgomery, 842
Rev. Moses, 583
N. B., 823
Nancy, 1069
Nancy Moore, 1081, 1079, 780, 1120
Nancy Roberts, 813, 1119, 1124
Norman, 957
Pearl, 957
Rachel, 1118
WILSON continued
Rebecca, 996
Richard, 1163
Roland, 703
Samuel, 654, 707, 814, 820, 821
Rev. Samuel, 821
Sarah, 780, 1079, 1120
Sarah A. Temple, 1069
Sarah Temple, 780
Susannah, 1119
Susannah Humble, 1119
Susannah Umble, 813, 1124, 1125
T. B., 652
Taylor, 780, 1018, 1081, 1120, 1123
Thomas, 483, 1069
Thomas B., 1069
Thomas Bond, 1123
W. H., 892
V. H., 892
Valentine, 413, 418, 483, 513, 654, 657, 780, 812, 819, 930, 1014, 1118, 1119, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125
Valentine C., 1119, 1124
Valentine Henry, 1123
W., 818, 922
"Uncle" Wash, 1119
Washington, 418, 419, 437, 780, 818, 880, 943, 762, 1119, 1120, 1124
William, 320, 541, 701, 773, 513, 790, 327, 1118, 1119
William D., 447, 480, 483, 772, 780, 782, 788, 790, 1069, 1079, 1081, 1114, 1119, 1120, 1122, 1123
Dr. William D., 483
William J., 418
William M., 1081, 1120, 780
William R., 419
Mrs. Wilson, 780
WILTZ
George, 684, 1076
WINANS
Dr., 452
Miss, 448
Fannie Rankin, 928
Hanna C., 400
James, 928
Judge James, 448
Dr. John C., 400
WINECHEOH
279, 273
WINCHESTER
A., 544, 957
Alva, 542
Alvah, 957
Dennis W., 957
J. M., 542, 861, 957, 1102
Lyman, 957
Margaret A., 1102
Margaret Southern, 957
Matilda Barnett, 957
Nettie, 957
R. B., 478
WINDIGO

WINDIGO continued
_____, 247
WINGATE
Jane, 513
Margaret Warner, 672, 957
Nancy, 724
Ruth, 672
William, 539, 431, 571, 537, 672, 673, 540, 957
WINGED
Harvy, 622
WINGET
_____, 762
Catharine, 760
David C., 760
Elizabeth, 414, 760
John, 760
Luther, 760
Mary, 760
Mary Jane Reynolds, 760
Mary Proctor, 760
Mary Tomlinson, 760
Warren C., 414
William, 414, 760
Warren C., 622
WINGETT
Luther, 387
Ziba, 387
WINGFIELD
John, 740
WINKLE
Henry, 764
WINKLEBECK
Henry, 764
WINN
579
WINNEMAC
247
WINTERMULE
J. P., 823
WINTERS
Rosanna, 977
WINTERSMITH
Nancy, 583
WIPONG STICK
247
WIRTZ
George, 1076
Mary Ann, 1076
WISE
Gen., 938
Henry, 802
WISEMAN
John, 650, 661
WISES
_____, 493
WISSLER
Christian, 737
WITHHAM
Elizabeth Lane, 773
WITHAM
Hannah Lane, 773
Otis, 773
WITHROW
Dr., 430
Maj., 670
Mr., 829, 830, 1140, 1157, 1145
Mrs., 829
Addie, 1161
Ann, 829, 830, 921
WITHROW continued
Catherine Truman, 928, 1160
Charlotte, 737
Charlotte Ann Selby, 678
Clara Peck, 1161
David, 829, 1160
David M., 1161
Elizabeth Ross, 1160
Fern, 1160
Isabel, 829
J. Russel, 1160
James, 498, 672, 828, 830, 1159, 1160, 390, 513, 672
Jennie, 1161
John, 1160
John S., 503
Margaret, 829, 1160
Margaret A., 678, 928
Mrs. Mary, 577
Mary Harvey, 829
Mary J. Morris, 1160
Mary Stockton, 1159
Minerva Ann Carr, 679
Minnie, 1160
Robert, 679, 688, 363
Samuel, 678, 737, 830
Sarah, 1161
Miss V.H. Ham, 1161
W., 510, 834
Washington, 477, 483, 832, 833, 1159, 1160
William, 834, 1159, 1160
WITTER
David, 513
WOLF
_____, 332, 830
Rev., 800
James, 498
Rev. Martin, 573
WOLFORD
Nathaniel, 498
WONDERLAND
John, 738
WOOD
_____, 843, 878
Col., 692
Anna, 691
Courtney, 699, 692, 701
Eliza Jane, 692
Elizabeth, 692
Elizabeth Tanner, 692
Ewing, 703
Jonah, 291
Sarah, 584
Thomas, 670, 878
William, 701, 1027
William D., 701
WOODARD
Moses, 718
WOODFORD
H. S., 501
WOODMAN
James M., 501
William, 507
WOODRUFF
Dr. L., 1092
Richard, 457
Dr. Richard, 452, 454, 457
WOODS
WOODS continued
Gen., 494
_____, 1027
Aaron (Rev.), 572
Rev. E., 578
Elizabeth Dickison, 691
Isaac, 802
Isabel, 762
Isabella Bennett, 1070
Jacob, 1070
John, 691
Jonah, 500, 1070
Jonathan, 691
Joseph, 501
Mahala, 692
Mary, 691
Moses H., 498
Phebe, 691
Rhoda, 691
Leora A., 1070
Mary, 1070, 691
Sylvia C., 1070
William, 513, 691
William D., 691
Winnie G., 1070
WOOLEY
Margaret Brown, 861
Sarah, 861
Stephen, 861
William, 861
WOOLHEATHER
Benjamin, 688
WOOSLEY
_____, 739
Benjamin, 1158
David, 764, 1125
Mrs. David, 453
Emma M. Prugh, 1125
Keturah Hunt, 1158
Lavina, 1158
Nancy Moss, 1125
T. L., 1125
Thomas, 812
WORKMAN
A. H., 503
Hugh, 740
Mary Blizzard, 728
WORTHINGTON
Gov., 727, 1106
Mr., 964
Althea, 986
Althea Howe, 986
Elias, 986
Eva, 986
Harry, 986
Herbert, 986
Ida, 986
Israel, 792, 1080
Israel W., 1078
Joel H., 490, 494, 501, 622
John Charles, 986
John H., 986
Josie Keys, 1078
Mrs. Julia, 707
Luther, Jr., 1078
M., 783, 791
Malancthon, 788, 501, 493
Margaret Lane, 1078, 1080
Myra L., 986
Pearl, 1078

WORTHINGTON continued
Rhoda Ann, 772
S. O., 964
Thomas, 269, 354, 359
Willis S., 964
WRAGG
Cecelia F., 941
Cecelia F. Sprague, 941
Milton C., 941
William H., 941
WREN
Dr. D. B., 434
WRIGHT
____, 613, 661
Anna, 1043
Anne, 861
Asa, 653, 654, 650
Daniel, 388, 513, 652, 654, 651
David, 808
Rev. Edward, 582, 639
Eliza, 681
Elizabeth, 583
Ira, 650
Isaac, 681
Rev. J.F., 572
James, 659, 649, 681
James E., 401
James M., 498
L. B., 362, 653, 657
Thomas B., 510
Thomas W., 740
WURM
Frederick, 703
WYNCOOP
Samuel, 501
YARDLY
Charles, 818
YATES
Angeline Harrison, 1053
Annie D., 1053
Benjamin, 1053
Charles M., 1053
D. C., 740
D. T., 739
David, 1053
David T., 739
Elizabeth, 1031
Emily, 1053
Frank Marion, 1053
John, 1031, 1052
M. L., 734
Maggie P., 1053
Marcus, 483
Marcus L., 1053
Marinda, 1031
Marl L., 739
Martha E., 1053
Miranda, 1053
YATES continued
Roland B., 1053
S., 1158
Sarah Thornburgh, 1158
Singleton, 834
Socrates, 1053
Townsend (Townsmond), 1053
William, 1053
William M., 1053
YEAMS
Elizabeth, 749
YEASEL
Abraham, 1063
Frances, 1063
Henry Clay, 1063
Josephine Kemmington, 1063
Lizzie M., 1063
Walter P., 1063
YEATH
William, 833
YEATTS
Charles, 507
YEAZELL
H. C., 752
Mary F., 927
YENNICK
Joseph, 494
YEOMAN
Rev., 721
YOCUM
F. A., 479
L., 510
YOCUMS
Susannah, 955
YOUNG
550, 801
Rev., 734
Col., 497
Mrs., 299, 802
Adam, 478, 479, 704, 709, 1106
Alvira A., 1035
Alvira Ann, 1106
Boy, 247
Catharine, 1106
Charles F., 1107
Daniel, 507
Rev. David, 572
Dorotha, 874
Eliza L., 1107
Elton J., 1035
Emma Lilly, 898
F. L., 798
Frederick, 508, 1035, 1106
Frederick L., 1106
Isaac, 500
Rev. J.W., 637
YOUNG continued
Jacob, 1023, 1106
Rev. Jacob, 572, 573
J. B., 898
John H., 402, 408
John W., 659, 1107
Julius, 1106
Lucinda M. Kauffelt, 1035
Laura, 1106
Laura K., 1035
Lenora, 1035
Lewis, 503
Lucinda M., 1107
Lydia A., 1035
M., 750
Martha, 1106
Martha E., 1035
Mary, 1106
Mary Jane Dougherty, 1023
Mary L., 1035
Milton P., 1107
Nancy, 1108
Ox, 247
Perry L., 1107
Robert, 503
Sarah L., 1035
Willia J., 1107
Wolf, 247
ZAHN
P. A., 703, 709
ZANE
277
Hannah, 274
Isaac, 274, 277
Sally, 277
ZARTMAN
Elizabeth Ann Maria, 954
Margaret, 954, 960
Samuel, 954
ZEISNERGER
259
ZIMMERMAN
Dr. John, 451, 452, 450
Dr. Rutabaga, 450
ZINN
Adam, 1007
Henry, 687
Kate, 991
Lucinda H., 1010
Margaret Sidener, 629
Mary Ann, 1007
ZOHLCHE
564
ZOMBRO
A., 689
Abraham, 364, 367